THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS | Copyright 1919 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919 | Twenty Pages | VOL. XI, NO. 252

...ERAL PERSHING ... WELCOMED TO ...ATION'S CAPITAL

...mander Is Greeted at Station ... Washington by Vice-Presi..., Secretary of War, and ...ief of Staff of the Army

...l to The Christian Science Monitor ... its Washington News Office.

...SHINGTON, District of Columbia ... the anniversary of the St. Mihiel ...ive, the first large operation in ... by the American expeditionary ... acting without aid from the ... Gen. John J. Pershing returned ...shington yesterday to a welcome ... a noteworthy prelude to the ... of the first division, which will ... place on Pennsylvania Avenue ...Wednesday.

...t a contrast between today and ...a year ago!" General Persh... claimed, in an interview at his ... He was asked if he felt, this ... year ago, that the war was as ... end as it turned out to be, and ... replied:

"...were some who prophesied ... summer of 1918 that the war ... end that year. It was a ... that seemed absurd, for the ... of opinion among allied of... was that the war would run ...1919. We were preparing to ... on, if necessary, in 1920."

"...1920 the limit?" he was asked.

"...limit was victory," General ... replied emphatically.

...e at Station

...arrival at the Union Station, ... Pershing was welcomed by ... D. Baker, Secretary of War, ... Peyton C. March, chief of ... the United States Army, who ... him through a line of girls in ... and blue dresses, backed by ...nstrative crowd, to the Presi... room, where Thomas R. Mar... Vice-President of the United ... welcomed him on behalf of ... Wilson.

...es pelted General Pershing ...ers until he had to cover his ... his arms.

...ddress of Vice-President Mar... ...bly affected General Pershing, ...tching the circumstances of ... Pershing's departure more ... years ago, and the achieve... of the American forces in ... the Vice-President concluded: ...ow return, not as the conquer... returned in the past, for ... brought back no loot from a ... people. Instead you return ...tice as the fruit of victory ... the consciousness that the ... our soldiers made were not ... As the lowly Nazarene died ... men holy, 'so they died to ...en free.' I welcome you for ...sident as a patriot of whom ... all proud."

... Pershing's Reply

...expansive smile which General ... had bestowed on the cheer... disappeared during the ad... of welcome, and he replied ... as if the feeling to be ex... was clearly defined, but the ...ard to choose.

"...confidence the President had ... was a constant inspiration. ... were able to do in France ...sible because we knew the ... were backing us whole... This support was impar... given by men and women, but ... should thank the women es... Without their aid and their ... I do not know that we could ... I can only say that I ... for this magnificent wel...

...e hour of his arrival, 3:30 ...yesterday afternoon, the gov... workers were still at their ...t in front of the station and ...e route his car followed to a ...ple assembled in large num... cheered more freely than is ...y for a Washington crowd. ...ren of cavalry was his only ...

...l Pershing will remain in ...ton until after the parade ...sday and the reception by ... next Thursday. He expects ...then for a visit to his boyhood ... Laclede, Missouri, which he ... visited since 1904. Invitations ...cities continue to pour in upon ... he gave no definite promise ...ing any. He may be given a ... absence which will enable him ... the first rest from official duty ...ly in 1916, before he led the ...n into Mexico.

...y was kept by General ... all through his career in ... and after he has wound up his ... commander of the expedition... ... offices provided for him in ...ton, he may write a history ... from the American view... ...retary Baker said this would ... a valuable contribution to the ... of the war.

... Flags May Be Displayed

...The Christian Science Monitor ...m its Eastern News Office

...YORK, New York—On the an... ...of the battle of St. Mihiel, ... three days as the city's ... John J. Pershing started ...ington yesterday morning. ...t he intended offering the ...ed him by the citizens of ... to the city, with the re... quest that they be displayed in the City Hall rotunda, or in some other appropriate place. He would retain title to them as a permanent attachment to New York which had so greatly endeared itself to him.

Guest of Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — General Pershing reached Philadelphia yesterday, greeted a million people who turned out to welcome him, spoke at Independence Hall and at Union League, and departed. The welcome that was extended him, was purely spontaneous. No elaborate preparations of entertainment had been made, but the crowds on the street along his line of march to and from Independence Hall were as large as greeted the twenty-eighth division, on its return.

SUPPRESSION OF THE DAIL EIREANN

Viceroy of Ireland Issues Proclamation in Which he Characterizes Sinn Fein Parliament as a Dangerous Association

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—A proclamation was issued today by Viscount French, Viceroy of Ireland, suppressing the Dail Eireann or Sinn Fein Parliament, on the ground that it is a dangerous association. The proclamation is effective in all parts of Ireland.

The measures foreshadowed by Lord French to maintain order are already being carried out, several raids on Sinn Feiners having already taken place throughout the country. Since early morning, prisoners have been arriving in Dublin in military lorries and the military and police today raided Dublin Sinn Fein headquarters. Ernest Blythe and Patrick O'Keefe, both members of Parliament, were arrested.

Protection for Citizens the Need

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—Viscount French, opening the fair here yesterday, referred to the recent murders of policemen and soldiers, and said that the government of Ireland had only one policy at present which was to secure to all law-abiding subjects freedom and protection. In the fulfillment of that policy they would not shrink from adopting the most drastic measures, should they become necessary.

PRAISE FOR ITALIAN ARMY AND PEOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—During a continued debate on the Caporetto report on Thursday, Mr. Gasparotto submitted a resolution signed by 700 deputies, expressing the Chamber's gratitude to the army and navy "which by their long and heroic sacrifices finally reduced to ruins the most ancient military monarchy in the world," and recording the approval of the government statements.

In an enthusiastic speech Mr. Gasparotto extolled the Italian Army and people, declaring that new Italy was well worthy of ancient Rome and exhorting the Premier to have the victory celebrated on Nov. 3 by a procession of troops under the arches of Titus and Severus.

SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The extra national congress of the Socialist Party opens this morning. It will consider: (1) general elections (application of the party program in preparation for organization of a campaign); (2) municipal elections (party program).

INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 13, 1919

Business and Finance.....Page 14
- Stock Market Quotations
- Financial World Affairs Reviewed
- New Low Level for Marks
- Copper Shipped on Consignment
- Shoe Buyers in Boston
- Dividends Declared

Editorials.....Page 20
- The Worm That Turned
- The Industrial Conference
- The Opportunity in High Prices
- Back to School
- Notes and Comments

General News—
- Suppression of the Dail Eireann.... 1
- Rights of Oil Men in Mexico..... 1
- Capital Greets General Pershing..... 1
- General Review of Russian Situation 1
- Germany and the Rising in Silesia.. 2
- Plumb Railroad Plan Is Opposed..... 2
- W. C. Bullitt on Treaty of Peace.... 4
- Canada Ratifies the Peace Treaty.... 4
- Intimidation by Packers Charged..... 4
- Germany Plotting, Says President.... 4
- Allied Policy in Siberia During 1918.. 6
- Greek Economic Position Surveyed.... 6
- Aftermath of Egyptian Rising..... 6
- Sir H. Plunkett on Dominion Status.. 6
- Taxation Issue Raised in Bengal..... 6
- Deputy Criticizes Policy of Premier... 7
- Porto Rico Needs Teachers..... 7
- General Lyautey as Spain's Guest..... 7
- As New Zealand Sees Independence.. 7
- Christian Science Case in Court....8-12
- Appeal Made to Friends of China....13
- Prohibition Party Work Reviewed...13
- California Without Trade Restraint Law.....13

Illustrations—
- Fakati, the Ricksha Boy..... 3
- The Ottawa River From Parliament Hill.....12
- Ottawa Towers at Evening.....12
- Japan's Strangle-Hold on China.....13
- Egham Loch, From an Etching by Seymour Haden.....19

Labor—
- Boston Police Vote to Return..... 1
- Trade Unionists Demand Repeal of Conscription Act..... 1
- Some Facts About Glasgow Congress 2
- Boston Postal Employees Ask More Pay..... 5
- Jamaica Railway Workers' Strike.... 5
- Union View of Socialist Stand..... 5
- Public Servants' Rights Restricted... 5

Letters.....Page 3
- Charging Off Old Trolley Cars (Edward M. Winston)

Music.....Page 18
- The Popularity of the Pianoforte—I
- A Workers' School of Music
- The Question of Voice
- Australian Opera on a New Footing
- Paris Encourages American Students

Special Articles—
- The Rambler: Amadeo..... 3
- Pollu as a French "Immortel"..... 3
- The King of Sports..... 3
- Poem: Summer Reedbeds..... 3
- Fakati, the Ricksha Boy..... 3
- Summer Coasters..... 3
- A Seat of Colonial Empire.....12

Sporting.....Page 15
- New York Athletes Win Team Title
- Major League Baseball Results
- Football Club Players Signed

The Home Forum.....Page 19
- Unity
- John Greaves' Visit to the Levant

BOSTON POLICE VOTE TO RETURN

Unanimous Decision Taken to Go Back to Duty, as Advised by Samuel Gompers, if the Governor Will Permit Them

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The striking policemen last night voted unanimously to take the advice of Samuel Gompers and return to duty if the Governor would permit them to do so. A conference was arranged for this morning between the Governor and three representatives of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Governor Coolidge, however, declared yesterday that he would not reinstate any of the striking policemen if he had his way. He declared that they are not strikers but deserters, and insisted that there can be no arbitration of the question whether they may join the American Federation of Labor because such action was forbidden by an order issued by the police commissioner recently. This order, the Governor says, is "the law of the Commonwealth," and "there can be no arbitration of government and law." He said, however, that the reinstatement of the men is for the police commissioner to decide upon.

As to the present civil status of the policemen who left duty, the Governor said:

"That is of course a question of law and fact. The Attorney-General has made no ruling on it that I know of, and I should, of course, be guided by any ruling that he might make after the facts were made known to him. If he should find that they deliberately deserted their post of duty I think there would be great difficulty in taking them back."

Message of Mr. Gompers

Mr. Gompers made known his position in a message to Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston.

"No man or group of men more genuinely regrets the present Boston situation than do the American Federation of Labor and I," read the message of Mr. Gompers to Mayor Peters. "You have undoubtedly been apprised of President Wilson's suggestion to the commissioners of the District of Columbia, who adopted a similar regulation to that adopted by the Boston authorities, ordering policemen not to become members of or to retain membership in a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The President requested that such an order be held in abeyance and the entire matter remain in status quo until after the conference which he has called for Oct. 6, for the consideration of all matters affecting the relations between workers and employers. The commissioners of the District of Columbia complied with the President's request.

"I therefore appeal to you and to the authorities who issued the order that its enforcement be deferred until after the presidential conference.

"I am telegraphing the representative of the American Federation of Labor in Boston, Mr. Frank McCarthy, 30 Wheatland Avenue, to appeal to the Policemen's Union to cooperate and return to their posts just as if the order had not been issued at all, upon information that the enforcement of the order has been postponed to await the outcome of the presidential conference."

Order Maintained

Order was maintained in practically every part of the city yesterday. State guardsmen patrolled the streets and kept crowds from collecting. Almost no disorder was reported.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Parker, head of the state guard on duty here, said that conditions had been restored practically to normal. The work of volunteer policemen was commended. The navy provost guard was active, and caused the rounding up of 60 sailors, a number of whom were found to be disobeying navy regulations. It was said yesterday that about 1300 volunteer policemen were now in service.

Severity was shown in handling the cases of rioters arrested and brought into court. In the Roxbury district court, Judge Albert F. Hayden set bonds of $20,000 in one case, and $10,000 in several others. The higher bail was fixed for a man alleged to have snatched a purse from a woman, after attacking her. The other cases were of men charged with robbing a shoe store. Some gamblers were fined $20 each.

The business interests of the city, who have actively opposed the policemen's union from the start, are now urging that the strikers be not reinstated.

It was also reported yesterday that an old law which provides three months' imprisonment for policemen who fail to aid the Governor in the fulfillment of his duties might be invoked as a punishment for the strikers.

Police Public Servants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —In his speech at Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, yesterday, President Wilson said, in reference to the Boston police strike, that it was "an intolerable crime against civilization." He continued: "If that spirit is going to prevail, where are your programs?" "How can you carry a program out where every man is looking out for his own selfish interest?"

Police Obligation Sacred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—In a speech here, President Wilson said, referring to the Boston police strike:

"In my judgment, the obligation of a policeman is as sacred as the obligation of a soldier. He is a public servant, not a private employee, and the honor and safety of the community is in his hands.

"He has no right to prefer any private advantage to the public safety.

"I hope that that lesson will be burned in so that it will never again be forgotten, because the pride of America is that it can exercise self-control."

Moral Support Authorized

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Authorization has not been given by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for a strike of electrical workers at Boston in sympathy with striking policemen, Charles P. Ford, international secretary, said yesterday. Boston locals, he stated, were instructed to give "moral support" to the police walkout.

SWISS VOTE FAVORS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—A committee of the Swiss National Council decided on Wednesday by 21 votes to 4 to recommend to the National Council that Switzerland should join the League of Nations.

RESULT OF WIDNES ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Widnes, Lancashire, election result was as follows: Arthur Henderson, Labor, 11,404; F. M. B. Fisher, Coalition Unionist, 10,417 majority, 987.

At the last general election in 1918 the successful candidate was Col. W. Hall Walker, a Coalition Unionist, who polled 11,515 votes, as against the 7821 of the Labor candidate, Mr. T. Williamson. Mr. Henderson has thus managed to completely reverse the verdict of the constituency, although the Coalition Unionists in 1918 had a much greater majority.

GENERAL REVIEW OF RUSSIAN SITUATION

On Archangel Front Bolsheviki Are Endeavoring to Advance Down Dvina but They Have Not Made Much Progress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, regarding the Russian situation, that on the Archangel front the Bolsheviki are endeavoring to advance down the Dvina, but have made little progress. The north Russian government troops are following up their success at Yemtsa and are driving the Bolsheviki southwards. The Bolsheviki are reported to be evacuating the Onego valley and the Russian column advancing along the White Sea coast is meeting little opposition.

In west Russia the internal situation in the Baltic provinces continues acute. General von der Goltz's troops submitted demands concerning the security of employment on discharge and land settlement in these provinces. General von der Goltz referred the matter to the German Government and suspended evacuation pending a reply.

It was reported on Sept. 6 that it had been decided to proceed with the removal of those troops willing to go and that those remaining would have to look after themselves as the German Government could no longer be responsible for them. Evacuation has, therefore, been recommended but it is reliably reported that German troops and war matériel are still being sent into Letvia. Also on one occasion German detachments proceeding by train across the frontier refused to discontinue their journey at the German command.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Places of interest in fighting in Russia

Map shows Onega districts, evacuation of which by the Bolsheviki has just been reported. It also shows the Ukraine, where General Petlura is advancing, and the district in which the Siberian Army has assumed the offensive

Discussion of Terms

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor further learns that the origin of the impending peace negotiations between Soviet Russia and the Esthonians is that the Bolsheviki made unofficial overtures to Esthonia at the end of August, and on their rejection, sent out by wireless a direct request for the appointment of peace delegates to discuss terms.

Meanwhile, on the anti-Bolshevist front the Russian northwest army has crossed the Szuja and driven the Bolsheviki back northeast of Lake Samo. The right of this army is being strongly attacked by the Bolsheviki, southeast of Gdov without much success.

The Bolsheviki now claim to hold the whole of the southeastern shore of Lake Pskov. The Polish and Lithuanian advance towards Dvinsk is held up against the old bridge head thrown up by the Russians against the Germans in 1916.

Further east the counter-attack across the Polotsk-Vileika Railway has forced the Poles to fall back to Zyabki. South of Borisov the Poles have advanced towards the Upper Dnieper between Mohilev and Regatchev while on the southern bank of the Pripet they have taken Olevsk and are pursuing the retreating enemy towards Kiev.

Situation in the Ukraine

In the Ukraine the Bolsheviki are withdrawing before General Petlura in the region of Emfrutch and Kemrosten. In south Russia, General Denikin's extreme left is engaged in clearing up the country between Odessa and Kiev and in preventing the Bolsheviki surrounded in this area from breaking through to the north and escaping. The Bolshevist counter-offensive toward Kharkov which attempted to break through between the right of the volunteer army and the left of the Don army, has proved a failure. The reserves of both armies executed a concentrated attack against a sharp salient formed by the Bolsheviki in their advance and have successfully recovered most of the lost ground and restored the situation on this front.

Further to the east the right of the Don army and General Wrangel's troops on both sides of the Volga have been compelled to retreat before powerful Bolshevist attacks. General Wrangel's troops are now holding a defensive line covering Tzaritsin to the east and north and 7 to 20 miles from the city.

Siberian Army Assumes Offensive

On the eastern front the Siberian army has assumed the offensive and the first army has been fighting astride the railway west of the river Ishim and has driven back the enemy with heavy losses.

Meanwhile, south of the Trans-Siberian Railway and of the Petropavlovsk-Troitsk road, the third army is attacking the flank of the Bolshevist army by an attack in a northwesterly direction which has made considerable progress. The Koltchak southern army is continuing its retirement southeastward along the Emrenburg-Tashkent Railway and has abandoned Aktiubinsk.

In Siberia, fighting has taken place between the Siberian Cossacks and the Bolshevist force which attempted to cut the Amur Railway, east of Chita. The Ussuri area is now almost clear of Bolsheviki but there is still some activity round Suchan and Olga Bay. In south Russia General Mamontov's cavalry is still operating successfully on the Bolshevist rear, southwest of Kozlov and causing immense confusion on their lines of communication.

Delegation Arrives in Aktiubinsk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Moscow wireless message reports that a delegation has arrived at Aktiubinsk, offering the surrender of Admiral Koltchak's southern army to the number of 15,000 to 20,000 men. In this way, the message says, the result of the defeat of Admiral Koltchak's forces in the region of Aktiubinsk and Orsk has been the capture of 12,000 men and the forthcoming surrrender of the remaining troops of the southern army. Another wireless message states that during the fighting south of Petropavlovsk, which is 166 miles west of Omsk, an enemy brigade was defeated.

RIGHTS OF THE OIL MEN IN MEXICO

State Department Asked for a Ruling on Waiver Demanded From Americans — Witness Tells of Payments to Rebel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Whether men having oil interests in the Tampico Field, Mexico, can go back and forth between the United States and Tampico is a question that is compelling attention both from the government and from private persons.

The Mexican authorities have demanded that Americans entering the Tampico oil region shall sign a waiver renouncing their right to call upon the United States Government for protection or for collection of damages in case of attack or spoliation. This has brought requests from managers and other representatives of American-owned properties in Mexico to the State Department for a ruling upon their rights. This has not yet been given.

Some of the men with oil interests will insist upon their right to protection, whether or not the government gives formal assurances to that effect, and claim to have been legally advised that they can do this even if their passports have not been vised, owing to the "extraordinary" demand of the Mexican Government.

Levi Smith, who was the manager of the Penn-Mexico Oil Company in Tampico from 1914 to 1918, testified yesterday before the subcommittee investigating Mexico, refusing to give much information except in executive session, stating that he might want to return to Mexico some time and therefore did not want to say publicly what he might be willing to tell the committee privately. Mr. Smith did say in his public testimony that Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, had told him his company could not do otherwise than make the monthly payments demanded by Manuel Palaez, the revolutionary leader in control of the oil fields. He said that they preferred Palaez to the Carranza forces, however.

Generally speaking, said Mr. Smith, foreigners had no confidence in either the enlisted or commissioned personnel of the Carranza forces.

The witness had no personal knowledge of killings in the Tampico district, but knew in a general way that there had been a good many. He mentioned specifically that of Edgar M. House, paymaster of the Texas Oil Company, who was fatally attacked early in May, 1918, near Tampico. "It was ascribed to bandits, but it was openly said that it was committed by Carranza soldiers," he asserted.

TREATY RATIFIED BY AFRICAN ASSEMBLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony (Friday) —The Union House of Assembly has ratified the peace treaty by 84 votes to 19.

TRADE UNIONISTS DEMAND REPEAL OF CONSCRIPTION ACT

Glasgow Congress Also Instructs Parliamentary Committee to Insist on Withdrawal of Troops From Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Friday)—The Trades Union Congress continued in Glasgow today with a heavy agenda still to be disposed of and it will require the utmost expedition to complete the business tomorrow. A resolution of first importance today dealt with the repeal of the military service acts. J. H. Thomas moved a resolution, instructing the parliamentary committee, in view of the general desire of the country and the repeated declarations of the government, to demand the repeal of the Conscription Act and the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Russia, and failing this, that a special Trades Union Congress should be called immediately to decide what action should be taken. The resolution was passed practically unanimously.

When submitting the motion, Mr. Thomas said that it was common knowledge that there was general disagreement with the government's Russian policy, although those who protested against it were invariably accused of Bolshevist sympathies. Labor, however, refused to the government the right to dictate a policy which it was the duty of the whole people to prescribe. He severely criticized Winston Churchill, and said that the unanimity with which the congress supported the resolution would show the government that Labor had a policy on which it was united.

Robert Smillie's Views

Robert Smillie regretted that the resolution did not contain a definite alternative of a more drastic character in the event of the government's decision being unsatisfactory, adding that the miners had decided to support the motion for direct action on that question. He vehemently denied that direct action was for the purpose of bringing about a revolution.

J. R. Clynes, supporting the resolution, referred to Mr. Smillie's remarks and said that the question was not what should be done, but how it should be done. The longer he lived, he declared, the surer he was of the futility of violence. Mr. Clynes said that he did not want violent methods, but if they brought out 4,000,000 men they would soon discover it was easier to get them out than to get them back. Did Labor imagine that the government would merely wait until the workmen refuse? All experience showed otherwise. The plain fact was that a condition of civil war would reign. The government could not stand by and see the entire stoppage of the social and industrial life of the community. Efforts would be made to keep things going, and the result would be riot and bloodshed.

Effect of Direct Action

The immediate effect of direct action would be broken heads for workmen and broken hearts for women. It would also give every section of the community the right, in the event of a Labor government being returned to power, to imitate the bad example which Labor had set. Labor had fought long to capture the political machine and then when its capture appeared within its grasp, it was told it was useless or that it had not sense to use it. Direct actionists, Mr. Clynes declared, were taking the line that would weaken the hands of the Labor Party and alienate the sympathy of the men and women of other classes.

Mr. Clynes warned the delegates that the working classes were not united on the question, and if they were not united enough to ballot on direct action, did they think that the workmen would be easily led from the workshop. The whole thing, he declared, was a pure bogy.

London Press on Congress

Comment in Various Papers Shows Different Views on Meeting

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Yesterday's action of the Trades Union Congress at Glasgow in passing a resolution to "compel" the nationalization of the coal mines brought from The Daily Telegraph today the editorial expression of opinion on the resolution as equivalent to a declaration of war upon constitutional government, while The Daily Graphic describes it as a challenge to the Nation. Several newspapers insist that the only body which can "compel" the government is Parliament. The Morning Post thinks that J. H. Thomas, who, it says, is an astute politician, probably was right when he expressed anticipation that the government would refuse the demand and that another congress would be convened to decide what to do next.

Possibility of Labor Government

"A Labor government is not a remote possibility if the Labor leaders can show the country that they are responsible and businesslike people," says The Daily Mail, a sentiment which is paraphrased by The Manchester Guardian, which add its belief that no Labor government could come into being which had not the

support of many outside of the mine workers.

The Daily Express finds an undercurrent of belief that a new coalition government may arise containing a large element of Labor representation and favoring nationalization of the mines.

Question of Challenge to Parliament

The Westminster Gazette says that if the miners challenge Parliament by a general strike, the question of nationalization will be stamped in a more serious issue in which the miners assuredly will be beaten.

The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that 20,000,000 parliamentary electors will refuse to be led by manipulators of the vote at the Glasgow congress.

If Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, attempts to force nationalization, says The Evening Standard, he will split trades unionism from top to bottom.

The Manchester Guardian says that as long as Labor remains class-conscious it cannot receive the support of non-manual workers which is necessary before a Labor majority in Parliament can be obtained.

COMMISSION FAVORS THE TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—In a short session yesterday after the signing of the Austrian peace treaty, the Supreme Council, in the Hall of the Stone Age in the Château St. Germain, arrived at no decision concerning a reply to the last German note on the suppression of Article 60 of the German Constitution.

It is believed this morning that the Supreme Council will formulate an extremely vigorous note on the Teschen question also.

It is known that the inter-allied commission, charged with a report on the question, has proposed frontiers favoring the Tzecho-Slovaks to the detriment of the Poles. The consent of the Supreme Council must still, however, be obtained.

It seems certain that the Bulgarian treaty will be given to the delegates on Saturday afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. The Rumanians and Jugo-Slavs have till Saturday noon to sign the Austrian treaty.

Tzecho-Slovakia and Teschen Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—A Prague message via Vienna states that at the reopening of the Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly on Thursday the Premier, Vlastimil Tusar, declared that if the Teschen question were declared against her, Tzecho-Slovakia would refuse to sign the treaty. The message states that the House unanimously approved the declaration.

Modification of Article LX

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A telegram from Berlin to the Temps states that the German Government will not oppose the Allies' ultimatum, but that a reply to the allied note regarding Article LX of the German Constitution will be sent at the end of the week, and the National Assembly will be convoked in extra session to modify the article in question.

GERMAN FINANCIAL OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—A Berlin message states that from the fact that numerous representatives of the largest American banks are arriving in Berlin constantly it is surmised that Germany may hope for a gradual improvement in her economic and financial situation. In addition to the negotiations being conducted for the supply of American coal to Germany, American bankers have arranged during their stay to grant longer credits.

The Guaranty Trust Company, for instance, has accorded credit of from six months to two years and will accept payment in marks instead of dollars, an arrangement which will favorably influence the exchange rate of the mark.

STATUS OF GENERAL STRIKE IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The general strike of the municipal employees in this city threatens to assume formidable proportions as no compromise is being considered by the strikers. Yesterday the Mayors of the various communities involved met Jules Pams, Minister of the Interior. It was decided that the mayors should immediately convoke municipal councils for the consideration of the demands of the employees of the department of the Seine regarding a minimum salary of 14 francs and 50 centimes a day. The deliberations of the municipal councils will be transmitted to the prefecture not later than Tuesday, Sept. 16. The Minister of the Interior will arbitrate between the municipalities and employees in carrying out the demands.

QUEENSLAND CABINET CHANGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland (Friday)—The Queensland Premier has announced the appointment of John Huxham as Minister of Public Instruction, replacing H. F. Hardacre, who has been made judge of the Land Court, whilst Mr. McCormack replaces J. M. Hunter as Minister of Agriculture and Public Lands, and the latter becomes agent-general.

SOME FACTS ABOUT GLASGOW CONGRESS

Labor Parliament Is Drawn From Ranks of Organized Labor and Is Most Representative Body of Working-Class Opinion

By The Christian Science Monitor special Labor correspondent

LONDON, England — The Trades Union Congress, the British Parliament of Labor, assembling in Glasgow, is calculated to prove more interesting than usual. This calculation as based upon the opposition to the parliamentary committee in consequence of its refusal to interest itself in the questions of Russian intervention, conscription, and the threatened use of the military in trade disputes.

It is also felt in Labor circles that the government having definitely declared against nationalization of mines, a proposal of which the congress has repeatedly expressed itself in favor, the latter, if it is to retain any semblance of dignity and self respect, will be compelled to step further than has been the custom in former years when it merely contended itself with a pious expression of opinion.

The congress is easily the most representative body of purely working-class opinion in the country, and, unlike the Labor Party which embraces a very considerable element of middle class thought, is drawn entirely from the ranks of organized Labor, representing at the last congress (the jubilee year of congress) over 4,500,000 workers.

For a number of years congress has been overshadowed by the work of the Labor Party and the decisions carried in the Labor Party conferences. Few people attached much importance to the decisions of the former, and for reasons which have already been stated in The Christian Science Monitor, a fresh lease of life has been given to congress during the last two or three years. There is a growing feeling, particularly among the industrialists, shop stewards, and works committee movements, that the Trade Union Congress could, and should, be made to perform a more important and useful function in the affairs of working class movements, and that the Labor Party must, by the very nature of things, be more or less subordinate to it.

It is interesting to note that the Labor Party is a child of the Congress, and was created as a result of a resolution carried at Plymouth in 1899; as is also the General Federation of Trade Unions which arose out of a decision carried at Bristol a year earlier. The great mistake of the congress, and one that has led to much misunderstanding in the past, is due to the fact that having brought the Labor Party into existence, the political work hitherto carried on by the parliamentary committee of the congress has not been transferred entirely to the Labor Party, while the congress concentrated on the purely industrial or trade union side of the Labor movement. This is the view taken by almost all the progressive elements of whatever school of thought politically, and sooner or later must be accepted by the congress. As its name implies, the parliamentary committee is a kind of semi-political body concerned in the main with placing before responsible ministers of the crown the decisions of congress, frequently without consulting or even without the knowledge of the Labor group in the House of Commons.

Systematic Lobbying

Before the advent of the Labor Party the parliamentary committee undoubtedly did very useful work; by supporting the Liberal Party or the Conservative Party as the case might be in return for some promised reform, and by systematically "lobbying" members to support a bill in which Labor was particularly interested. Again, the first workmen magistrates to be appointed were selected as the result of representations made by the parliamentary committee.

Times, however, have changed, and these matters are better attended to by the Labor Party, who have infinitely greater and better opportunities of exercising their influence.

They are also occupying the attention of the younger schools of thought who are not likely to allow the little jealousies and personal feelings of the "old gang" to stand in the way much longer, to the detriment of Labor organization and development.

Out-of-Date Ideas

Estimable as many of its members are, it is obvious that the committee on the whole is completely out of touch with the thought asserting itself through every avenue of working class activity. As one labor leader says, "its members haven't an idea beyond the eighteenth century." They have served their day and generation. It is impossible, however, to derive consolation from the thought that they serve as a restraining influence upon the "direct action" enthusiasts. That is just exactly what they most completely and lamentably fail to do. The parliamentary committee has pursued the peaceful tenor of its way so sweetly and so blissfully oblivious of Labor developments, that the moderate men, driven to desperation by their apathy, have been forced more or less into the camp of the extremists.

It is in no spirit of bitter hostility or violent criticism that the writer expresses the opinion that the present personnel of the parliamentary committee and its policy, or lack of policy, is a grave danger to the community.

There are no end of indications that Labor in Great Britain is seething with unrest; and by that it is not meant that there is a general desire for any great upheaval, but a very natural and legitimate desire to remove certain anomalies and generally to raise the standard of living. A strong parliamentary committee fully cognizant of Labor's immediate aims and aspirations, determined to handle affairs in a sympathetic spirit, would rally round it all the moderate men in the trade union movement, and would be the surest safeguard against the propaganda of violence and direct action policy of the extremists. I want to emphasize this point. There are a great number of reforms to be effected that would be to the advantage of society generally, and the only body with authority to speak on behalf of organized Labor as a whole, and with power to deal with these matters on a national basis, is the trade union congress.

The triple alliance is an effect of the "nothing doing" policy of the parliamentary committee, for which there would have been no room in the world if the latter had carried out the work for which it was best adapted and over which it had a prior claim.

EDMONTON'S WELCOME TO PRINCE OF WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—The capital of the Province yesterday gave the Prince of Wales an enthusiastic reception. The special train arrived at 9:15 a. m., escorted by the aeroplane City of Edmonton, piloted by Capt. Wilfred May. The Prince was received by Lieutenant-Governor Brett; Charles Stewart, the Premier; Joseph A. Clark, the Mayor; Chief Justice Harvey and Brigadier-General McDonald. The guard of honor was supplied by the great war veterans and by the royal northwest mounted police.

En route to the Parliament buildings, the Prince was greeted by thousands of school children singing national songs. Following the customary address and replies, he held a public reception when many hundreds of citizens shook hands with him. The program for the remainder of the day consisted of the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers Memorial Hall, presentation of medals to war veterans and a dinner at Government House.

Today the honorary degree of LL. D., will be conferred on the Prince at the University, the royal party leaving at midnight for Calgary. The Prince is the first heir to the British throne to visit Edmonton.

MANY WITNESSES IN CAILLAUX CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The high court commission of inquiry will make known next Tuesday the date on which Joseph Caillaux will appear before the court of justice. Since the debates must be long, it is desired that the affair be called with the shortest delay. It is possible, the magistrates declare, that considerable time may be necessary, there being a large number of witnesses, especially those residing in America. Under these conditions the process will probably be postponed until the middle of November.

Much discussion is rife concerning the articles of the penal code to be applied in view of the sentence each carries, but the high court is entirely free to impose the penalty in any case.

MONARCHIST VIEWS OF TROOPS IN MITAU

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The Vorwärts publishes a long communication from a correspondent who, it states, was long occupied in official work in Mitau.

The communication draws special attention to what it terms the monarchist propaganda among the troops there, and relates how, after a banquet in the officers' mess, the officers marched to the post office singing "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz," and sent a letter of homage to the former Kaiser.

The writer also frequently heard men say they would not return to Germany until they were needed to put the former Kaiser on the throne again.

PACKER WITNESSES CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In the case being brought by the Department of Justice against the packers, subpœnas were sent out yesterday for witnesses, both in and out of Chicago, and presentation of evidence to the grand jury will certainly begin next week, according to I. J. Kresel of New York City, special Assistant Attorney-General here in the proceedings. Mr. Kresel said he expected an early trial, and by early he meant the first of the year.

OMSK REPORTED SAFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Omsk, the seat of the Koltchak Government in Siberia, is said to be out of danger from attack by the Bolsheviki for the present, according to a dispatch dated Sept. 10, and received at the Department of State yesterday. The Siberian Army operations against the Bolsheviki are continuing favorably, the dispatch stated. This news is the most reassuring that has come officially from Siberia in recent weeks.

AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SIMLA, India (Friday)—The Afghan boundary commission has finished the delimitation of the boundary between the Kabul River and the Bazar Valley.

PLUMB RAILROAD PLAN IS OPPOSED

Transportation Counsel of Associated Industries of Massachusetts Says It Puts All the Burdens on the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edgar J. Rich, transportation counsel of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce yesterday in opposition to the Plumb plan of the Railroad Brotherhoods for the nationalization of the railroads of the country. He said in part:

"The Plumb plan places all the burdens on the public and gives to a privileged class all the alleged benefits. When the plan of the brotherhoods is analyzed, it is seen that the fundamental principle is that the public shall own the instrumentalities of transportation, which shall be managed for the benefit of the workers, by the workers, and if there is loss, that loss shall fall upon the public. The plan of the brotherhoods for the operation of the railroads, strikes at the very roots of our political and industrial life. The management of the railroads is to be in the hands of a board of 15 directors, 5 appointed by the President, 5 elected by the employees and 5 by the officers; that is, 10 out of the 15 are to be elected by the employed.

"The author of the plan claims that there would be an incentive for efficient and economical operation because every employee would be entitled to a share in the surplus. But after the employees had helped themselves to what wages they wanted—and time and a half for overtime would be the first thing they would take—does anyone believe there would be any surplus? Why should the employees care to accumulate a surplus, only half of which they can have, when they can get the whole and more by adjusting their own wages? In their wage demands they are not bound down by the earnings of the railroad—they can establish their own scale of wages, and if the earnings are not sufficient the government makes up the deficit.

"Gentlemen, a crisis is upon the country, the greatest since the beginning of the Republic. We are threatened with the undermining of our cherished institutions, industrial, social, and political. It is fortunate that the issue is raised in a way that it can be met—for the defeat of this revolutionary plan will quiet agitation for its extension to other lines of industry. It is fortunate that this issue is raised before a Congress in which the members of both parties are standing firmly, courageously, fearlessly, in defense of American institutions."

FUNDS LACKING IN STATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Having secured the enactment by the 1919 Legislature of a law providing for state scholarships for discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, Senator Abraham Kaplan announced that he would try to induce the 1920 Legislature to provide an appropriation sufficient to carry out the scholarship law in full. Three men from each Assembly district in the State are allowed scholarships, under the law, making 450 in all. The value of the scholarships is $200 each.

Only one-third of the amount necessary to enable the State Department to carry out the law was approved by the Senate Finance Committee, however, and only one of every three successful applicants for scholarships has been designated to attend the college or university he selected.

Senator Kaplan says he will attempt to obtain a larger appropriation, so that more scholarships can be paid for at the next session of the Legislature, and that he will also obtain legislation to include Red Cross nurses among those entitled to scholarships.

PREPARATIONS FOR RAILROADS' RETURN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Preparing for the return of the railroads to private control, Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, yesterday ordered all roads to begin an inventory of supplies on hand as of Dec. 31, 1919, the date indicated by President Wilson in his address to Congress as the time of termination of government supervision.

A few weeks before the government turns the roads back the former managements will be put in charge, so that before the Railroad Administration goes out of existence they can reorganize their staffs.

A. J. BALFOUR REACHES LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A. J. Balfour arrived here yesterday after nine months' continuous absence on the work of the Peace Conference in Paris and received a great reception on his arrival at Victoria, being welcomed by Lord Curzon and the representatives from the Foreign Office.

Volunteer Police

Able Bodied Men willing to give their services in case of necessity for part of day or night for protection of persons and property in the City of Boston. Apply to me at Room B, Third Floor, Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston, daily except Sundays.

WILLIAM H. PIERCE,
Supt. of Police (Retired).

GERMANY AND THE RISING IN SILESIA

Polish Reports State That Documentary Evidence Shows Intentional Provocation of Revolt

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Polish reports state, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, that documentary evidence of the intentional provocation of the revolt in Upper Silesia by the Germans has come into their hands. These documents consist of a report from Breslau to the Minister of National Defense in Berlin, signed by the general officer commanding the sixth army, instruction from the German War Office to this corps, and a report of an agent from Gleiwitz.

If these documents are authentic they certainly go to show that the rising in Upper Silesia was largely instigated by the Germans with the idea of crushing it lest it broke out on a scale impossible to cope with later on. The reports that hostilities have broken out between the Poles and Lithuanians around Seiny appear to have been incorrect, as the Polish Government deny having moved troops in this direction.

Plans to Further "Rhineland Republic"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Berlin wireless message states that the so-called Rhineland Union was founded in Cologne recently for furthering the project of a Rhineland republic. The British occupation authorities prohibited the union from posting up a manifesto but the French authorities permitted it.

Meanwhile, in Birkenfeldt, which recently proclaimed itself an independent republic, the French military commander summoned the representatives of the municipal services and political parties and informed them that as a new government had been set up, he demanded loyalty and continued service to it from the municipal employees and obedience to the law from the citizens. The new German Constitution, he pointed out, had no force in the occupied territory.

Spokesmen of employees and political parties emphatically protested and declared they must stand by the German Constitution as otherwise they would become guilty of treason.

American Coal Wanted for Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Berlin wireless message states that negotiations are being conducted between authoritative parties regarding the acquisition of American coal for Germany. The papers point out, however, that the price is so high that there can be no question of any coal imports from America worth mentioning. The message adds that the low rate of German exchange plays an important part in the matter.

CAUTION IN CHOICE OF SPEAKERS ADVISED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A subcommittee of the Hawaiian Vigilance Corps, appointed to investigate allegations that pro-Bolshevist language had been used in a course of lectures delivered recently in Honolulu, recommends in its report to the executive committee that "before any other public speakers with whom we are not thoroughly acquainted are asked to address audiences in Hawaii on subjects which bear, either directly or indirectly, on the world war and present economic or political conditions, every reasonable effort should be made to learn in advance whether or not the prospective speaker is absolutely in accord with the principles, aims and ambitions for which the United States of America stands sponsor before the world."

EIGHT-HOUR DAY TOPIC OF TREATISE

National Industrial Conference Board Compares and Analyzes the Generally Accepted Meanings of the Term

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The straight eight-hour day is a fiction and the basic eight-hour day an artificial means for demanding increased compensation, says the National Industrial Conference Board in a monograph on "The Eight-Hour Day Defined." The board compares and analyzes three different meanings:

A straight eight-hour day under which overtime is eliminated or even prohibited, except in extraordinary emergency.

An eight-hour shift with three work periods daily of eight hours each for as many different sets of workers. This arrangement may extend over six or seven days of the week.

A basic eight-hour day in which eight hours is made the basis or measure for service or payment, but under which overtime is permitted.

The monograph says that "a 'straight' eight-hour day with overtime prohibited differs from a 'basic' eight-hour day with overtime permitted." For with a straight eight-hour day the work-week contains 48 hours, or if a Saturday half holiday is observed, 44 hours. In the case of the basic eight-hour day, the nominal work-week may also consist of 48 or 44 hours, but since overtime is permitted, no limit is placed on the actual hours per week.

The eight-hour day with overtime prohibited is founded, says the treatise, "on the theory that such limitation of work-hours is demanded on grounds of health and social advantage. The contention is also often made that the straight eight-hour day is more productive than a longer work-day. With these underlying premises for limitation of hours of work, overtime is inconsistent. . . . If the straight eight-hour day is really more productive, overtime is absurd."

The eight-hour shift system comprises three different shifts of eight hours each. It is an arrangement which aims to secure greater efficiency in production without any organized overtime. It obviously increases total production, and at the same time reduces overhead cost by keeping machinery going continuously.

The basic eight-hour day, on the other hand, it is asserted, "is essentially a wage issue." This is clearly illustrated in the modification of the Federal Eight-Hour Act to meet war-time exigencies, and by the Naval Appropriation Act of March 4, 1917. The latter authorized the President not only "to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours' labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States," but also provided for overtime to be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours' work with time and one-half for overtime. Thus, the monograph points out, the character of the Federal Eight-Hour Act was changed from an hours-of-work to wage statute, and the basic eight-hour day was introduced with penal rates of overtime.

"Though increased rates aim to discourage a demand for overtime by the employer, they are in effect a premium to the employee and defeat any wish to improve his health or to increase his leisure through shorter hours," says the monograph. "During the war, moreover, experience indicated that overtime rates enabled workers to earn their usual wages in a shorter time, which increased the amount of absenteeism during regular hours. This simply raised the cost of production and decreased the output."

NEW IRRIGATION DISTRICTING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The formation of irrigation districts in the far west, for the purpose of raising money to carry out large irrigation projects, has been found to be an effective means of breaking up large land holdings and aiding in the settlement of small home owners on the lands. Consequently, at the last session of the California Legislature, a law was passed making it possible to form these districts by a majority instead of a two-thirds vote of the landowners involved, thus making it easier to form the irrigation districts and carry out the settlement projects.

The passage of this law was strongly opposed by certain large landholders and a petition for submitting the law to a referendum is now being circulated. In a communication to the central labor councils of California, the California State Federation of Labor urges the upholding of this law and sets forth some important facts involved in the situation.

FOOD HOARDING NOT IMPORTANT IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas—There is little or no hoarding of food in Texas, according to E. A. Peden of Houston, State Food Administrator, who has received reports from agencies of the federal Department of Justice on the recent increases in food prices.

Many large grocery, meat and cold storage firms are included in the inquiry under way. It is disclosed that wholesale grocers as a rule are carrying only 30 to 60 days' stocks on hand, and this is not considered above normal. Some cold storage plants, particularly in the larger cities, have large quantities of eggs, butter and meats in storage, and action is contemplated to compel these stocks to be released where they are considered more than adequate for storage needs.

BELGIAN BUDGET SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Minister of Finance in Brussels stated yesterday that the financial situation in the Belgian budget reaches over 16,000,000,000 francs, in consequence of the expenses incurred during the war and the lack of receipts during the same period.

MR. SCHEIDEMANN AT CASSEL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—In his first public speech since his resignation as Premier, Philip Scheidemann vowed at Cassel yesterday that Germany will always remain a republic and declared against either a monarchy or a soviet government.

PETITION URGES RUSSIAN UNION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Complaining of persecution of the Russian race in Galicia and Bukowina by Poles, Magyars, and Austrians, a committee representing the Carpatho-Russian nationality at Paris has addressed a petition to President Wilson and Congress in which they urge union of their people with greater Russia.

SUCCESSOR OF VISCOUNT ISHII

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official announcement was made yesterday at the Japanese Embassy that Kei Shidehara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, had been appointed Ambassador to the United States as the successor of Viscount Ishii.

PASSPORTS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Swiss Government is ready to facilitate resumption of tourist travel, and the State Department announced yesterday that it would be prepared, after Sept. 15, to issue passports.

SONS OF VETERANS' COMMANDER

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Harry D. Sisson of Boston, Massachusetts, has been chosen commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans.

Your Choice Too



Style 107

The Coward Shoe
"Reg. U.S. Pat. Off."

The Coward Shoe for Men and Women is the choice of thousands of persons who want the comfort that comes with wearing shoes that allow perfect freedom for the natural functions and growth of the foot.

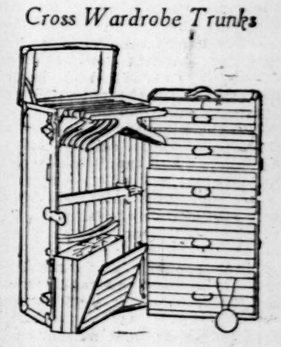
Once you have worn these shoes they will, we believe, be your choice, too. Why not start now?

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren St.)

MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON
89 Regent St.

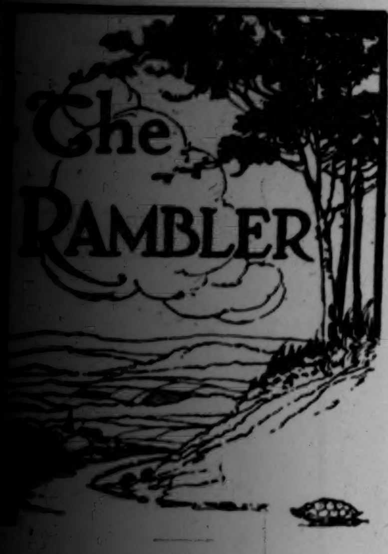
Cross Wardrobe Trunks



For men and women, 3-ply veneer, fibre covering and binding, hangers, drawers, laundry bag, spaces for shoes, hats, etc., from.....$42 to $150

Booklet of Traveling Articles and Gift Ideas sent upon request

Mark Cross Co.
145 Tremont Street



Amadeo

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The rain was falling on the Lombard plain and had been falling all of that autumn day when, some years before the great war, the train ran into the station at Parma and on the platform deposited the traveler. The dusk was falling rapidly; above sailed heavily great slate-colored clouds, bidding sardonic good day to the discouraged sun, and on the long avenue along which drove the omnibus there broke out little lights that showed here a café with gentlemen in cloaks reading close printed newspapers, there a carabiniero regarding the weaknesses of mankind with dignified tolerance from under his moist cocked hat. The houses grew thicker, the lights increased, the passers-by more frequent, until with a final, crashing clatter the omnibus drew up under the gateway of the Golden Lion and the traveler descended.

Could he have a room for the night, perhaps two nights? But certainly. Would he be kind enough to ascend the two steps (be careful, Beppino, with the valise of the Signor! Is it your wish utterly to destroy it?) and he would find a room that might have been made for him. So the Signor ascended a stone stairway and was ushered into a large room with tiled floor, an enormous bed of iron with plentiful floriate gilding and the invisible electric light suspended a good four inches from the ceiling. A couple of pieces of wood, wonderful to relate, smoldered in the fireplace and heavy stuff curtains were drawn before the closed windows. Left alone, the traveler opened a window and looked across the narrow street. In a house opposite, by the light of an oil lamp, a boy was studying his book, while his mother moved silently about the room; in the street below, two doors nearer the Piazza, the Mer[illegible]ta was closing her shop for the night. All seemed tranquil enough and the traveler turned to the great business of the traveling Anglo-Saxon; to find something to complain about. There was water enough, there was the full tale of towels and chairs, the bed soft, what about the sheets? Surely, they must be damp and the chambermaid must be set right with a word or two of rebuke. So, no sooner thought than done and the traveler tugged twice at the bell pull. There was a rustle of feet down the passage and presently a knock at the door.

"Avanti," cried the traveler and the door opened. There appeared a little, foolish looking man in a shabby black suit, his black tie neatly arranged under a turndown collar such as men wore thirty years since. He had very honest, kindly blue eyes, red cheeks and his hair was brushed up and over his forehead so that its grey masses gave a singularly youthful look to his thin face.

"Where," burst out the traveler, "where is the chambermaid?"

"Ecco, Signore, I am the chambermaid!" said the little man with a smile so confident and friendly and full of innocent good will that rebuke was turned away.

"Are those sheets dry?" asked the traveler with mild dignity.

"As a bone, Signore, and of a freshness. Behold!" and the little man threw open the linen in question.

"So they are," said the traveler, "and your name?"

"Amadeo, Signore, Bianchi Amadeo, forty-seven years in the Golden Lion and I have a nephew in the oil business in Livorno."

"You are married, Amadeo?" asked the traveler.

"Oh, yes, Signore. My Veneranda helps in the work of the kitchen. Today, if he wills, the Signor can try some of her rice cooked with saffron. This dish she has given much time and thought."

"Amadeo," said the traveler, "you are right about the sheets. In fact, I had not examined them."

"Thank you, Signore. Naturally a traveler has to take his precautions," said the little man, smiling his kindly smile. The traveler had a vague idea that he was in the presence of some reality, some moral condition that, brushing all appearances swept over all hindrances, carrying with it a calmness and tranquil happiness that was, being, blessed. Yet, condescension is a stiff-jointed habit that molds itself with difficulty to facts.

"You have long hours here, perhaps?" asked he.

"Long enough," said Amadeo, "but there is much to distract and amuse, and the padrone is a just man. He works as hard as I and has many responsibilities. I think, Signore, that the gentleman in No. 24 is ringing and with the Signor's permission, I retire."

The next day the clouds had changed to masses of gentle splendor against a blue sky, and when the traveler had heard the headquarters band playing in the Piazza and watched the crowd making holiday for the King's birthday, he felt almost as though he must stay a little in the city of the Farnese. But back he trudged to the Golden Lion, looked up the time-table, and packed his bag. He had paid the modest reckoning and was about to step into the omnibus drawn up under the gateway, when Amadeo appeared, bowing good-by. He had had his well-earned tip and seen that everything was done for the departing guest, who, now at his reappearance, and contrary to all precedent, stepped forward, and, seizing the little man's hand, said:

"Thank you, Amadeo," and jumped into the omnibus, while the gentleman in No. 24 looked down from his window.

SUMMER REEDBEDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Bob o' Lincoln! Bob o' Lincoln!
  Swinging on the reeds.
Bob o' Lincoln! Bob o' Lincoln!
  A trill upon the breeze.
Softly on the southwest wind, summer
  in its train,
Comes the heartening call like sunshine after summer rain.

Bob o' Lincoln! Bob o' Lincoln!
  A point of sunshot black.
Tawny gold above the silver ash upon
  his back.
In his song the sunshine upon the
  whispering reeds,
Silver of wind-lifted willows, flowers
  of summer meads.
Of flaming June the herald, her grace
  he blazons clear;
When Bob o' Lincoln tells his name,
  we know his queen is here.
Bob o' Lincoln!
Bob o' Lincoln!

FAKATI, THE RICKSHA BOY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Fakati owes his present means of amassing what is, for him, a small fortune, to high freight charges and import duties on autos and their very necessary gasoline. Throughout South Africa, wherever mankind lives in cities and needs to be moved more rapidly and easily than his own legs can carry him, the ricksha is in evidence and Fakati and his compatriots do the moving.

No one can trace the evolution of his costume, there must be some guid-


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

No one can trace the evolution of his costume

ing idea for it is unique and only varied in its coloring and particular design of ornamentation. No really respectable boy would think of wearing anything else than a pair of very abreviated trousers, never reaching to the knee, and over this, or rather above this, a sort of jumper, both of unbleached cotton. It is quite imperative that this be ornamented with many yards of red cotton braid sewn in geometric patterns. His legs should be carefully whitewashed as far as the knee and above this adornment he wears a number of aluminum wire bracelets.

It is on his headgear that he devotes most attention and care. The large ox horns are mounted on a sort of skullcap and then colored, and then as a background to these he adds a fine assortment of large feathers. Round his neck he may wear a small pouch carrying multi—medicine—of some weird kind or other.

Good physique is a sine qua non for any boy who aspires to be a ricksha puller, for he very often has two fully grown adults for passengers or he may have a load of two good-sized steamer trunks. Whatever be his load he sets off at a good swinging pace; if he is in really good form he quite likely will, through sheer exuberance of spirits, give two or three quite unexpected leaps in the air with a result that is disconcerting to say the least to any inexperienced passenger. He often responds to your command to stop as instantaneously as any emergency brake and as he drops the shafts at the same time you had better exercise care or his back may have to act as a running board.

Very few own their rickshas, but they contract for them, and considering what they have to pay for hire their charges are more than reasonable, about six cents a mile for each passenger. A boy generally works for about six months of the year and then returns to his kraal with enough for his hut tax and a small sum to invest in another cow or so, the acquisition of which makes marriage a possibility, for the father of the bride-elect will expect this tribute as a solace for the loss of a daughter—her departure makes a serious inroad into his supply of labor.

Step to your door and call "Sha," and five or six will rush up to the most imminent danger to their tempers, persons, and vehicles, but their disappointment is very short-lived, Fakati is recognized as your regular boy and what seemed to promise a near-riot gives place to good-tempered chaff.

UTAH LACKS TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Owing to the low salaries paid to teachers, many are seeking different employment, and, as a consequence, there is a lack of teachers in Utah, says G. N. Child, state superintendent of public instruction. Among others who have forsaken teaching is O. A. Whittaker, supervisor of music in the schools at Brigham City.

POILU AS A FRENCH "IMMORTEL"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Never shall it be said that the Académie Française is one whit less patriotic now than it has ever been, or that it will regret any of the high fervency it displayed during the great war period, and especially the closing months, when it fell under the full spell of the tremendous influences of the time. But the war mists are passing, and it is perceived that the "immortals" who sit below the cupola should revert to their old austerity and that measure of indifference to popular considerations which has characterized them in the past.

There is a certain rueful feeling, which is none the less real because it is hardly expressed, that the military and political manner of things has been vastly overdone in the Académie in recent times, and that the status of the compagnie has not by any means been improved thereby. It is all very well to have premiers and presidents in the place and to make their like and the marshals members, but that after all is not the prime business of the Académie. And, while Joffre, for example, will always remain a popular figure and the Académie is glad to have him, there is an irresistible tendency in these moderating days to look more closely at truth, and it is an awkward reflection that excellent Joffre knows no more—probably less—of literary things than the average poilu of the army he commanded, and that his contribution to literature is not likely to progress further than his orders of the day and his reports from foreign stations. Only, the Académie thinks, this is the sort of thing that should not occur again. It is the inevitable reaction.

The Poilu Speaks

And now, in this connection, there is a strange story being told, and it is true. It presents a new situation for the Académie, and one that in its present mood is specially disturbing. In brief, a poilu asks for membership of this most august body on the ground of representation of all the other poilus. Was such an extraordinary claim ever made? But there is some reason in it, and that is where the Académie develops new feelings in regard to its recent and awful past. The facts have not yet been presented to the French public, and the Académie has said nothing about them, but there is no doubt about it.

This poilu, it appears, is nominated by a League of Poilus, and in the regulation form he has written to the secretary of the Académie putting forward his candidature as a member thereof. The application is in proper order, it seems, and in due course the members, if they do the right and proper thing, which it is suggested in some quarters they will try to avoid doing for the sake of their dignity and other things, must vote for or against him. He has written to President Poincaré, not in the latter's capacity as President of the Republic, but as academician, and soon he hopes to make calls upon the other members in the customary manner and to introduce himself as a candidate who wishes to become one of them.

Now, upon the question of the qualification he says that he bases it on the fact that he stands for a great figure—the most representative figure of France, who has won everlasting fame not because he has performed any special deed of heroism for which he has been decorated (since any decoration would have meant that he had ceased to be an ordinary and commonplace poilu) but because he has done his duty for four and a half years without murmur or complaint, and by endurance and faith and his indifference to discomfort and danger has saved his country from conquest.

Challenges Answered

When you tell this excellent gentleman that the Académie is a society for lofty literary personages, and that its members should have literary qualifications, you discover that he knows much more about the subject than might be suspected of the average poilu. He says that long ago literary merit ceased to be considered of prime importance in the question of membership of the Académie, and indeed that it really never was. He says that the Académie has always been regarded rather as being composed of the élite of France, and says that he, of course, is of that company, an incontrovertible proposition. Balzac, says he, was not of the Académie, nor Molière, nor Zola, nor Daudet. If Anatole France is a great exception, there is at any rate the fact that he does not attend the meetings under the cupola. It has never assembled the forty best writers of the time, but has always chosen the notabilities and even the mediocrities in other spheres.

As to the idea that Marshal Foch represents the French soldier in the Académie, the poilu candidate says that that claim will not do; that Foch represents not the soldier, but the general staff. When it is further suggested that a candidate must have written something, and that Joffre had written those famous orders of the day which did so much good in heartening his troops, the poilu answers that for himself and his nomination—that is, the nomination of all the poilus—there are to his credit the best and most useful and stimulating writing that was done in France for the last five years, namely, the bright and encouraging letters sent from the front to the civilians at home. All this is what the poilu says.

He further suggests that, disregarding the immediate past and the claims for membership it has given him, he thinks he may be of real service to the Académie in the near future. The chief occupation of the Académie, when they are not busily concerned in filling up their own ranks and listening to the orations of those with whom they fill them up, is in constantly working upon their famous dictionary, amending it and improving it and so making the official register of their most beautiful language just what it should be. The poilu asks how the Académie can make the dictionary complete and accurate if they do not include among themselves a practical poilu who can inform them as to the language of the trenches. On this most fateful occasion in the history of France the strange words that were invented and generally adopted, he suggests, are matters that are past the understanding of such as Foch and Joffre—and also beyond the fine writers who claim to speak for the soldiers, to represent their lives and thoughts during those four and a half years. It is an interesting proposition, and this poilu is an artful fellow.

In the meantime, the Académie at this season of the year is deeply concerned with the grand affair of incomings and outgoings in the matter of its funds and awards. It is customary at such times as these to say that it has too much money for prizes, and that it gives too many awards and makes them without proper discrimination and for works that are scarcely worthy. However that may be, the one thing to be sure of is that the tendency, if such there be, is not diminishing, for the reason that more and more appreciative and benevolent folk are leaving legacies to the Académie. The cynics will remark to you that the process has only to go a little further and there will be an Académie prize for every good Frenchman who can read and write! But this really is pure cynicism.

SUMMER COASTERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a sultry August day and the sidewalks were still wet from a recent shower, when a passer-by in front of the Woolworth building was arrested by a bit of conversation from a couple of ragged street urchins who met at the corner.

"Where goin'?" interrogated one laconically.

"Coastin'"—the reply was just as brief.

"Same good ol' hill?"

"Sure."

"I'll go and swipe a sled somewheres and be right over."

Passer-by was dumbfounded and pinched himself to make sure he was awake. What was this? Coasting in August? "Swipe a sled" when the sidewalks were dripping from the recent rain? "Same good ol' hill" within sight of the giant Woolworth tower? Here promised an adventure worth the following. Business and important engagements were forgotten and Passer-by became the industrious "shadow" of a half-clad bit of humanity who gave every evidence of knowing exactly where he wanted to go and the most direct way to get there.

Dodging between cars and taxis and following at almost a dog-trot through City Hall Park, Passer-by finally found himself in Chambers Street, gazing at the tier upon tier of massive granite steps that formed the impressive "approach" to the building in which are housed the city and county courts, gravely and slowly grinding away their wheels of justice.

Here he saw his small guide dart gleefully to the top of the steps, wet and slippery from the recent rains, and carefully seat himself on an old box lid which was just long enough to strike the outer edges of about three steps. A slight push and he was off, his improvised sled gliding down the wet and slippery granite at a speed that put the old "flexible flier" of Passer-by's boyhood days to shame.

Soon there were a half-dozen boys on the "hill" with their box-lid sleds. Shouts of glee began to drift up to mingle with the unspeakably solemn procedure within, and at more than one window a face appeared, frowned, then smiled and gently lowered the sash.

But why was the impressive "approach" to one of the city's great public buildings left so entirely in the hands of the small boy and his sport? Here you have a peculiarity of New Yorkers. Just as sure as an imposing method of entrance is planned, the New Yorkers will find some short cut, an insignificant basement entrance, a connection with the subway, and lo! the main entrance is left almost deserted while the crowds pour in through some little door designed possibly for the janitor or the ashman. This is the case with the great public library where the main steps are comparatively deserted, while the little door on Forty-Second Street can hardly contain the throngs; it is the case with all the big railway terminals, where the crowds from all the underground passages and connections greatly outnumber those who use the regular entrances; and it was so at this temple of justice, where the propensity of the New Yorker for the tiny, but convenient basement entrance, had left on this sultry August day a set of magnificent granite steps entirely at the disposal of a half-dozen ragged street arabs who were having the time of their young lives coasting.

THE KING OF SPORTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the clear New England weather which was responsible for it, I dare say. September days, fine and bright and sparkling, with leaves just beginning to be tinged with red and yellow. Perhaps it was the weather, perhaps it was just one of those swift and unaccountable reversions to a half-forgotten custom; but whatever it was, I felt that I must procure a saddle horse. Procure him not for one brief ride, or even two or three; but for the entire autumnal season.

More easily said than done! In all the length and breadth of the mountain village which I assiduously searched, not one saddle horse was to be found. Automobiles in abundance, first, second, or third hand, of all makes and all descriptions; but a horse, not one. However, I at last got into communication with a Virginian friend who shipped me a mare—a pretty, well-broken beast, who meekly accepted a corner in the garage and sniffed the faint odor of oil and gasoline with equanimity.

Hoofs and Highways

She displayed the same amiable attitude when I took her out for her first ride, guiding easily by the neck and evincing no fear of a passing train. But excellent as her trot was, the hard highway reminded me that modern thoroughfares are built for rubber tires, not for shod hoofs, and I began to head for the bypaths and woody lanes which I knew must be to the east. Before we reached them, however, the sound of a horn announced the first automobile we had encountered. I waited to see how the little mare would take it, wondering if she were as used to cars as she was to steam trains. The car wheeled around the corner precipitantly, and if we had not taken the precaution to crowd against a pasture fence we would have surely been thrown down. But even this in no way disconcerted the little mare; she eyed the machine rather reproachfully, but with no alarm.

But—and here is the real beginning of my story—the occupants of the machine nearly fell out of their seats in craning curiosity. The children screamed and delightedly pointed to me; the women turned and stared, and even the men evinced a lively if momentary interest. In other words, a saddle horse was far more a novelty to a motor party than a motor to a saddle horse, and reflecting upon this peculiar state of affairs in New England in 1919 I again turned in the direction of the wood road.

As to Roads

But wood roads, these days, are only approachable by macadam roads, and by the time we had traversed the three preliminary miles we had passed a score of automobiles, each of which took up seven-eighths of the road and scrutinized us in passing as though we had just proceeded out of the ark. Somewhat embarrassed by such minute examination, and trying to adjust my ideas to the realization that horseback riding was no longer regarded as a simple and natural exercise, but as an esoteric affectation, I at last gained the wood road. But, alas! The earth was soft beneath the horse's hoofs, to be sure; but that was the only advantage. The ubiquitous automobile was in the woods as well as on the highway, and even more dangerously so, for, on the narrow, winding, one-way roads it was impossible to pass, and only a wild plunge into the underbrush—for, of course, we had to do the turning out—prevented collisions. Sadder, wiser, we returned home, and quite depressed I began to plan the return of the mare to her Virginia habitat.

But what is more seductive than September weather? The next day, sparkling and fine, tempted me anew, and once again I found myself in the saddle. This time I contemplated a ride to the estate of a friend half a dozen miles away, and, feeling quite jubilantly free, we set forth. We did not resent the machine so much this time; we were both of us hardened to the interest we aroused. But as we turned in at the impressive wrought-iron gates and trotted up the long, graveled drive, we both breathed more freely. Here, within these secluded confines, we should find an environment more suitable to our old-fashioned locomotion.

The house was stately, the grounds spacious: greenhouses, sunken gardens, and artificial lakes spread out expensively in every direction. We reached the porte-cochère and found a half a dozen limousines parked there. Searching among them for a hitching post or ring, in all that entrance there was not a shadow of a place where one could fasten a horse! I turned around and sought out a man who was raking away our hoof prints from the graveled drive. I asked where I might leave my mount, and after a long and painful deliberation he "allowed" that there was a stable on the farm behind the greenhouses where the work horses were kept. But as the farm was at least a quarter of a mile from the house, and as I had only intended a short visit I decided not to stop. We again trotted down the graveled drive, while the man disapprovingly raked away our footprints.

I became quite sentimental as we wended our way home. The King of Sports had been deposed along with all the other kings. Well, there is no use in complaining at change; one must adapt oneself to conditions. As I mused I heard voices. I drew rein and paused. In a thicket by the roadside I saw tents, a line of clothes and a curl of smoke from a fire. Gypsies! My heart thrilled a little as it always must in every breast at the sight of these romantic wanderers. I peered through the thicket: yes, gypsies without a doubt they were. I caught a glimpse of gold ear rings, of dark eyes and white teeth, and heard a guttural lingo. Gypsies, to be sure, but what is that drawn up beside the tent? Horses munching away on their begged, borrowed or stolen oats? No; three rickety old autos, tarnished and disreputable, but sufficient to transport the gypsy crew. Gypsies in automobiles. . . .

This, then, is the end of the story. A shiver of premonition ran distinctly down the spine of the little mare beneath me as she gazed at the finale of her ilk. And as I rode her, meditatively, into her improvised stall in the garage, I am sure I heard her sigh.

BRUSSELS EXHIBITION OF RECONSTRUCTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The exhibition of reconstruction organized by the Union of Belgian Towns and Communes, under the patronage of the government, will be held from the 15th of September to the 1st of November in the Palace of Egmont, which the City of Brussels graciously places at the disposal of the organizers of this interesting scheme.

The promoters of the exhibition desire to show Belgium and other countries the extent of the disasters inflicted by war on Belgian cities and their inhabitants, as well as the efforts already made toward their reconstruction. They also wish to reveal the leading ideas which should inspire all works of reconstruction, whilst the most interesting problems studied by the towns which escaped destruction, will also figure in the exhibition if they possess an undisputed documentary value.

It is indispensable that both Belgium and her allies shall realize the effort made during German occupation, and the immense effort which still remains to be accomplished.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 915)

Charging Off Old Trolley Cars

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have just been reading your editorial in the issue of Aug. 7, headed, "Saving the Trolleys Is Not All." With the burden of the article itself I have no quarrel. It is, of course, possible that some other method of transportation may be made, by expert inquiry, a more useful and efficient method of transportation.

I want to point out to you, however, the falsity of the assumption which is back of all the talk concerning the trolley. That assumption is that there has been a change in the situation so that transportation by the trolley line is more expensive than it used to be, not only in proportion to other things, but to a much greater degree, so that the trolley is ceasing to be practicable. Let me illustrate the falsity of this by the situation in Chicago.

The Public Utility Commission of the State has made an order, permitting the street railways to charge a seven-cent fare on the assumption that additional costs have made it necessary. This is based on an assumed valuation of the lines of $150,000,000 and permission to pay return upon that valuation; yet a year ago the attorneys for these companies publicly stated that, of that $150,000,000 of capitalization on which return is demanded, at least $80,000,000 or $90,000,000 represented no property whatever.

The explanation is that these companies charge to capital account everything that is bought new, but never charge off anything that has been scrapped. It is probably almost literally true that the city of Chicago is today paying dividends on the value of the first car that ran down the street away back in the fifties.

Precisely a similar process is going on in every trolley line in the country, and, for that matter, in all the other railroads of the country, to a considerable degree, at least. The actual cost of running trolley lines has, of course, increased to some extent, but the margin above any reasonable return has been so great that the increased cost could with ease have been paid out of the excess revenues. The difficulty lies in the fact that dividends are demanded on equipment which, on anything like an honest business administration, would have been charged off to profit and loss decades ago.

(Signed) EDWARD M. WINSTON.
Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 3, 1919.

Manly Styles in Fall Suits

THERE'S an entire new freedom from frippery in business suits. Broader of shoulder, semi-waist fitting, with more freedom for muscles, as it were. Liberal collars, lapels, pocket flaps and seams, and the patterns and color schemes are in keeping. Strong and masculine in look and construction.

Fall Suits $50 to $75
Ready-to-Wear

Scott & Company
LIMITED
340 Washington St., Boston

Good Chops

Whether they be lamb, or pork, or mutton, the flavor will be enhanced if you use the relish with a Frenchy zest —thick, piquant

A1 SAUCE

KING ARTHUR FLOUR
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SANDS, TAYLOR & WOOD CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

MALLORY
in a HAT
Means—
Good style—
Good looks—
Good quality
—and they
cost no more
than the other
kind—See
the New Fall
Styles—Today

THE MALLORY HAT CO.
INC.
234 Fifth Ave., New York
Factory—Danbury, Conn.

When You Need
FLOWERS

Penn the Florist
Phone Beach 6900
124 Tremont St., Boston
Flowers delivered at a few hours' notice

BRAINERD, LEEDS & KELLOGG
ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS
89 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

This
Wonderful Range
With Two Ovens



Bakes Bread, Pies, Biscuits
Broils, Roasts, and Cooks Nine
Different Vegetables All
at One Time

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.
The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

Gold Medal
Glenwood

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.
The large oven below has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood.
See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.
When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It

"Makes Cooking Easy"
Write for handsome free booklet 180 that tells all about it.
Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass.
Makers of the Celebrated Glenwood Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges, Heating Stoves and Furnaces.

Massachusetts Trust Co.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Last dividend declared at the rate of 4½%
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS
Safe Deposit Boxes Storage for Valuables
238 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

Central Cafeteria
Home Cooking Quick Service
W. Genesee and Franklin Streets
327 Washington Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CANADA RATIFIES THE PEACE TREATY

Sir R. Borden's Treaty Resolution Is Adopted Unanimously by House of Commons—Canada's Nationhood Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At an early hour yesterday a vote was taken in the House of Commons on the amendment to Sir Robert Borden's peace treaty resolution which had been moved by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, and which read as follows:

"That in giving such approval, this House in no way assents to any impairment of the existing autonomous authority of the Dominion, but delares that the question of what part, if any, the forces of Canada shall take in any war, actual or threatened, is one to be determined at all times, as occasion may require, by the people of Canada, through their representatives in Parliament."

On the vote being taken, the result was, in favor of the amendment 71, and against 102.

The Prime Minister's resolution was then put to the House, and carried unanimously, the Parliament of Canada thus ratifying the peace treaty of Versailles.

Evidence of Nationhood

In the course of the debate, Mr. A. R. McMaster, Liberal member for Brome, took up an attitude quite opposed to the mover of the amendment, stating that he was pleased that the treaty was submitted to Parliament because it constituted an evidence of Canada's nationhood which for one he desired.

Mr. McMaster called an array of evidence, including statements by Lord Milner, Colonel Amery, a parliamentary Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lloyd George, General Botha, Sir Robert Borden, and other prominent men to establish his claim that Canada had obtained the status of nationhood. In the course of his remarks the member said: "We have no acquired all the sovereign powers of a nation. We are a nation because we have acquired a great many of the powers incident to nationhood, but there are certain other powers which we have not yet acquired, and we are reaching out to the position of a sister nation of equal status with Great Britain and Ireland."

Later Mr. McMaster declared, "If our representatives at the Peace Conference—and I am glad they were there—were able to take the stand that they did take, they owed it in no small measure to the attitude taken years ago at imperial conferences by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he withstood Mr. Chamberlain face to face, and defeated his plan to centralize the British Empire, and take away our name from among the nations of the earth."

An Opponent of the League

Another notable contribution to the debate was that of Captain C. G. Power, a returned soldier, a wearer of the military cross, and also an occupant of the Liberal benches. He complained that the treaty would interfere with Canada's autonomy, in that it took away from Parliament and the people of Canada the right to decide on the question of war. He expressed the hope that when the next government came into power, it would withdraw from the League of Nations. Freedom, he said had been given to a certain number of nations, but it had been found impossible, "to give to the Irish freedom from that bondage against which they never ceased to protest for 400 years. Under the League of Nations, the Home Rule bill becomes a scrap of paper, and self-determination a myth."

It had been found impossible, he added, to give self-determination to Ireland, although three-quarters of its population had emphatically expressed themselves in favor of it at the polls. In conclusion, Captain Power said that he was of opinion that Canada should turn all her energies to her own affairs, and undertake her peaceful development within her own national boundaries, letting Europe be the arbiter of its own destinies.

Two resolutions arising from the peace negotiations were under discussion in the House yesterday afternoon, the first asking approval of a convention regarding the administration of occupied territory; the other asking approval of the Polish treaty.

OPEN CONFERENCE ON TERCENTENARY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An open conference on the Pilgrim Tercentenary is to be held on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club, on Joy Street, when Percival Chubb, president of the Drama League of America, will tell of the plans for the national celebration of this event that are being made by that organization. The conference has been arranged by the American Pageant Association, Boston Drama League, War Camp Community Service, and Boston Pageant Association, in cooperation with the drama committee of the Twentieth Century Club.

The meetings are being arranged as follows: Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock—Special Drama League meeting, for informal discussion of plans for the coming winter, with Mr. Chubb. Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock—A luncheon to Mr. Chubb. Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock—"The Community Celebration, and the Opportunity Provided by the End of the War." Representatives of the War Camp Community Service will be present to participate in this discussion. Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock—"The Pilgrim Tercentenary and Its Proper Celebration." Discussion led by Mr. Chubb.

DRUGGISTS OPPOSE SALES OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National Association of Retail Druggists in convention has adopted a resolution protesting against the provision of the prohibition enforcement code which permits pharmacists to dispense liquor under specified conditions. The resolution is a protest from the only people allowed under the code to sell alcoholic liquor.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, commenting on the resolution, said: "National prohibition will give the drug trade a chance to eliminate the most undesirable part of it. If the trade fails to respond to this opportunity, it will result in additional legislation, which will necessarily be burdensome and embarrassing to the trade. The drug trade suffers greatly because of that part which abuses its privileges by the sale of alcoholic patent medicines and preparations for beverage purposes. There are many legitimate alcoholic preparations used for toilet, medicinal, and other legitimate purposes, but the temptation is to sell them as substitutes for beverage liquor. These preparations, which are not fit for use as intoxicants and are not sold for beverage purposes, will not be interfered with by national prohibition. Those that are in the doubtful class will be watched, and the manufacturers and retail dealers who distribute them illegally will be called to strict account."

FUND FOR COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—The resignation of Dr. W. R. Dodson, for 25 years dean of the College of Agriculture of Louisiana State University, and a leader in the agricultural affairs of the State, because the State Legislature at its last session failed to provide sufficient funds for the support of the College of Agriculture, has caused considerable agitation in educational circles, and a concerted movement is on foot to persuade the Governor to make an emergency appropriation until the Legislature meets, and then force through sufficient appropriation to care for the college, which is held to be one of the most useful and important educational institutions in Louisiana.

Dr. Dodson's resignation would also remove him as director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Both resignations are to take effect January 1, and Col. J. C. Boyd, president of the Louisiana State University, with the aid of Governor Pleasant is endeavoring to so arrange matters that he can be persuaded to remain. The Legislature has been held back for two sessions from making the necessary appropriations for the College of Agriculture, because of opposition in New Orleans, which controls a majority of the legislators, and which has been influencing appropriations so as to take care of the Labor vote in New Orleans.

PURCHASE OF TITLE ALLEGED IN SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In a cross bill filed in the United States District Court in answer to a petition of Count Oscar Bopp von Oberstadt, seeking to prevent the federal authorities from disposing of his brewery stock, Francis P. Garvan, federal custodian of enemy alien property in Chicago, asserts that the Count paid $30,000 to the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church for his title of Count. In seeking to prove that Count von Oberstadt is still an enemy alien, Mr. Garvan alleges that by the purchase of his title he did not renounce his allegiance to Germany.

Count von Oberstadt figured prominently in the enemy alien cases during the war when $1,000,000 of stock in the Peter Schoenhofer Brewing Company of Chicago, owned jointly by Count and Countess von Oberstadt, was seized.

GERMANS REACH ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Two steamers have brought 450 German immigrants to this port. The majority of them contracted for employment in Argentina before leaving Germany.

W. C. BULLITT ON TREATY OF PEACE

Former State Department Employee Gives Senate Committee His Version of Mr. Lansing's Opinion of Paris Proceedings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William C. Bullitt, former employee of the State Department and special emissary to Russia, defender of the soviets and rejector of the treaty, gave the Foreign Relations Committee their fill of what he described as secret minutes, coded telegrams, and suppressed or withheld details of the Peace Conference.

No Democratic members of the committee were present. In the audience were many, radicals and Bolshevist sympathizers who followed the testimony with evident appreciation.

The witness said that after his resignation on May 17, Mr. Lansing had talked things over with him and he had at once gone to his apartments and written it down. Mr. Lansing told him, he said, that he considered the League of Nations useless.

"The great powers have gone ahead and divided the world up as they please," Mr. Lansing, according to Mr. Bullitt, asserted, adding that he believed if the Senate and the American people understood what the treaty meant they would want it defeated. Mr. Knox and Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, might know, he admitted, adding that Mr. Lodge would be purely political. He thought Mr. Knox might instruct the world.

Trip to Russia

The peak of Mr. Bullitt's service with the Peace Commission was his trip to sound out the Soviet Government on the terms they would make with the Allies.

He took with him Captain Pettit of the military intelligence and Lincoln Steffens, who had no official status but went merely on Mr. Bullitt's invitation. He was in Russia one week. Before leaving he had a conference, he said, with Philip H. Carr, Mr. Lloyd George's personal secretary.

All the Russian factions except the soviets had been heard at Paris, and Mr. Lloyd George said that they wanted to hear all at the same place in the same room if possible. The French were opposed. After the Prinkipo proposal had been made the soviet replied, "in slightly racy form," that they were ready to talk about "stopping fighting."

It was then, according to Mr. Bullitt, that every one concerned, except the French, who, he said, were influenced by money considerations, thought something must be done, but that after Mr. Clemenceau was shot, Mr. Lloyd George telephoned from London that there was no use trying to do anything about it. However, Colonel House ordered Mr. Bullitt to go to Russia and find out what terms they would make.

Program Proposed

Mr. Lansing instructed him to do all in his power to effect the release of R. C. Tredwell, former United States Consul at Petrograd. Mr. Bullitt said that he saw the soviet ministers on March 14, effected the release of Mr. Tredwell and obtained a program which included the cessation of hostilities, the simultaneous demobilization of soviet and anti-soviet forces, the Allies to agree that France should live up to the terms of the armistice. Mr. Lenine and others said that they were determined to pay foreign debts. He made a report on March 27 to the President and the American commissioners which included the statements that there was in Russia acute economic distress of which the blockade and lack of transportation were the chief causes. Distribution was well conducted and sabotage had ceased, he asserted. Terror was over, he said, family life was unchanged by the revolution and the soviet form of government was firmly established.

Mr. Hoover and Gordon Auchincloss had the idea of making peace with Russia by feeding her population, Mr. Bullitt said, and Colonel House decided on this plan. Mr. Bullitt's plan was rewritten by Messrs. Auchincloss and Miller, and was then corrected by him and sent to the President. It did not represent his idea, but emphasized the point of feeding the Russians and giving over the use of the railroads to the Allies. It provided for the withdrawal of the soviet troops, but did not mention the withdrawal of other troops.

Soviet Plan Dropped

Warren G. Harding (R.), Senator from Ohio, asked why the soviet plan was not given consideration.

"Chiefly because Koltchak made an advance of 100 miles," Mr. Bullitt replied, and every one in Paris, including the Americans, began to grow lukewarm."

Mr. Bullitt read his letter of resignation to the President and put many documents into the record, including what he said was the original draft of the proposition on the League of Nations. In the final form, the only clause proposed by the President that remained practically intact was that referring to Article X.

INTIMIDATION BY PACKERS CHARGED

Member of American Live Stock Association Tells Committee of the Senate That Producers Dare Not Urge Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edward L. Burke, member of the market committee of the American Live Stock Association, alleged before the Senate Committee on Agriculture yesterday that the producers of the country are being intimidated by the packers. Many of them who were formerly in favor of the Kenyon and Kendrick bills have recently changed their position. This was due, Mr. Burke said, to the fact that the packers had made them believe that if these measures were enacted their business would be greatly injured.

Many of the commission men, he said, had decided to cast their fortunes in with the packers, having broken faith with the men who are their employers, and who have risked everything in the cause. He openly charged that some of the cattle producers who had appeared before the committee to oppose the legislation were representatives of the packers, or had made common cause with them for selfish individual reasons.

Mr. Burke denied statements that had been made by the meat-packing interests to the effect that if these measures are passed the packers will not be able to get refrigerator cars. They will get them on the same conditions as anyone else would, but will have no advantage over others, he said. He also declared that there is no truth in the statement that efficiency will be impaired by the passage of these bills, that in many ways there is now inefficiency which will be remedied under the new regulations. One of the things being used to frighten the timid was that they will not be able to obtain credit or financial assistance. This is all a part of the campaign of intimidation, he insisted.

"No doubt," he said to the committee, "you think it strange that farmers who are in favor of the measure have not come in to say so. The reason for that is that there is nobody to pay their expenses, and they have not been sufficiently educated in the game to know that it is imperative they should come. The attitude of the large producers of live stock who have come here to testify is easily understood. They have lots of cattle to sell, and when a packer envoy comes around to them and pats them on the back, the appeal is irresistible. I know the largest farmers and producers of Kansas and Nebraska have been here and protested against these bills, but it repeatedly has been stated that their cattle are receiving favorable treatment on the markets."

Mr. Burke read a number of pamphlets concerning the Kenyon and Kendrick bills, which, he said, "were issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers and offer another example of intimidation by misrepresentation." He alleged that the pamphlets misstated facts about the most radical of the two so-called "packer bills," and charged that the packing companies were trying to frighten farmers and producers about what would happen to them and their businesses if the bills became law.

Packers Hire Federal Agent

CHICAGO, Illinois—Phillip J. Barry, acting superintendent of the Chicago division of the Department of Justice until the appointment of Edward J. Brennan, will leave the government service on Monday, and enter the employ of one of the packing firms. During the eight months Mr. Barry was acting superintendent following the resignation of Hinton G. Clabaugh, most of the evidence now awaiting Federal Grand Jury action was gathered.

CONNECTICUT SETTLEMENTS

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Reopening of the factory of the Underwood Typewriter Company here next Monday, announced yesterday, and apparent settlement of a strike of rubber workers at plants of the United States Rubber Company in Naugatuck, will restore almost complete industrial peace in Connecticut, after months of unrest which involved scores of plants and tens of thousands of workers.

GERMANY PLOTTING AGAIN, IT IS STATED

Acceptance of Peace Treaty Will Alone Prevent Future Wars, Declares President Wilson in Cœur D'Alene Address

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho—A world again aflame with war unless the peace treaty is accepted was pictured by President Wilson here yesterday. America was face to face, he declared, with a decision as to whether she "would prove to the world that she meant what she said in promising to aid in a peace concert."

Making his only address in the home State of Senator Borah, one of the bitterest opponents of the treaty, the President spoke in a big tent. It was not filled. D. W. Davis, Governor of Idaho, introduced the President, while the crowd stood and cheered.

While he could understand why men might differ as to details of the treaty, President Wilson said he was amazed that some men wanted to reject it altogether. It was America who saved the world, he declared, and now it was proposed in some quarters to desert the world.

Pro-German Propaganda

He asserted that the field for future conquest lay directly to the east of Germany and that Germany already was negotiating with the Bolshevist Government of Russia in the hope of finding soil there for industrial and political intrigue. It was the peace treaty with its League of Nations covenant, he asserted, which alone could prevent the success of such plan.

"Germany wants us to stay out of this treaty," said the President, "not under the delusion that we would seek to aid her, but with the knowledge that the guarantees would not be sufficient without America. She wants to see America alienated from the great powers from which she herself is alienated.

"The pro-German propaganda has started up in this country confident with the opposition to the adoption of this treaty.

"Are we going to prove the enemy of the rest of the world just when we have been its savior? The thing is intolerable. It is impossible.

Justice and Reform

The President declared there would be no reform for a generation unless there came a settled order such as could be attained only by the treaty. Every man who really loves justice and reform, he said, should stand for unqualified acceptance of the treaty.

Declaring there were "a great many things to be reformed in America," the President said the United States was in danger of falling under the control of a minority.

"If you want to live in a world of chaos," he continued, "then speak words of encouragement to those who are opposing this treaty."

Should reservations be included in Senate ratification of the treaty, said the President, then the consent of Germany again would have to be asked. He declared there was no language in the treaty capable of misconstruction. Reservations had been proposed, he asserted, which would open the whole negotiations again, merely to have the nations accept in new language the same things they already had accepted.

Britain in the League

President Wilson Explains Its Standing in Spokane Speech

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

SPOKANE, Washington—Proposed reservations to the peace treaty were held up for inspection by President Wilson yesterday and analyzed for the benefit of an audience which filled the armory.

The President explained the standing of Great Britain in the league, arguing that, despite its six votes in the League Assembly, the empire could not control the organization, as a unanimous vote in the league council, not assembly, is required for action, and by its vote the United States can veto anything.

The United States, President Wilson said, has come to the point where it must decide if it will accept the one chance to preserve the peace of the world. "Let us regard it as an insurance policy," he said. "It's a 98 per cent insurance against war."

He said he had found it necessary on his trip actually to explain to people what was in the treaty. Proposed qualifications to the treaty are not justified, he said, and he proceeded to recite the proposed reservations one by one and point out why he believed them unnecessary.

STREET RAILWAY FARES DISCUSSED

Member of Interstate Commerce Commission Considers the Situation in Massachusetts

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Joseph B. Eastman, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a communication to Charles G. Washburn, chairman of the Massachusetts Special Commission on Street Railways, explains the trouble with Massachusetts street railways as being due first to high fares, so high that they threaten public welfare by congesting population in urban centers, and diminishing the mobility of Labor; and second, to insufficient earnings, in spite of these high fares, to maintain the credit of the companies.

Service-at-cost, he says, can no longer be regarded as a remedy. The two alternatives, as he sees them, are to continue as at present, with practical certainty of high fares and poor service, or to adopt some form of public ownership. He objects, however, to public ownership and operation of trolley lines because they are perhaps the most difficult of public utilities to manage, and because the attempt would mean trying the public ownership experiment under most unfavorable conditions.

He urges, however, that the public be told the whole truth about the situation, and shown that 5-cent fares are no longer possible without a deficit to be made up by taxation. He also insists that public acquisition should not be undertaken unless sanctioned by a referendum vote, after the voters have been fully informed of the situation, and that if the properties are acquired, great care should be taken to pay no more than they are worth. He says that he favors a state director-general of street railways, aided by advisory committees representing business and Labor, and that local managers should have as much discretion as possible.

Bay State Action Postponed

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Information received yesterday regarding the strike vote taken by the employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company (the former Bay State system) was to the effect that any strike will be postponed until after Tuesday next, in order to give the State Commission on Street Railways an opportunity to act in the matter.

FABRICATED SHIPS FINDING A MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An Italian shipping company will buy from the Submarine Boat Corporation of Newark, New Jersey, all the parts, machinery and equipment for a fabricated steel ship of 5350 tons to be assembled at Palermo, Italy. Three other ships may be bought in this manner, as the United States Shipping Board has approved the sale. It is stated the market for fabricated ships, a distinctive American product of the war is likely to develop to large proportions, as the United States is selling steel all over the world at cheaper rates than any competitor.

MOTOR MARKETS A POSSIBILITY

New York Will Have Them in Two Weeks Unless Prices Go Down, Declares Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Unless prices go down within two weeks, a system of traveling markets consisting of large automobile trucks which will sell food in all quarters of the city will be put into operation, according to an announcement made by Dr. Jonathan C. Day, commissioner of public markets, who is making arrangements with exporters, accustomed to buying food in large quantities and at low prices, to operate these markets.

A store-to-store canvass in search of cases of profiteering is to be undertaken by women members of the fair price committee's subcommittee on field activities, and franked postal cards have been prepared for their use in reporting overcharges. Such complaints will be investigated by women accustomed to shop for the home.

Arthur Williams, food administrator, is urging women to buy food supplies in person, not by telephone. He also warned the housewives who have enlisted to help enforce the rulings of the fair price committee not to believe statements of dealers, whose prices are higher, to the effect that the goods on which the committee's prices are quoted are of inferior quality, as that is false.

Lever Measure Strengthened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate yesterday passed the bill amending the Lever Food Control Act recently passed by the House, at the request of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, to enable him to prosecute profiteers and to reduce the cost of living. Mr. Palmer said a day or two ago that the delay of Congress in passing the legislation asked for was greatly impeding his efforts to carry on his campaign against extortionate prices.

The Senate added to the House bill a clause for the prevention of unreasonable profits on dwellings, apartments and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for lease or sub-lease or rent in the District of Columbia, and struck out the provision authorizing the Department of Justice to provide for the appointment of fair price committees to fix a rate or price as a standard beyond which any charge or rate may be declared unjust or unreasonable.

AGITATION FOR SANTO DOMINGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Agitation for the withdrawal of United States supervision of the Republic of Santo Domingo apparently is carefully planned and widespread. Coincidentally with dispatches from Spain that several prominent political leaders there had drawn up an address to the United States Government in which it was stated that the time was propitious for a withdrawal, Dr Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, who was acting president of the republic at the time United States rule was established, has arrived in Washington and issued a statement explaining the efforts being made to restore self-government.

At the Department of State no representations had been received from Spain or elsewhere. Official circles are not aware that any important movement is afoot in Santo Domingo in favor of asking the United States to withdraw. In view of the general feeling for self-determination since the war, it is not surprising to some officials here that Santo Domingo should reflect this feeling, but no change in the situation is said to be contemplated now.

Mr. Schervee announces the opening of the

SCHERVEE STUDIOS

356 Boylston Street, Boston

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

A Store of Unusual Attractions

Interior Decorators, Photographers, Art Dealers

Agents for the Cheney Phonographs

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

39th SEASON BEGINNING OCTOBER 10-11 1919-1920

Season Tickets Now on Sale—$15, $24, $36, $48, $60 (No Tax)

for the

24 FRIDAY AFTERNOON — 24 SATURDAY EVENING

Symphony Concerts by the

Boston Symphony Orchestra

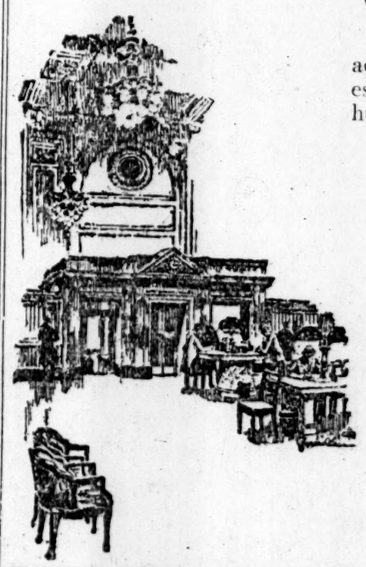
PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor

Assisting Solo Artists

JEAN BEDETTI, JOSEPH BONNET, ALFRED CORTOT, FREDRIC FRADKIN, RUDOLPH GANZ, EMMY DESTINN, POVLA FRIJSH, LOUISE HOMER, MARGARET MATZENAUER, FRITZ KREISLER, JOHN McCORMACK, LEO ORNSTEIN, SERGEI RACHMANINOFF, ALBERT SPALDING

Mail orders to W. H. Brennan, Manager, Symphony Hall, Boston

The Benefit of This Experience At Your Disposal



WE have several hundred estates now in our charge, aggregating $47,000,000.

In the forty-three years we have been actively handling trust business, we have had estates which present almost every problem—human and financial.

—and yet our management of your estate would cost no more than that of an inexperienced individual—yes, we mean just that.

We invite you to call and talk over the matter with our president and trust department officers.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY

100 Franklin, at Arch and Devonshire Streets

BOSTON, MASS.

PUBLIC SERVANTS' RIGHTS RESTRICTED

Chicago Daily News, Editorially, Says Law Should Specifically Make Impossible Strikes of All Policemen and Firemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"American cities must settle, once for all, and settle wisely, the issue now acutely presented in Boston," declares an editorial in The Chicago Daily News. "Whether or not organized Labor in that city goes on a general and sympathetic strike in support of the policemen who deserted their posts to vindicate their asserted right to organize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor," it continues, "the great third party, the public, cannot afford to tolerate further neglect or cowardly evasion of the issue thus raised.

"Because the American people have a right to provide adequately for the protection of their lives and property, policemen and firemen cannot be permitted to strike. Not even the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor ventured to claim that right for them. It claimed, in their behalf, the right to organize, but preserved a significant silence on the question of strikes by policemen and firemen.

"No person is forced to enter the police or the fire prevention service of a city. Whoever does enter either service of a city is entitled to, and should receive, just treatment. Therefore, the law should explicitly provide for prompt consideration and fair arbitration of disputes that may arise between civic guardians of peace, order, and property, and their employer, the municipal corporation.

"Justice should be guaranteed to them by express provisions of law. That done, the possibility of strikes should be totally eliminated from the police and fire prevention services.

"The Boston police strike is a plain warning to local and State law makers. It is an imperative call to duty. The right of policemen and firemen to affiliate with a general Labor union, assume obligations that are incompatible with public security, serve other masters than those the law recognizes, is a question that can no longer be safely left to the discretion of this or that public official. Some officials are courageous; many are cold and shifty. Some officials adopt a policy, and some another. Confusion, uncertainty, and inconsistency breed trouble. In Boston, the police officers seek to force a fearless chief to reverse himself and cancel a proclamation of police affiliation with Labor unions. The chief is accused of tyranny and arbitrary rule. What he has endeavored to do, the law itself should do for the entire State.

"Policemen and firemen are not in the same category with ordinary wage workers. The right to strike and paralyze the life of the community, and what is even worse, turn it over to the mercies of the criminal and semi-criminal elements, should be definitely renounced by them under carefully worked out statutory provisions amply protective of the legitimate interests of all concerned."

New York Views

Police Commissioner Criticizes Action of Boston Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Boston police strike has aroused great interest in this city, especially in the police department and among city and other officials.

In addressing a police camp-fire meeting at Sheepshead Bay, the police commissioner said:

"I believe I am understanding the number when I say that fully 90 per cent of you men have assured me that you are not in sympathy with the striking policemen of Boston."

He added that he had asked for an increase of salary for them from $1200 to $1350 for new appointees, and from a maximum of $1650 to $1800. Mayor John F. Hylan told the men salaries of all city employees were to be raised.

To wreck a record like that of New York's police, the commissioner said, was unthinkable. The agitators were "cheap men whose words carried no weight. Camp fires and other social organizations were outlets for the "touchy feelings" engendered by the policemen's job. Such organizations were worth encouraging as furthering social understanding among the men.

Striking New Brought Out

"The Boston situation brought out something different, so far as arguments against unionizing policemen were concerned, from the Liverpool and Toronto strikes. The idea of a police union was repugnant to him. It was clear that sworn officers of the law should refuse the function with which their own people have so long honored them. To lay down these powers shamefully would be an act of utter treasonacy and there was no hesitancy on the part of the men here to admit this.

From the men themselves, the commissioner said, he had learned that the Labor unions were not desirous of affiliating the police force here. He said they recognized the folly of that affiliation and how far it would weaken themselves in times of strikes, when the police holds a just, even balance between strikers and employers. With the police on strike too, the military would be called in. The military were strangers and their actions were apt to be drastic and deadly. Hence the efforts of the Labor unions to unionize the force here were not sincere or strenuous.

The commissioner is ready to take drastic action against any member of the force who takes leadership in a movement to unionize it. He has received inquiries as to his opinion on the subject from several other cities.

Chief Magistrate's View

Chief Magistrate William C. McAdoo said that whatever has happened in Boston could not happen here "because the police force here has the most honorable traditions of unswerving loyalty and complete obedience to the constituted civic authorities." The Boston policeman, he said, rankling under what he believes to be an injustice, has "undertaken to remedy it by a drastic, radical and revolutionary course," and no injustice could justify such a course.

"He has shown that he does not comprehend the importance of his office. He evidently does not understand the character of a policeman in this country."

Matthew G. Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, told the National Civic Federation here that in granting a charter to the firemen's union it was understood the firemen would not resort to strikes, and this was the attitude of the American Federation of Labor so far as municipal employees were concerned. Opposition by those in possession of government to such organization of the employees was improper. In Boston trouble "could have been avoided by the city and state officials if they had permitted the police to belong to the federation. It is because the authorities refused to permit this that the condition prevails."

Other Channels Open

Conceded the right to affiliate with the federation "the great mass of men workers will exert their influence upon these employees and they can resort to other channels than a strike for the relief of their grievances."

Hugh Frayne, state organizer of the American Federation of Labor, when asked for his opinion said:

"I had rather not give it just now. I have not received all the facts, and know only what is in the newspapers, and I fear that is much colored."

Alexander I. Rourke, assistant district attorney in charge of investigation of radicalism for many years, said to this office last night, "I have no objection to policemen or firemen organizing in unions for mutual aid and betterment, but I have always felt that the army, the navy, the police and the firemen were different from the ordinary toiler in that their first duty is toward the city or state for the preservation of law and order. Now if we are to allow the army, navy, police or firemen to be placed under the dictatorship of a walking delegate who may call them to strike and thus cease to perform their first and most important duty of protecting the public, then we have a condition which the American people never contemplated. As for the hoodlums and the criminals who are taking advantage of the Boston strike, they must be driven to keep the law and preserve order by the bayonet, if necessary. It is unfortunate that such a situation has arisen in these times, when the people's minds are turned upside down by anarchistic and ultra-radical doctrines. It is likely that much of the rioting and stealing in Boston is due, not to hoodlums and criminals, but to citizens who feel that they have for years been robbed by high prices. History shows us that when the people are no longer able to buy what they must have, they go out and generally take it.

Lessons to Americans

"There are indications in the news from Boston that this is one of the things that are happening under cover of hoodlumism and crime. The whole thing ought to be a lesson to Americans that for too long a time now they have let radicalism run its own course, the more moderate citizens failing to take proper precautions against the propaganda of the radicals. I have watched the radicals for 15 years, and I know how they work. A lot of us, seemingly, had no idea that the eruption of the radical volcano was so close by. As for New York City, I don't think our policemen are susceptible to any influence that would cause them to leave the people at the mercy of the lawless element. But there is a great deal of unrest everywhere, and the great body of moderate opinion in the country ought, by this time, to wake up to it."

The National Civic Federation has voted to appoint a committee to make a special study of and report on all the problems involved in the situation arising out of the organizations of unions among policemen, firemen, and postal employees.

Federation Vote Ordered

Boston Labor Unions Directed to Act on Sympathetic Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Massachusetts—The convention of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor closed its sessions with election of officers. William A. Nealey of Lynn was re-elected president over Charles E. Sands of Springfield. The convention voted to order all Labor unions in Boston affiliated with the federation to vote on the question of striking in sympathy with the striking policemen of Boston. Financial and moral support of the police strike was voted.

The legislative committee of the convention was instructed to introduce a bill in Congress specifying that profit of more than 17 per cent on foodstuffs or necessities of life be considered a criminal act.

It was resolved that steps should be taken to organize clerks and stenographers in employ of the State, and that a bill be presented to the next general court for a minimum wage of $800 for clerks and $900 for stenographers.

The officers elected were as follows: President, William A. Nealey, Lynn; vice-presidents, Mabel Gillespie, Boston; Thomas H. Garrity, Edward F. McGrady, M. J. Hines, Jeremiah F. Driscoll, Boston; Frank J. Warnock, Lowell; Michael J. Cohan, Brockton; secretary and treasurer, Martin Joyce, Boston; legislative agent, Charles G. Hodsdon, Boston; delegate to Congress, Michael O'Donnell, Boston.

Protection of Public

Duty of Policemen Likened to That of Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The public should be protected at any odds," said Edwin W. Sims, former United States District Attorney, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, when asked what he thought of policemen going out on a strike as they did in Boston. "We can never get any place without order. Policemen are in a position analogous to that of soldiers, the soldiers protecting the public in time of war and the policemen in time of peace. The soldier is severely dealt with if he leaves his post of duty, and the policemen should feel his responsibility.

"Rules ought to be perfected that neither policemen nor firemen could go on a strike in disregard of their moral obligations," Mr. Sims declared. "and municipalities," he said, "will no doubt make agreements with public employees since the situation has arisen, precluding their leaving the service until others have been assigned to their places."

Senator Assails Boston Union

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Assailing the policemen's union of Boston in the Senate yesterday, Henry L. Myers (D.), Senator from Montana, declared the course of the police "one of the most dastardly acts of infamy that has occurred in this country since the act of Benedict Arnold." He characterized the strike an "everlasting shame and disgrace" to this country.

SHIPPERS ASKED TO COOPERATE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Full cooperation by shippers and consignees, for the purpose of relieving the congestion of traffic, is asked in a statement issued by E. J. Pearson, federal manager of the New Haven Railroad. The statement refers to the congested period of June, July, and August of last year when a maximum of traffic was handled successfully, due to the shippers and consignees acceding to the company's proposals for improving traffic facilities. These were: Prompt unloading of cars; regulation of forwarding of shipments whereby goods were shipped at regular intervals instead of concentrating on one period; and frequent conferences between representatives of the shippers and railroad officers.

UNION VIEW OF SOCIALIST STAND

Official of American Alliance for Labor and Democracy Says Chicago Manifesto Vision of Revolution, Not Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—How conservative organized Labor regards the Socialist Party convention recently held in Chicago is shown in a statement issued by Chester M. Wright of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, who charges:

"The Chicago manifesto clearly visions revolution and not democratic advancement. Russia is the example, beyond doubt. Russia! A new order of civilization! Let there be this explanation: The Socialist Party today, as in 1914, is dominated by Russian and German thought. This domination comes to a head in Victor L. Berger and Morris Hillquit. It is not denied that Hillquit wrote the manifesto issued in Chicago, and the daily press dispatches made it clear that Berger was the boss on the floor. American Labor will not be misled by this latest manifestation of Socialist mental and moral bankruptcy. The Socialist Party makes the puerile claim that it speaks for the workers. In America there are more than 4,500,000 organized workers. There are some 23,000 members of the Socialist Party."

Mr. Wright says there is a lack of truth about the manifesto "that tallies well with Socialist thought from the beginning."

"In common with the most reactionary foes of the League of Nations," he continues, "these pulpiteers make blanket charges and utter sweeping condemnations. The manifesto talks about 'black international,' 'reactionary statesmen,' 'against the rise of the working class,' 'conscious alliance of the capitalists of all nations against the workers of all nations,' and so on.

"The fact is that for the first time the rights of Labor have been written into a treaty of peace and for the first time machinery has been set up by a treaty which gives Labor the chance to actually function in the shaping of international destinies.

"The fact is there never was a treaty so free from reactionary influences. And the treaty sets up the machinery by which the world may go forward in human progress for correcting such errors as have been made and shaping events at all times to conform to the best judgment of democratic civilizations. The League of Nations does that. Nothing is made hard and fast by this treaty. The only thing that is definitely spiked is reaction, autocracy, despotism.

"It should be unnecessary to pile additional refutation on the Socialist reiteration of the claim that it was a capitalistic war. There never was a war in which the stakes were all so clearly the stakes of the common peoples, in which democracy and liberty stood forth so clearly as battling for their lives. The Socialist manifesto seems to regret that the Central Powers were vanquished in the 'ghastly war.'"

CANADA'S COMING LABOR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The National Conference on Industrial Relations and Labor Laws in Canada opens on Sept. 15. The conference is to consist of 75 delegates who will represent the employers and Capital, while there will be an equal number representing the employees. There will still be a third group consisting of some 40 people who will represent municipalities, members of the royal commission on industrial relations and members of the Labor sub-committee of the Dominion Cabinet. The returned soldier will also be represented at the industrial conference.

As already stated, Sir Robert Borden will open the conference and will act as chairman for a part of the proceedings, the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, acting as vice-chairman. Amongst prominent men who will address the conference will be the Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, the newly elected leader of the Canadian Liberal Party, who is one of the greatest authorities on Labor matters on the American continent; Col. David Carnegie of London, England, formerly a member of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada, who will address the meeting on the Whitley plan of joint industrial councils, and Mr. W. Jett Lauck of Washington, secretary of the United States Labor Board.

Amongst the other societies and organizations which will be represented at the conference are the following: the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Canadian Fisheries Association, the Canadian Mining Institute, the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries, the Retail Merchants Association of Canada, the Canadian Credit Men's Association, the Canadian Electric Railway Association, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, and the Canadian Bankers Association. Agricultural interests of Canada will be represented by five delegates who have been selected by the Department of Agriculture.

FLAT INCREASE TO WORKERS DENIED

Jamaica Government Willing to Make Some Concession to the Railway Shopmen on Strike

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—Delegates of the 400 skilled and semi-skilled workers who have left work in the government railway workshop, have had a conference with the Acting Governor, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Bryan, C. M. G., D. S. O. The government position was stated as follows:

It would install adequate sanitary arrangements, including a lunch room. It declined in any case to make a flat rate of increase, as experience had shown a flat rate was apt to be unsatisfactory to both sides. It was prepared to reconsider the wages paid to each class of workmen, to secure an equitable adjustment based on the minimum wage, but this must be dealt with as a part of the whole question of the payment of government employees, and would be taken up by the select committee appointed by the Legislative Council and then dealing with this matter. Provided the men returned to work at once, their absence was to be regarded as leave without pay, and therefore it would be prevented from affecting their right of pension and gratuity, under Law 22 of 1912, which requires continuous employment.

Some of the men have returned to work, but those who still stand out ask as an alternative to their first demand for a flat rate increase of 33 1-3 per cent, that the following wages be paid. Machinists, etc., first-class, minimum wage per week 60s.; second-class 50s.; third-class 42s. Assistants in these classes 24s. to 30s. Apprentices first to fifth year, 8s. to 30s.; laborers (semi-skilled) 24s.; carpenters, painters, from 38s. to 51s.

The skilled workmen among the men generally have since announced that they cannot accept the delay involved by waiting on the select committee, and they threaten to go abroad if their demands are not met. It is understood that six new engines are on the point of arriving from the United States to be fitted up here.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ASK AID FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Alleging that discrimination against women as government employees exists through the service with reference to examinations for entrance appointments, promotions, rates of pay, and opportunities of all kinds, a resolution was adopted by the third annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees here yesterday requesting the women's bureau, Department of Labor, to investigate working conditions and rates of pay in the government service, with a view to the proper adjustment of a basis of equal pay for equal service without regard to sex. There are a thousand instances, it is said, in arsenals, navy yards, and the government printing office, where women are paid less than unskilled laborers. Certain unfair restrictions are also said to exist in many departments.

The women who backed the resolutions held that such an investigation, to be adequate, must be directed by a woman. Mary Anderson, head of the women's bureau, is a member of the executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union.

Luther C. Stewart was reelected president, the women were conceded a second representative on the executive board.

LUNCH COMPANY SUES LABOR UNION MEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Walton Lunch Company yesterday filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court against officers and members of the Restaurant Employees Union which called a strike in the Walton lunch rooms recently. The bill asks that pickets of the employees be restrained from interfering with the business of the Walton lunch rooms. The company says that it has contracts with the persons it is now employing whereby they agree not to join Labor unions, and whereby the company may discharge them if they join unions. The contract provides that the employee shall not, if he is thus discharged for joining a union, interfere with the company's business. An order of notice is returnable today.

SOCIALIST LEFTS MEET DEFEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Corrected figures show that the victory of the Socialist Party candidates for nomination in the recent primaries here over the Left Wing candidates was greater than appeared at first. All county nominations went against the Left Wing, and other results were:

Municipal court judges, Right 3, Left 2; assemblymen, Right 17, Left 6; aldermen, Right 16, Left 7.

WAGE DEMANDS WITHHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers in New York and Brooklyn is asking a five-day week with a wage of $8 a day, the painters, decorators, and paper hangers of Hoboken, New Jersey, who had also intended asking for an increase of $1.50 a day, have decided to give up that intention in view of President Wilson's disapproval of such demands, and content themselves with the $6.50 a day which they now receive.

COST OF INVESTIGATIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congressional investigations of war expenditures now being conducted by house committees cost about $10,000 a month, the clerk of the House of Representatives informed the House Appropriations Committee. One investigator, he said, was paid $50 a day. At the request of the chairman, the clerk also reported that during the last four Congresses when Democrats were in control, 20 inquiries cost $288,794.

CARPENTERS ORDER VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The question of ending the building strike here is to be submitted to a referendum vote of the carpenters by the Carpenters District Council. The membership will vote on whether they shall accept 92½ cents an hour until May, 1920, and thereafter a wage paid the basic trades, or let an umpire decide their demand for $1 an hour.

PRINTERS RETURN

TACOMA, Washington—All daily newspapers in Tacoma have resumed publication with the return to work of the printers who struck last week for increased pay and shorter hours. The men returned to work without being granted their demands.

BOSTON POSTAL EMPLOYEES HEARD

Grievances Stated to Congressional Committee and Petition Is Made for More Adequate Pay for Services Rendered

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Postal employees of this city yesterday informed the joint congressional Committee on Postal Salaries as to wages, hours and working conditions in the local post office and its branches, and explained their grievances.

They said that they are obliged to work nine years before they are eligible to the maximum pay, which is now $1500 for clerks and carriers. This maximum has only recently gone into effect. A great deal of overtime and night work is required of many clerks, it was said, without additional pay beyond the ordinary rate. Moreover, some of the speakers asserted, clerks must use a good part of their time at home in devising distribution schemes, for which they are not paid. The complaint was also made that no extra pay is provided for Sunday and holiday work, and that in some instances overtime pay is less than the ordinary rate of pay.

The clerks and carriers ask time and a half for overtime, a six-hour tour of duty at night, and allowance in time or money for home work on distribution plans. They also ask that their pay be made to equal in purchasing value the pay they received in 1907.

Specifically, they ask that the entrance salary be made $1800, and that increases to $2100 and $2400 be provided for. Increased pay for special clerks was also urged.

Representatives of all branches of postal employees were present at the meeting, which was held for the benefit of clerks and carriers in all the New England States.

At the close of yesterday's hearing the commission left for Chicago, Illinois. Many prominent cities will be visited, in order that hearings may be held and inspections made. The commission will return to Washington, District of Columbia, about Oct. 9.

FRUIT COMPANY TO DEVELOP HOUSING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The United Fruit Company is pushing forward improvements on its various properties in Jamaica to raise the condition of the laborers. The company, which has already done a good deal regarding housing accommodation, will further develop this undertaking. The difficulty in getting beef for the markets here has led to a revival of the demand that permission be given to import cattle from Colombia. So far the authorities have objected. The food controller's price for beef is still 7½d. per pound, pork is 9d., goat mutton 9d., fresh fish 6½d. He has put native grown corn up to 10s. per bushel, bread is 3d. for seven ounces, native butter, fresh, 2s. 6d. per pound, rice continues at 5½d., cornmeal at 3¾d., condensed milk at 1s. per tin, but kerosene has been advanced 1 cent (halfpenny) to 6½d. per quart.

BAY STATE STRIKE ACTION IS DEFERRED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—At each of the local union meetings of the Bay State Street Railway employees last night, a letter was read, it is understood, coming from William D. Mahon, international president of the Carmen's Union, the substance of which was advising against a strike. It was decided to refer back to the local unions the question of when a strike would go into effect. No action in favor of a strike for today was taken, and no date was set, it is said, for a strike.

Say it with Flowers

Take Flowers Home

They will radiate brightness and cheerfulness in your home life. Your local florist within a few hours can deliver fresh flowers to any point in the United States or Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service. They will serve you.

The KNOX GAYOSO



AN ideal soft hat for early Autumn days. Light in weight, the Gayoso will be favored by men who desire a dash of distinction without sacrificing dignity.

Shown in English Brown, Seal and Artichoke

TEN DOLLARS

KNOX HAT COMPANY

Incorporated

452 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 161 BROADWAY

DELANO—BOSTON

26 SCHOOL ST. 278 WASHINGTON ST.

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

Dressmakers' Week Sales

Every section that modistes regularly visit will brim all week with original, authentic, autumn "Exquisites" — and with values significant of our business foresight. Featuring color

Silks, satins, and velvet dress goods, coatings, suitings, laces, garnitures and notions

An advance showing of model costumes will supplement with superb style-creative inspiration. Women who sew for themselves, as well as professional dressmakers, are invited to share in the week's opportunities.

GREEK ECONOMIC POSITION SURVEYED

Authority Says Stability of Exchange Is the Best Proof of Greece's Economic Development and Sound Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—"The Kingdom of Greece," writes His Excellency M. A. Michalacopoulos, Greek Minister specially delegated to the allied powers, "was liberated from the Turkish yoke in 1830, and consisted at that time of the Peloponnesus, continental Greece, and some islands in the Ægean Sea. The country was for the most part mountainous; its population was scarcely 750,000. It had been devastated by five centuries of Turkish domination and by seven years of warfare against the Turks. Athens was a mere village of 4000 people. The little Nation was faced with the work, not of reconstruction, but of actual creation.

"In 1863, Greece obtained the cession of the seven Ionian Isles to the ancient kingdom. Thessaly was liberated in 1881. In the seven Ionian Isles, small, well-cultivated estates were even at that time to be found; but side by side with these there were many others which were still subject to the traditions of a feudal régime, which prevented their economic development according to the modern conceptions of agriculture. On the other hand, Thessaly, a country of vast plains, constituted a purely agricultural region, two-thirds of which, however, were subjected to the Turkish feudal régime.

Great Increase in Population

"In 1907, just before the two Balkan wars, the population had risen to approximately 2,700,000. The Greek people, sober and laborious, had worked well. The proportion of small estates had greatly increased, spontaneously and by private initiative, without legislative measures, and without any intervention on the part of the State. Agricultural production had reached important figures. Roads had been constructed and also railway lines; small industries had been considerably developed; last, but not least, the mercantile marine had reached a tonnage, in round figures, of 900,000. I may, perhaps, be permitted to draw particular attention to the development of our shipping, the more especially as it, like agriculture, forged ahead by reason of the personal initiative of our shipowners. They received no support from the state, either in the shape of premiums or subsidies. During the 10 years 1903-13 (the latter are the last official statistics available), our steamships alone increased from 209, with a tonnage of 201,600, to 389, with a tonnage of 433,600. Prior to the European war this industry represented a capital of over £5,000,000, and its value has since increased in proportion to the increases which have been general throughout the world.

"Our mercantile marine has secured its freights not only by imports to, and exports from, Greece, but by extending its initiative wherever advantageous business was to be obtained. Although we have lost more than two-thirds of our ships, I am absolutely convinced that the Greek maritime traditions and the initiative of the shipowners, to whom the creation of this industry is due, will speedily accomplish its reconstruction.

"It should also be remarked that this economic progress was accomplished during the last 80 years in spite of the national crises which, year by year, upset the equilibrium of our finances. Our nationals were oppressed and massacred in Turkey, and expelled from Turkey and Bulgaria. We have spent millions in installing these unfortunate people in Greece. Forced into wars against Turkey, beaten by an enemy 10 times more numerous than ourselves, we have had heavy war indemnities to bear. It was, moreover, very difficult to obtain credit for a country which was not thoroughly organized. Yet the National Bank of Greece, founded by some of our financiers, has so developed during recent years that it has become an organization of first rank, enjoying the confidence and esteem of international finance.

Fluctuations of Exchange

"For many years our exchange experienced great fluctuations. But the development of our agricultural and mineral resources and our mercantile marine, and the labor of our emigrants in America, have brought capital to the country, which has helped to reestablish, on a progressive basis, the equilibrium of the balance of accounts. We have thus been able, without adverse influence on the exchange, to stand the expenses of two Balkan wars, and to continue the reorganization of our armies, which from 70,000 men (according to calculations made before the arrival of Mr. Venizelos in Greece), rose to a total effective of 250,000 men in the second Balkan war. We were also able to bear the costs of the criminal mobilisation inflicted on the country by the former King Constantine, the economic consequences of an internal crisis provoked by the revolutionary movement (which the people were obliged to undertake against the former King, and which hindered the economic movement of the country), and finally, the expenses of the last mobilisation of 300,000 men together with the war which we have waged on the eastern front with the glorious armies of our friends and allies. The stability which has marked our exchange despite all these vicissitudes, is surely the best possible proof of the economic development of our country and the soundness of our finance.

"Having thus glanced over the past, let us now consider the prospects for the future. Since 1913 we have obtained Crete, Mytilene, Chios, Samos, and other isles of the Ægean Sea, a part of Epirus and Macedonia—all fertile territories, some of them, like Macedonia, almost entirely unexploited. Others, as, for instance, Crete, are countries whose agricultural development can be doubled and tripled beyond the stage which has already been attained. We hope that the love of justice which animates the Peace Conference will accord us other territories of Asia Minor, Thrace, and some of the islands where the Hellenic element is in the majority; these are territories of a wondrous fertility, which make their return to their mother country of even greater value.

Task of Greece

"We should then have to exploit and develop (taking into consideration the new acquisitions from 1913 up to the conclusion of peace) a Greece approximately three times larger than that of 1911 (before the Balkan wars), and richer in its new territories than ancient Greece. Greece is ready at this moment to undertake this task, with full consciousness of the obligations involved. We are under no illusions. We have no desire to build up great metallic or other industries in the country. We shall follow the dictates of nature. We shall endeavor to develop our agriculture and our mercantile marine. True, we shall also be in a better position to exploit the mineral wealth of old and of new Greece, and for this purpose we shall employ the waterfalls which abound almost everywhere in the country, and some mines of lignite, which is of excellent quality; but these will be secondary considerations.

"As many other countries have done, Greece might attempt to create a string of small industries under the shelter of a system of protection, but she has no intention of so doing. I may say of our economic and financial policy in general that it will be characterized by the freedom of private initiative and enterprise, the intervention of the State being confined to occasions upon which it appears to be imperative. This will not exempt us, however, from the necessity of inaugurating various administrative reforms, some of which, indeed, have already been accomplished. The government of Mr. Veniselos has created three new technical ministries for the purpose of developing communications, industry, commerce, mines, and agriculture, while the mercantile marine has for some time past benefited from a special administration.

The Social Situation

"What I may describe as the social situation is also receiving our particular attention. Prior to the war we passed a series of laws dealing with Labor, and of these Senator Heriot, speaking the other day at Lyons, said that they were among the most advanced acts of Europe. These measures, added to the fact that there is no class conflict in our country, will serve to protect us against Labor troubles. In the agricultural districts we have created a system of small holdings and formed cooperative agricultural societies. Finally, the resources of the country, already greatly augmented by the successes of the war, will be still further increased by rational and intensive exploitation.

"I do not propose herein to deal in any detail with matters which are purely financial in their reference, but as we have a definite program in this respect, a few words concerning the same may be of interest. At the end of 1918 the national debt had reached a total of roughly 2,500,000,000 (£100,000,000). At an outside estimate, we shall have to borrow a similar sum for the purposes of the liquidation of the war, the extension of existing docks and railways, and the construction of new works. We may further assume that the debt we shall have to take over, as attached to the territories we shall now re-acquire, will amount to some 3,500,000,000 francs (£140,000,000). This estimate would bring our total indebtedness up to £340,000,000—by no means an exorbitant figure when it is remembered that we shall have a population of 7,000,000 settled on territories forming an area three times as great as the Greece of 1911, and which, far from having reached their maximum yield, are, on the contrary merely in the elementary stages of exploitation. If to these considerations there may be added an expectation that there will be no more wars, no more national crises, no more sending out of our nationals into exile, I do not think that my confidence in the future will appear unduly optimistic.

Cooperation With Allies

"In order to achieve the maximum development of our resources, we shall certainly have need of foreign capital, and particularly foreign organizing ability. It is the desire of Mr. Venizelos (who has guided Greece throughout these decisive years in the struggle for the liberation of our unredeemed brothers, and who caused us to participate in this war side by side with our British and French allies, our old friends and protectors) that there should spring up, between the friendly peoples, a close and profitable collaboration.

"I speak of collaboration in the full sense of the word. We do not wish to rely exclusively upon foreign capital; our country itself will furnish an important part of it. And we fully realize that it is only fair that such foreign money as is invested with us should be remunerated at a higher rate than if it remained in its own country. We are about to study collaboration with British and French capitalists, divers enterprises of great scope and importance. Both sides are approaching these discussions with manifest good will, and I am convinced that suitable arrangements will be concluded, and that their conclusion is destined to assist Greece to that brilliant future which is reserved for her."

SIR H. PLUNKETT ON DOMINION STATUS

As British Isles Form Strategic Unit, He Sees That Danger to Part Is Danger to Whole

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A debate on the subject "Dominion or Republic" was held in the Abbey Theater recently, the principal speakers being Sir Horace Plunkett, who spoke in favor of dominion status; Mr. A. de Blacam for Sinn Fein and a republic; and Mrs. Kettle, wife of Professor Kettle, who, as an ardent Nationalist, was strongly in favor of dominion Home Rule.

Sir Horace, in opening the debate, said that the sole issue was whether the status of a dominion or of an independent republic was the best in the interests of Irishmen and of Ireland. He did not think that the verdict given at the polls at the last election was necessarily the considered opinion of Ireland. He thought that four tests should be applied when they were considering whether any constitutional change met the needs and the situation in Ireland. First, was it attainable? Secondly, would it unite the largest number of Irishmen at home? Thirdly, would it be favored by Irish opinion abroad, which they should always remember had a stronger backing numerically than Irish opinion at home; and fourthly, would it establish the most friendly relations between the Irish Nation and other nations.

Opposed to a Republic

He did not believe there was any considerable opinion in Great Britain in favor of an Irish republic, but he did believe there was a great desire in favor of a liberal settlement, and also of giving Ireland whatever settlement the large majority of the people would accept and work out. He was certain that a republic would not get a single adherent from either the northern or southern Unionists. By Unionist he really meant former Unionist, because all their representatives in the Irish Convention accepted the idea of Home Rule. He thought the southern Unionists had among them certain elements which, like the northern Unionists, were absolutely indispensable to the building up of a prosperous Ireland.

As regards opinion abroad, he did not think that, outside Irish-Americans, there was any large body of Americans in favor of a republic. If Ireland were given her own choice of government, he did not believe any Irishman would say that Ireland must not be friendly with the people of the British Isles. Whatever feeling there might be against the British Government, he did not believe there was any fundamental hostility between the Irish and British peoples.

As to the question of the naval and military defense of Ireland, assuming that three millions of people in Ireland were genuinely desirous of complete independence, there were forty-two millions of people in the British Isles who genuinely believed that, as the world was then, the whole of the United Kingdom was a strategic unit, and that a danger to any part was a danger to the whole. He could see no good in demanding sovereign independence when at least one million people took the view that the thing was absolutely impossible, and would not come into any Irish settlement that contained any such proposal.

Clean Sweep From England

Mr. de Blacam for Sinn Fein said they would not haul down the Republican flag at home. They should see that the evil forces of England, such as capitalism, the modern state system, and militarism, were not brought into Ireland. Dominion Home Rule would satisfy none of their Irish ideals. They wanted to get a clean sweep from England, and that could not be got without severance from the British Empire. They wanted a natural organism of government for Ireland, such as Trotzky advised for Russia. The Irish had no hatred for the British people, but only the warmest affection for them and for those in Ulster, but that was not going to make them sympathetic toward an artificial institution which stood between the people and the federation of the world.

Mrs. Kettle said she considered there was very little difference between dominion Home Rule and a republic. There was an element which neither Sinn Fein nor England recognized, and that was the returned Nationalist soldiers, who had fought for freedom and meant to see that their own country got freedom. With dominion Home Rule they would have free institutions in Ireland, and that was the minimum they were going to accept.

Dr. Thompson, who spoke as an Ulsterman, amid much interruption, said that Ulstermen would always oppose both dominion Home Rule and a republic as long as they were able to resist them.

NEW DILEMMA OF SPANISH CABINET

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—As mentioned in a previous cable dispatch, the new Chamber at last, many weeks after the general elections, has been definitely constituted and can now proceed to all business. The delay in the constitution of the Chamber has been due to the disputed elections resulting from the manipulation by the Maura Party. The entry of the Chamber to its full and responsible activities was marked by an extraordinary scene and altercation between Mr. La Cierva, Maura's chief supporter and a former finance minister, and Sanchez de Toca, the new Prime Minister. Speaking in a most excited manner, Mr. La Cierva declared that every act of the new government showed that it was turning away from the Right and seeking only the assistance of the groups of the Left. In these conditions, he declared, "I state most categorically that if the Cabinet maintains its attitude toward us and toward the Left, we shall be compelled to offer definite opposition to all its proceedings and plans, including the budget."

The new Premier made a dignified reply, stating that the attitude of Mr. La Cierva was a question of temperament, but that he must be warned that he would only succeed in lowering the prestige of parliamentary régime.

Mr. La Cierva having replied that it was impossible to say whether the new ministry would lead the governmental ship to port or whether it would be shipwrecked, Mr. Sanchez de Toca answered that it was dangerous for a man who could not count upon his fingers all the shipwrecks he had provoked to use such a simile. This firm stand taken by Sanchez de Toca created a great impression, whilst the declared intention of the Maurists and Ciervists to oppose the new government has brought about a new and surprising situation. The result now is that this Conservative Government depends entirely on Liberal support.

TAXATION ISSUE RAISED IN BENGAL

Landholders Are in Dispute With Government as to How Little or Much They Should Pay

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—For many years past the landholders, or zemindars, of Bengal have been engaged in a war of wits with the Bengal Government as to how much or how little they should be called upon to pay to the State by way of taxation. By the permanent settlement, as it is called, which was arranged by Lord Cornwallis in 1793, their contribution in respect of the land was fixed at a definite sum, a sum which is recognized as being absurdly out of proportion nowadays to the wealth produced by the said land, and the question of revising the settlement made a century and a quarter ago has been raised more than once by enthusiastic land reformers. On behalf of the zemindars, however, it has been contended, with a zeal almost amounting to passion, that the permanent settlement engaged the honor of the British Raj never to disturb the arrangement then concluded, and, owing partly to the influential position occupied by the Bengal zemindars, and to other considerations, the permanent settlement has remained until this day.

Additional Taxation Obtained

The Bengal Government, however, has not let the landlords off altogether. By means of various local cesses, levied in respect of roads, water supply, etc., it has attempted to recoup itself on the swings what it has lost on the roundabouts so to say and by these means it has managed to screw a certain amount of additional taxation from the zemindars. These worthies, while protesting loudly against the imposts, have preferred to pay them rather than have the permanent settlement called in question, a possibility which has never absolutely lapsed, although the authorities have been content to allow it to slumber.

The latest incident in this chronic duel is an attempt of the government to assess the landlords to income tax in respect of the recovery of arrears of rent. Rent proper, it may be remarked, is free of income tax, because it is understood to be a charge upon agriculture, and in view of the traditional importance of the agricultural interests in India, agricultural income has always been immune from the attentions of the income tax collector. It has suddenly struck the government, however, that, even if rent proper cannot be charged, it may be possible to "get" the landlords over the recovery of arrears. It has accordingly begun in a small way, by means of a letter written by the collector, or magistrate of Burdwan, a wealthy district about eighty miles from Calcutta, to an individual zemindar, explaining that "interest realized by landlords on arrears of rent is a non-agricultural income and so assessable to income tax."

Landlords Protest

The Government was doubtless prepared for a protest from the landlords, and it has not been disappointed. It has been explained how the landowners, like other interests in India, have formed a kind of trade union, which is known in Bengal as the British Indian Association, and it is through the medium of this body that they have formulated their protest. The British Indian Association, writing to the Bengal Government "respectfully submit that the proposal to assess to income tax the interest realized by landlords on arrears of rent payable for agricultural lands, as non-agricultural income is illegal and unreasonable and impracticable."

The British Indian Association goes on to argue that interest means compensation for not making payments of dues in proper time, though the landlords are obliged to pay their revenue or rent when the installment falls due, not infrequently by borrowing, and have to pay the interest on the sums paid for revenue until they realize the rent payable by the tenant, and consequently the interest paid by the tenant is compensation for the loss sustained by the zeminder.

On the face of them, these arguments have a good deal of force, but the government has presumably reconnoitered the ground carefully before making this frontal attack, and its reply to the protest is awaited with interest.

TEACHERS SEEK ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Because the maximum pay of the teachers of East Providence is only $15.35, the teachers' association there has petitioned the school committee for a raise in salary. A similar petition was placed before the board last spring, but nothing resulted from it.

ALLIED POLICY IN SIBERIA DURING 1918

No Definite Campaign Was Decided Upon Until Character of Bolsheviki Was Realized—Japan's Plans Regarding Russia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia — All through the months of April, May, and June, 1918, the question of intervention in Siberia was discussed by the allied powers and but for the determined opposition of America, it would have become a "fait accompli" far earlier.

The distrust of the Japanese by the Americans and the dallying by both the Americans and British with the Bolsheviki made it a very slow business. It was not until the true character of the Bolsheviki was realized and it was brought home to the Americans that the Tzechs could not be saved except by intervention, and Marshal Foch himself indorsed, by a personal wire to President Wilson, the decision of the Supreme War Council in favor of intervention, that the Allies could agree upon any definite policy.

Even then, intervention was to be more of an "economic commission," supported and protected by an armed force of some 7000 Americans and 7000 Japanese, than of a definite military character.

England, France, and Japan were, however, only too glad to get America to consent to intervention of any kind, and they did not quibble either about the objects in view or the policy to be pursued. During the whole summer Japan had been preparing for all possibilities as regards intervention in Siberia, having been encouraged to do so by the British War Office. Japan was trusted by Great Britain to fulfill any stipulated bargain.

Cabinet Minister's View

"Japan will haggle about the price, but once a bargain is settled we have no reason, judging from our experience with her in the last 30 years, to suppose that she will not stick to it." Such were the words of a well-known Cabinet Minister in the summer of 1918.

Although Japan had agreed with America to send only 14,000 troops into Siberia, yet, as soon as she got the word "go," Japanese troops were poured into Siberia via Vladivostok and Korea, totaling, at one time, 72,000. The Americans sent some 7000 or 8000 troops, who stayed in the neighborhood of Vladivostok.

Upon the Americans refusing to decide on any definite policy as regards the Bolsheviki, the Japanese were pressed by the British War Office to push westwards on their own.

Immediately the Japanese had taken over Vladivostok and the Chinese Eastern Railway from the Tzechs, who had gone west to support their comrades along the line, they began a campaign northward in the Priamur district with the idea of securing also the northern section of the railway to Chita.

This was, of course, a side show, and it was pointed out to the Japanese that their main object should be to push westwards toward the Urals and help the Tzechs. This, however, they refused to do, and they, then and there, began a policy of intrigue which they continued to carry on until quite recently.

Refusal by America

The Japanese stipulated that they would not go west of Lake Baikal unless financed by the Americans. This America refused to promise, so the British repeated their entreaties to the Japanese to go further west on the understanding that Canada and Australia would be able to supply what was needed.

About the end of August, Japan's policy in Siberia became open to suspicion. Practically no one, of course, ever supposed that the Japanese were willing to intervene in Siberia for nothing, but it was supposed they would do their best to cooperate with the Allies and, after victory, decide upon the prize. The English, French, and even Italians, sent battalions to Siberia which all pushed west of Lake Baikal.

The main object of Japan was to prevent a strong central government in Russia. Perhaps the idealistic attitude of America made them wonder whether, after all, they would get anything out of intervention, but, whatever the reason for their policy, they were determined that if Japan was not to be the strongest power in the Far East, no one else was to be.

With this in view, they began to annoy, muddle, impede and "generally intrigue" as regards any question of allied policy which came up for decision. They were determined to prevent any one ally adopting a definite policy, with the hope that by this means they would reduce Siberia to such a state of disorder that the Russians, who at that time were embittered against the Japanese, would be obliged to come to them and beg them to come in and restore order.

Tangle of Affairs in Siberia

England, France and America refused to bring pressure to bear on Japan who made full use of the extraordinary tangle of affairs in Siberia to work her own ends.

No definite policy was forthcoming as to the employment of the American troops and the Japanese made the most of this lack of decision on the part of the Americans by using it to play off one ally against the other.

"We want to send troops to the Urals but America will not let us," was the cry of the Japanese.

From September, 1918, to February, 1919, this continued—policy of bickering and squabbling, fomented by the Japanese, among the Allies continued. In February, however, after the Prince's Island proposal, the Japanese saw that the Allies were not going to decide on any policy in Siberia, and, therefore, that events would of themselves play into their hands. If the Allies were not going to send more troops, Japan's was the greatest force in Siberia: the Allies were definitely not going to support the Koltchak régime or take up any particular line as regards Russian internal affairs, and, therefore, Japan could back whichever side she chose.

Events having taken this course, Japan offered to supply the Russians in the Far East with 20,000 sets of equipment. Then a special representative was sent to Omsk who was known to be very friendly to the Russians and these "offers of conciliation" were followed by the Bolshevist rising near Blagovieshtchensk, in which the Japanese had 295 killed and the Americans refused to stir a hand to put the rising down. Thus the Allies continued by indecision to play the game of the Japanese. The restoration of Russia is firstly and mainly dependent upon the defeat of bolshevism, and on the day that the Allies proposed the Prince's Island conference, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs went to the Russian Ambassador in Tokyo and told him that, whatever the other allies might do, they, the Japanese, would never desert them.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Japan's exports to Australia have overtaken the imports, and there was a balance of trade in favor of Japan for 1918 to the extent of £1,826,040. This fact was brought under the notice of the New South Wales Government by Mr. J. B. Suttor, their Commercial Commissioner in the East. Mr. Suttor blamed the restrictions placed on such exportations to Japan as wool for this unfavorable position, and declared that when all restrictions were removed it was highly probable that there would ensue a handsome balance of trade in Australia's favor.

AFTERMATH OF EGYPTIAN RISING

Leaflets, Scattered Broadcast, State That True Protectors of Egypt Are the British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—While the recent outbreaks in Egypt and in Malta are receiving the attention of the authorities, the propaganda which produced the upheavals is calling forth replies from similar underground sources—replies which, though taking the opposite view in regard to the presence of the British in Egypt, are still being circulated among the natives in that mysterious way which characterizes such movements in the Far East. A document, printed in English, on very inferior paper, and addressed to the "wise men of Egypt," has been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor. This leaflet, which has apparently been scattered broadcast, begins:

"O wise men of Egypt. Fools have been foolish and liars have lied, and told you that the Germans and Turks had defeated Great Britain, and that the time was now come to drive out the British, and to tamper with public security. Some idiots appeared and advised you that the best path to the prosperity of the Nile valley lay in cutting your own communications, thus as the proverb says, planning your own fate: some of you refused to listen, but some of you listened, and destroyed your own railways and telegraphs, and even (be it said) caused damage to some of the very canals which give life to your crops! What was the result of your action?

Enemy Not Free Men

"The result was that the victorious armies of Britain, who have protected you all through the war, spread like a flash through the length and breadth of the country, and restored order. The Germans and Turks never came to turn the English out of Egypt—why? the proverb says that 'a promise is a debt to a free man.' True, but they were no longer free men, for they had been defeated, and the matter had been decreed!

"When a war is ended, what happens? Does the victor or the vanquished dictate terms? The winner or the loser? Hear, then, the terms of peace which were dictated on May 8 to the vanquished Germans who had been summoned to the Allied Council in Paris. The terms in full are too long for you to read: altogether they amount to a great book. But listen to the most important punishments inflicted upon the Germans, given in a few words."

A summary of the chief points in the peace terms then follows, and the document concludes:

Britain's Protection

"O wise men of Egypt, you may thank God that Great Britain has protected you during all the years of war. Three times you were in peril; once the Senussi (under Turkish leadership) advanced toward Alexandria, and twice the Turks advanced on the Suez Canal, but they were beaten back upon their heels. Had they succeeded, and entered this Happy Valley, then you would have seen the wonders of desolation and affliction which the Germans, Turks, and their lesser allies have inflicted upon the whole world. . . .

"But thanks be to God, the matter was decreed, and the British army here has protected you and driven back the Turkish oppressors, so that you have experienced years of prosperity of which you had never seen the like before, and which the nations of the earth have not enjoyed. Whose is the credit for all that? Where is your gratitude to your benefactors? . . ."

CUNARD ANCHOR

BOSTON TO GLASGOW
ELYSIA ..... Sept. 24
SCINDIA ..... Sept. 30

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
AQUITANIA ..... Sept. 18
ORDUNA ..... Sept. 23, Oct. 28
CARMANIA ..... Oct. 4, Nov. 8

NEW YORK TO CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON
MAURETANIA ..... Oct. 2, Oct. 28

NEW YORK—PLYMOUTH CHERBOURG—LONDON
CARONIA ..... Sept. 27, Nov. 1

NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH HAVRE AND LONDON
SAXONIA ..... Oct. 16, Nov. 18

NEW YORK—LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW
COLUMBIA ..... Oct. 4, Nov. 1

NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON
ROYAL GEORGE ..... Oct. 4, Nov. 1

126 State St. Tel. Fort Hill 4000

LAST TRIP SEPT. 15
SEE U. S. BATTLESHIPS
PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING
PROVINCETOWN
100-mile round trip to CAPE COD
on large wireless equipped, iron steamship
DOROTHY BRADFORD
FARE—Round trip $2.00, one way $1.75; including war tax
Leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., DAILY 9:30 A. M., Sundays and Holidays 10 A. M.
STATEROOMS REFRESHMENTS MUSIC
Tel. Fort Hill 2832

Thousands of Americans Trying to Go Abroad

FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT'S PERMISSION FOR EUROPEAN TOURS

Raymond-Whitcomb Prepared for This Emergency by Making Reservations on Steamers, Both Going and Returning.

TOURS SAILING SEPT. 17, OCT. 4, OCT. 22, OCT. 29 AND NOV. 1, WITH PARTIES RAPIDLY FILLING

The tide of pleasure travel has definitely turned to Europe once more, following the recent announcement of the State Department that passports will be issued this month for tourists to France, Belgium and Italy. Thousands of Americans who wish to see Paris and the Battlefields of the Great War before time and restoration alter their character are now trying to get steamship accommodations, which are not sufficient to meet the new demand.

The exceptional tours to Europe announced by Raymond & Whitcomb Company will solve the difficulty for many travelers, as this enterprising company foresaw the emergency and secured excellent reservations on the best steamships both going and returning.

Remarkable Itineraries

The Raymond-Whitcomb Tours to Europe are from six weeks to five months' duration and allow choice of many remarkable routes, including Paris and the Battlefields, Belgium, the French Alps, the Chateau Country, Pyrenees, Provence, the Riviera, Italy, Sicily and Algeria. Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, the Argonne, Verdun, Rheims, Ypres, Hindenburg Line and all the most important battlefields will be visited—many of them on the anniversary of the Argonne Offensive, the greatest of all American victories.

Europe Now Ready

Latest advices from Paris give the assurance that no trouble need be anticipated regarding hotels or food.

On the other hand, prospective travelers are advised to avail themselves of the service of an established tourist organization that is more familiar with the bewilderingly new and constantly changing conditions than the individual traveler can expect to be.

Parties Limited

The parties are strictly limited by the steamship space available, and persons who contemplate taking advantage of this first opportunity to visit Europe since 1914 should write or telegraph at once for the company's booklet, containing rates, dates and full information. Address Raymond & Whitcomb Co., Raymond Building, Beacon and Park Streets, or 17 Temple Place, Boston.

DEPUTY CRITICIZES POLICY OF PREMIER

Mr. Chaumet Declares That Mr. Clemenceau Had Neither Governed France Nor Represented It at Peace Conference

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The French Chamber reversed its judgment on July 22 by retracting the order of the day which it had accepted the previous Friday. The whole sitting was a battle. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Chamber was full to overflowing, and all the ministers were on their benches.

After listening to a speech by Mr. Fournier, concerning the sequel the government intended to give to Friday's vote of censure, the Chamber awaited impatiently the appearance of Mr. Clemenceau.

Messrs. Chaumet and Ossola took up again the order of the day voted on Friday by the Chamber, and asked priority for it. Mr. Simyan, on the contrary, brought forward an order of the day of confidence in the government. Mr. Clemenceau declared that he accepted the last.

At this moment Mr. Chaumet rose from his seat and uttered some words which immediately galvanized the attention of the Chamber. Why, asked Mr. Chaumet, had no one tried seriously to reduce the cost of living in France? This was the result of an essential error of policy; and he defined the policy thus:

"Mr. Clemenceau has won the war, but he was surrounded by generals and by our own splendid poilus, and benefited by a matériel which was created by his predecessor. But he has not known how to equip himself for peace, and he has committed the error of being at the same time president of the council and president of the Peace Conference, and having made his ministers plenipotentiaries, whilst at the same time allowing them to continue their ministerial functions. The result has been that we have been neither represented at the Peace Conference nor governed." Mr. Chaumet declared that a day would come when it would be known what the result of this policy had been at the Peace Conference, and how the interests of France had been defended. But when had the government been occupied with home politics and improving the internal condition of the country? As for the high cost of living was concerned, the president of the council only perceived it on the eve of the interpellation on the subject. It was only after 10 months of government that he had thought it best to coördinate the action of the economic ministries, and, as for the liberated regions, he had been necessary to threaten him with the possibility of dispensing with the government altogether before he had decided to act.

Dictatorship by Proxy"

"He has told us," went on Mr. Chaumet, "that he was absorbed by the Peace Conference. This is just what I reproach you with, Mr. President, and that is what has placed us in this lamentable situation which we do not deserve. A man's strength thus its limits: we would have preferred that you should have taken collaborators for the Peace Conference, and that you would have left your ministers each in his department. We regret that you were obliged to abdicate in favor of a power—I do not say an anonymous one but a pseudonym—which has disorganised all our administrations and which has claimed to impose its whims upon them all."

At this word pseudonym, all the deputies turned toward Mr. Mandel, secretary of Mr. Clemenceau. Mr. Chaumet ended with these words: "We wish the administration to be directed by the president of the council; and we repudiate a dictatorship by proxy. We wish the action of ministers to be coördinated with a firm hand, and the economic question, which is the life of the country, to be solved as we demand that it shall be."

Mr. Clemenceau seemed to have been waiting for this attack. Hardly had Mr. Chaumet sat down than he engained the tribune. He first declared that France was still at war, a remark which caused some violent interruptions.

"After all, you wish to place those who voted the Augagneur order of the day in contradiction with themselves," he said. "That is clear. You wish to overthrow the government? Very well. The question is clearly defined; and I would agree to retire at once if I were sure you would replace me."

After this irony, Mr. Clemenceau embarked on his subject. His argument was simple. All that was happening was the natural consequence of the war and things could not have been otherwise. Others would not have done any better in his place.

"If you will glance back on the events of a year ago," he said, "if you will recall the date of the armistice and the date of peace, you will understand that we are only beginning to enter the period of liquidation of the greatest catastrophe that has ever overturned the world. This is what is forgotten too easily, and which I must remind you of. Do you think that a barbarous power, as powerful as Germany was, could so enflame the four corners of the world, transform and overturning economic conditions, and that, on the day when an armistice has been signed, everything could regain its order as if by miracle? No! I have been often reproached; I do not need sympathy, and if I felt this need, I should only have to think of the reproaches which will be addressed to my successors on my departure. Those reproaches will be much more serious, for those reigning them will be still farther from the period of catastrophe, and personal ambitions will break out with a certain violence! You will then see conflicts next to which the conflicts of today will be nothing."

Liberty Maintained

Replying to the reproaches of Mr. Chaumet that he had neither governed France nor represented it at the Peace Conference, Mr. Clemenceau replied that he had maintained liberty and the rights of citizens, and that he had devoted an immense amount of labor to the conference. He is confident that justice will finally be rendered to him, and he drew a portrait of himself which amused the whole Chamber.

"I know," he said "that my government sprang out of the tempest, out of a most formidable tempest. . . . I have behind me a past which has caused some to say: 'If that man is placed in the conference, he will quarrel with every one.' If I had shown anger only once, they would have cried: 'You see, he is incapable of any diplomacy!' And as I kept my temper, it was immediately said that I had given way on all points, and that I did not know how to govern."

"I chose the most eminent men I could find," he said. "But one can be eminent without belonging to the French Academy. These men furnished an astounding amount of work, which all will acknowledge if the peace treaty be examined."

Why not have a little patience? The impatience of his adversaries, according to Mr. Clemenceau, is entirely on account of the electoral question. Well, he says, he will satisfy them on that subject.

Electoral Reform Promised

"The day after the ratification of the peace treaty, I will present you a law which will put the electoral body in motion. Demobilization must be carried out. It will soon be realized. You understand very well that the strained situation of the country cannot be prolonged. You are in an illegal position. You have arbitrarily prolonged your mandate, and you did well to do so, for it was impossible to do otherwise. So all the electoral bodies must be renewed before the moment when the question of the renewal of the authority of the President of the Republic is discussed. For this renewal, there must be a body elected in conformity with the law, and if there are any men here who think that these elections cannot be made at so early a date, let them come to this tribune and state their reasons."

No one came, and Mr. Clemenceau ended, as is habitual with him, by creating a general laugh.

The vote was then taken, and Mr. Chaumet's order of the day was rejected by 277 votes to 181.

But at this juncture Mr. Franklin-Bouillon apostrophized Mr. Clemenceau who, he declared, had spoken like an inconsequent child.

"Irony is not sufficient for a president of the council," he said. "And it is unworthy of you to announce in your papers that those who vote against you wish to prolong their mandate. It is not worthy of you to speak as lightly as you have done of your predecessors!"

Mr. Franklin-Bouillon reminded the Chamber of the perpetual battle waged by Mr. Clemenceau against his predecessors, in order to cling to office now, because a seat must be found for Mr. Mandel.

These stinging words were heartily welcomed, but they did not prevent the government majority from increasing on a second vote. Mr. Simyan's order of the day of confidence was carried by 289 votes against 176, namely: "The Chamber, approving the declarations of the government, has confidence that it will carry them out."

STATES-GENERAL FOR THE INVADED REGIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The senators and deputies of the invaded departments of France met recently at the Palais Bourbon under the presidency of Mr. Cuvinot, Senator of the Oise Department.

Mr. Maginot, Deputy of the Meuse, stated the aims of the States-General: On account of the insufficient results obtained by the public authorities up to the present time, it had been found necessary, he said, to draw up a program which, in agreement with the deputies of the devastated regions and authorized representatives of the interests of those regions, would allow of effective action. As soon as the list of the claims of the populations of the invaded departments had been drawn up and a complete and exact inventory of the needs of the inhabitants made, the government and chambers would be obliged to see the situation as it really was, and they would be forced to bring forward the needed remedy. Neither the government nor the administrative departments could then affirm that they had received insufficient information. There would be no need for further inquiries: the inquiry would be made and there would be no further excuse for not acting.

This exposé was followed by an interesting discussion in which Messrs. Debierre, Deguise, Leon Bourgeois, Ribot, and Accambray took part.

It was decided to form a committee of organization composed of 30 members, made up of senators, deputies, and members of the different associations and federations of the devastated departments. Mr. Maginot was chosen as secretary.

The opening of the States-General will be held in Paris as the most convenient center for the populations of the north and east.

LARGE CLASSES ENROLLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Rhode Island—Rhode Island State College is looking forward to the biggest year since the college started. Already over 150 students have registered for the entering class, while 121 is the largest of any previous freshman class. The faculty has been enlarged, also. The opening is on Sept. 16.

GENERAL LYAUTEY AS SPAIN'S GUEST

French High Commissioner Visits Larache and Camp at Alcazar —Courtesies Are Exchanged

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—When at last General Lyautey, French High Commissioner in Morocco, arrived in his automobile at Alcazar he found General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, waiting for him, in company with a number of persons representing the Spanish commission, the Pasha of Alcazar, the eminent Moor, El Ermiki, who has given valuable services to the Spanish cause, the local consul, distinguished Moors, and officials of every description.

Presentations having been made, there was a review of the soldiery, after which the two high commissioners went on a tour through the Spanish camp at Alcazar. The Spaniards are very proud of it, considering that it is a model of its class, beautifully clean, as comfortable as possible, and, as they say, all their own work from start to finish. They believe it could not be improved upon in the French zone or anywhere else. The significance of making a good impression in the circumstances will be understood by those acquainted with the trend of politics in Morocco; and General Lyautey was meant to be impressed. After a thorough inspection of the camps in which General Berenguer explained everything to him carefully, lunch was served, and then the combined parties moved on to Larache, the two generals occupying the leading automobile.

General Lyautey Honored

It was a great journey in its way. The Moors from all around came down from the hills to the side of the track to see the distinguished party pass along their way, and they saluted them respectfully, taking due notice of the impressive circumstance that the French and Spanish flags were streaming from the big automobile. An impressive peace and harmony seemed to have settled down on that beautiful valley that afternoon. At Larache the whole population received them with great enthusiasm. General Lyautey was housed in the Comandancia General, and a part of his staff in the house of a Jewish resident, who had lent it for the purpose, the remainder of the French party being put up in the old Comandancia.

The following day General Lyautey first paid a visit to the French Consulate, receiving the Consul and many persons of the French colony. Then General Berenguer decorated General Lyautey with the grand collar of the order of Carlos III, and bestowed other decorations upon various members of the French party. Some feasting followed, and then visits to the various Spanish public establishments in the place. At night there was a big official banquet at the Comandancia General, at which the Duchess of Guisa was present, this being the most important part of the proceedings, with special attention given to the preparation and phrasing of the speeches.

Greetings Extended

General Berenguer spoke of the pleasure it gave them to receive the French High Commissioner, and of his own recent visit to General Lyautey at Rabat, recalling their unforgetable conversations, in which they had discussed their respective tasks and plans and had found themselves in perfect agreement. General Berenguer congratulated himself accordingly on receiving the French High Commissioner in the Spanish zone of protection, on being able to repeat the assurance of his loyal assistance in all circumstances and on all occasions in which the affinity of their endeavors, tasks, and relations and their cordial neighborliness might be exerted for the better efficiency of the work that had been undertaken by their two nations. So, at the end, he toasted the "Sultan, Mulai Yusef, France, and the glorious French Army."

Compliment to Spanish Efforts

Then General Lyautey spoke, and expressed his gratitude for the demonstrations of enthusiasm for France and the friendliness which had been extended to him and his staff from the time of their entry into the Spanish zone of the Sherifian Empire. He then spoke of the work that was being accomplished in the Spanish zone, a statement which was naturally regarded by the Spaniards as of extreme importance to them. It had been hoped for, but there was uncertainty, owing to diplomatic and political considerations, whether it would be made. General Lyautey was generous: "You have," he said, "just spoken of the impression that was given to you by your visit to our zone, and you have expressed your appreciation of the work that has been accomplished in terms that have touched me deeply, some of which I must lay aside as excessive eulogies prompted by your benevolence. But permit me to tell you in all sincerity that I in my turn am an admirer of the results obtained here, of the great works accomplished, of the comfortable quarters—very practical and very elegant—of your soldiers, of your services, and of the splendid bearing of your Spanish and native troops. Permit me to tell you how much I admire the very rapid and evident progress accomplished under your high command in the advancement and pacification of your zone. Such results as these are never the fruit of accident or good fortune, and they can only be obtained by the most methodical preparation on the part of an energetic command, and above all one with a deep knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, which permits of unity of policy and strength, which is the secret of success in all colonial endeavor.

Tribute to the King

"No one possesses such qualities and gifts better than yourself. I do not speak in this way to you as a matter of official courtesy, because I can tell you that, besides myself, those who had the honor to be associated with you at Rabat were impressed with your profound knowledge of Morocco, its history, its language, and also with your sympathy toward this noble Muhammadan people, among whom, with so much sincerity and generosity, you wish to revive the great traditions, enabling the people to benefit from progress, civilization, and order. The feeling and convictions which animate both of us in this respect are the best guarantee of efficiency that can exist for the utmost good of the Sherifian Empire and our two nations. Our loyal collaboration, upon which, as you know, I am sincerely determined, will be, as I hope, facilitated by our respective governments, animated by the same ideals. I cannot conclude without expressing my deep gratitude for the great distinction that His Majesty the King has granted me through the gracious medium of yourself, in which I see, along with a testimony of his sentiments for my country, a proof of the great benevolence that he has always shown toward me and to which I respond with very deep and respectful esteem."

Subsequently the two generals returned to Alvazar, and there the Spanish High Commissioner bade good-by to General Lyautey, the former immediately proceeding to an inspection of the new positions that had been established above the River Lucus.

EDUCATION OF FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—Soldiers returned from France complain that the Canadian Government has done nothing to provide for the continuation of the university education of students who went to war and are now unable to pay for their courses. For months, returned university men have been awaiting a decision on the part of the government that would permit of their launching upon technical and professional careers. The university authorities have pressed the government to do something, but nothing has been done, and therefore many young men who simply cannot afford to return to university to complete the course they began or to start an academic career are going into business. All the universities can do is to offer special inducements. The Department of Soldiers Civil Reestablishment, dealing only with disabled men, undertakes to pay for one academic year the fees and maintenance of a man desiring and qualified to go to a university. Some universities have memorial funds, which may be used to help students who need assistance. To the former soldier who wants to become a farmer, the Canadian Government, it is pointed out, is making loans of $4000 or more, but to the former soldier who wants to become an engineer or lawyer, the government is making no offer.

MORE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—At the annual meeting of the Council of Agriculture, a branch of the Quebec provincial government, held in this city, the proposed erection of more agricultural colleges was considered. Already Quebec has a goodly number of such institutions, notably, Macdonald College, at St. Anne de Bellevue; Oka College, on the Lake of Two Mountains, and the College at St. Anne de la Pocatiere, and, in addition, over 300 farming clubs throughout the community and farmerette clubs in almost every agricultural district. Still, the word is, more agricultural schools, so that the most modern methods of farming may be popularized. The Council of Agriculture will submit a report and suggestions to this end to the Legislature at the next session.

ALBERTA'S COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—From the various mining districts of the Province come reports to the effect that all the mines save two are now working, and that coal production is returning rapidly to normal. Prospects for the coming winter's supply are therefore very bright. At Drumheller, the mines are nearing the 3000-ton daily output. In the Crow's Nest Pass production is forging ahead steadily. In the Lethbridge district all the mines are working full blast, and the Canadian Pacific Railway is shipping from 50 to 75 cars daily, which is considered a large production. From all appearances the One Big Union movement is effectually checked.

DOMINION MAY BUY RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—The future of the McArthur lines of railway running north from Edmonton is the subject of much consideration. The possible purchase of these by the Dominion authorities is the point of immediate interest. The Premier, Mr. Stewart, states that on his recent visit to Ottawa he was told by Sir Robert Borden that he wanted to take over the lines and add them to the system of government railways already in operation. It is understood that the Minister of Railways is also favorably disposed to the acquisition of the lines, and it remains only to agree on the terms of the transaction, if the proposition is accepted by the Cabinet as a whole.

LUMBER FOR FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A total of 19,776,814 feet of lumber was shipped from British Columbia ports in August. Nearly seven and one-half millions of this amount was shipped in French vessels. Nine of the wooden ships built at Victoria for the French Government assisted in this work. Large consignments will also be sent to France. From all the lumber districts in the Province come reports of unusual activity in the lumbering industry. Foreign orders are restricted only by the tonnage available.

AS NEW ZEALAND SEES INDEPENDENCE

New Zealanders Feel That as a People They Have All the Freedom Possible as Partners in Imperial Firm

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—During recent months some thousands of New Zealand soldiers, on their way home from France via the Panama Canal, have touched at American ports and enjoyed the hospitality of American citizens. The men speak with warm appreciation of the kindness extended to them at the war ports. But they are a little astonished to find their American hosts displaying a misunderstanding of the political status of the British dominions.

One of the soldiers, in conversation with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, produced as a curiosity a clipping from a Virginian newspaper, which had remarked of the New Zealanders that "their response to the call of the mother country was magnificent, and has, no doubt, gained for them entire independence, if they want it." The reference to "independence" has a strange sound in New Zealand ears. The New Zealand people feel that they have all the independence that partners in the great imperial firm could possibly enjoy. They make their own laws in their own Parliament; they control their own trade and their own tariff. No New Zealand soldier left these shores at the "call" of the British Government, unless the word is to be used in a purely sentimental sense. The Dominion offered to send troops, and the mother country accepted them. The general commanding the New Zealand division was a New Zealand officer who remained in close touch with his own government. He had his own training camps, depots, and bases in England and France. New Zealand ministers sat in the war council and in the Peace Conference.

Status of a Dominion

It is not easy to define in exact words the political status of a British dominion. It is a habit of our race to hold to forms long after they have lost their original meaning, and to adapt precedent to the needs of the hour with a deceptive lack of discussion. Usage guides, but does not necessarily govern; freedoms that are perfectly well established in practice may appear quite inconsistent with the strict letter of the law. It is no exaggeration to say that if British governments, sitting in London, had tried to run the Empire in accordance with rules, the mighty structure would have broken up long ago, whereas in actual fact the links that bind the self-governing states of the Empire together were never stronger than they are at the present time. These links are not really political at all. They are woven of sentiment and common interest, and the sole element of compulsion about them is the sense of a partnership, involving mutual accommodation and adjustment. The theorist and the jurist might dispute these statements, but the practical statesmen of the British Empire are well aware of their truth.

The visible link between New Zealand and Great Britain is the governor, the sole New Zealand official who is appointed by the British Government. But there is no parallel between the nominated governor of a British dominion and the elected governor of an American state. The governor of a dominion, like the King, acts on the advice of his ministers, and he may not act without the consent of his ministers. These ministers, in the case of New Zealand, represent the majority in a Parliament elected on adult suffrage. The governor, in theory, has power to dismiss his ministers, but in practice he cannot do this unless he can find other ministers having the support of a majority in Parliament. If he disregarded the advice of the ministers and used authority without their consent, the system would break down, for the freedom-loving people of the Dominion would not tolerate undemocratic rule. The system works because ministers and governors know their parts.

Problem of Governor

"Why not elect your own governor?" an American citizen may ask. The question has been discussed often and the weight of educated opinion, and probably of popular opinion also, is against the change. The governor is chief agent of the British Government as well as nominal executive head of the local government. He is a channel for the exchange of confidential information and for the transmission of suggestions and hints that could less easily be offered directly. He can be the friend of both sides if there is a question to be adjusted between the New Zealand Government and the British Government. He is entirely aloof from political parties and his status is not affected by changes of government and the swaying of political groups. An elected governor would be a different proposition altogether. The point, in any case, is this: New Zealand people do not doubt for a moment that they could elect their own governor if they wanted to do so. They regard the present arrangement as their own, not as anything imposed upon them from outside.

Partner, Not Dependent

Naturally there are points at which state independence impinges upon imperial interests and rights. An illustration was provided some years ago, when the New Zealand Parliament adopted a shipping law that would have prevented the use of "colored" labor upon vessels trading to New Zealand waters. The Governor withheld his assent from the new law, which was referred to the British Government for its consideration. The British Government pointed out that the proposal affected portions of the Empire outside the jurisdiction of the New Zealand Parliament, since it would prevent the employment of certain British citizens (natives of India) on British ships trading to the Dominion. The objection obviously was a sound one and it was so accepted by the New Zealand Government, which allowed the provision of the act to lapse. But the Dominion's acceptance was the action of a partner, not of a dependent.

The development of the Imperial Council, which is tending to become an Imperial Ministry with executive powers, is in itself a very big question. Perhaps the position, from the standpoint of the Dominion, can best be indicated by putting this question: "What would 'independence' mean to New Zealand?" We have already got local independence as complete as is consistent with the Empire partnership. Complete independence would mean separation from the Empire. We would gain (1) the right to defend ourselves unaided; (2) the right to make our own treaties with foreign nations without the support and prestige of the British Empire behind us. Our authority over our own internal affairs, finances, trade, tariff, army and civil service would be neither greater nor less than it is at the present time.

On the other hand we would lose (1) the protection afforded by the might of the British Empire; (2) our special trading privileges within the British Empire; and (3) our association with our own people and with the ancestral home from which very few New Zealanders are separated by more than three generations.

STATE MEDICINE IS VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED

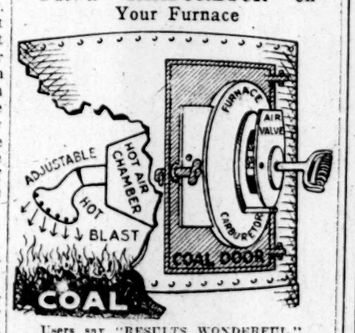
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A resolution declaring against the danger of state medicine was adopted by the National Federation of Chiropractors at their convention here. The resolution was as follows:

"It is the sense of this assemblage that the institution of state medicine at this time threatens, as never before, not only the life and prosperity of chiropractic, but the life and liberties of every man, woman, and child in America.

"We hold that state medicine is as foreign and hostile to free institutions as would be a state church, and we not only approve its eradication from our government, but pledge our best efforts to that end."

HOW TO SAVE COAL!
Put a "CARBURETOR" on Your Furnace



Users say "RESULTS WONDERFUL." INCREASES HEAT 25 to 50% by burning SMOKE and GAS heretofore WASTED: REDUCES ASH, SOOT, LABOR and FUEL-BILLS.

Easily put on any heating system, stoves, hot-air FURNACES, WATER HEATERS, or STEAM PLANTS, without disturbing the fire; no change in plant or fuel; entirely out of the way in firing.

GET READY NOW FOR WINTER!
Write for Literature and "LOW-FROM-FACTORY-TO-YOU PRICE." Agents Wanted.
The West Furnace Carburetor Co.
1417 Glenarm St., DENVER, COLO.

PORTO RICO IN NEED OF MORE TEACHERS

Under Conditions That Are More Normal Than for Three Years Public Schools Are Opened Throughout the Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Schools throughout the island have opened, and as conditions are more normal than for three years a successful year is predicted by Paul G. Miller, Commissioner of Education. Teachers are scarce, however, particularly those in English and special subjects, who usually come from the mainland.

No figures as to this year's enrollments will be available for a week or two, until the reports come in from the various districts, but it is known that more pupils have applied in San Juan than can be seated.

"This year we are placing special emphasis on securing full enrollment of pupils at the outset," says Commissioner Miller. "In admitting new pupils, children 10 years of age and over who have never attended school heretofore are given preference. The reason for this measure is apparent. The federal census will be taken in 1920. In determining the number of illiterates no account is taken of persons under the age of 10. The first half of the present school year presents the last opportunity to children of 10 years or over to qualify as literates under the census definition.

"The total number of pupils enrolled in all publicly supported schools last year was 160,794. This year the number should be much larger. Conditions are nearer normal than they have been for the three past years. There are more schools provided by the Legislature. There are available 1700 rural teachers and 1120 graded teachers. Although these positions are not all filled, a larger number of schools have been provided with teachers than we had at the close of last year.

"On the whole, the outlook for the elementary work is good. We have a larger number of schools in the rural barrios. Every school district except San Juan has the advantage of a special teacher of agriculture to assist rural teachers in their work. In those urban centers where large numbers of children have heretofore not enjoyed school advantage liberal increases have been made in the number of graded teachers, the total number for the island being 135. The largest increase has gone to San Juan."

ARRESTS DROP OFF UNDER PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Comparison of the number of arrests made in July, this year, the first month of prohibition, with those made in July, 1918, and those made in June, 1919, in New Orleans, shows greatly improved conditions.

Persons arrested for all kinds of offenses in the July just closed numbered 1324, as against 2131 in June of this year, a decrease of 807, and against 1818 in July, one year ago, a decrease of 494. Comparisons made in the same report from the police department from which these figures are taken show that arrests for drunkenness during the July just ended, were less than 12 per cent of the number arrested during June of this year. Arrests for automobile speeding were about 50 per cent less than during the last month when liquor was sold here.

Reg'd U. S. Pat. Office
TRADE L–XX MARK
High Speed Steel
AND OTHER
TOOL STEEL OF QUALITY

The ATLAS STANDARD is HIGH. Every Grade we make MUST fulfill that STANDARD

Send for Catalog C.

Atlas Crucible Steel Co.
Works and General Offices:
DUNKIRK, N. Y.

NEW YORK
ST. LOUIS
DETROIT

BRANCH OFFICES:
CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
BUFFALO
MONTREAL and TORONTO
Executive Offices, Buffalo
BOSTON
CLEVELAND
MINNEAPOLIS

HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

ARGUMENTS HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittemore and of J. V. Dittemore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors, resumed before a master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY

Room 424, Court House, Boston, Mass.
Friday, Sept. 12, 1919.

Closing Argument in Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al. on Behalf of the Plaintiff Trustees by Sherman L. Whipple, Esq.

May it please Your Honor: I should like before beginning my remarks, to offer the suggestion that at some time, as soon as may be after the arguments, Your Honor will take a view of the publishing house and its activities in order that you may thus, without the necessity of description and argument, know something of the extensive responsibilities and activities that are there conducted. Of course, if I cared to take the time, and had the ability of halo painting of my distinguished opponent, I could indulge in eulogies of my clients, which would be pleasing to them and to their friends, and to the business manager, but I should very much prefer and think it would be better to let what they have done speak for itself, as you could see it in that great institution where they administer this important and sacred trust of their great Leader, which in itself shows the wonderful business efficiency with which they have conducted this business.

I assume no one would make any objection to that, and I, from my personal experience and observation, think that it would be very helpful to Your Honor, and it would relieve me of spending time which I want very much for something else in connection with what I have to say.

The Master—If all parties desire that I should take a view of the publishing house, go through it and inspect it, I suppose I shall have to do so; but in my judgment that would add nothing really important to my powers of dealing with the issues presented here. It has sufficiently appeared, it seems to me, already, that this is a very large publishing concern, having many departments and issuing literature of a great many different classes. I am rather unable to see what the personal view of the house itself and the printing presses and the different offices could add to all that.

Mr. Whipple—It enables you to visualize so as to describe, if you saw it, the real importance and magnitude of this work.

The Master—Extremely important and very extensive, varied and large—that is about all I could say about it.

Mr. Whipple—You could judge something of the efficiency with which the activities are conducted—a wonderful system.

The Master—I am afraid I should be a very poor judge as to the efficiency.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor can take notice of the way in which they have dealt with the reports of this case, that in itself would show something.

The Master—Counsel can confer about that, and we will see after we get the arguments through.

Mr. Whipple—Very well.

Mr. Thompson—We have no objection at all.

Mr. Bates—We haven't any objection, Your Honor.

Mr. Streeter—We would be very glad to have you do it, Judge.

Mr. Whipple—Well, if Your Honor sees it, I shall let what you there see be the test of the character and achievement of my clients, and they will need no other halo.

The plaintiffs bring this suit in their capacity as trustees under a trust of which Mrs. Eddy was the Donor. They claim to be such trustees. The defendants have apparently admitted that Mr. Rowlands was such a trustee in attempting to remove him as such, and during the trial they have raised the fundamental question which challenges the tenure of office of these gentlemen. They say that under the trust they are not trustees under the trust, and they have cited a large list of cases—slowly and reluctantly, and only under the persuasive request of Your Honor—to fortify them in position. Apparently they took a very well-known digest—Cyc—and discovered a lot of cases enumerated under that, and copied them, and have furnished them to us. Well, I have not had an opportunity personally to investigate them all, but I am informed by my associates, who are even more competent than I to consider them, that none of those cases are applicable to such a case as we here have to deal with.

In the first place, if I am correctly informed, they all have to do with private trusts, where the trustees have been appointed by the Court, and do not have to do with charitable trusts. In only two of them have the facts been similar to those in our own case, and that is where the remaining trustees of a body have the right of appointment to fill a vacancy. That, of course, is a very material point.

Referring to the bill, the provision that we have to deal with is the tenth:

"Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said trusteeship for any cause, I reserve the right to fill the same by appointment, if I shall so desire, so long as I may live; but if I do not elect to exercise this right, the remaining trustees shall fill said vacancy."

That is the procedure in reference to each one of these trustees. When there has been a resignation, the resignation is properly addressed to the appointing power. It was addressed to Mrs. Eddy in her lifetime, and she appointed the successors; since then it has been addressed to the remaining trustees, and they have appointed.

Now, in no case of these many cited is there any such circumstance. They all have to do, with the exception of two cases, and this point was not involved there, with trustees appointed by the Court, whose successors had to be appointed by the Court; and, of course, in such cases the resignations had to be made to the Court and accepted by the Court before the trustees could be relieved from their duty to account. Therefore, there is nothing in the point. It is without merit. It appears to be one of those stray thoughts that the defendants have grasped like the proverbial straw and thrown in in this ill-considered way, without apparently a single thought as to how it affects themselves. And in every one of them, with a single exception, there is a similar trust—there is a trust from Mrs. Eddy and appointment as trustees. Every one of them but Mr. Dickey is the successor of some person who has resigned. Did he resign to the court and the court accept his resignation? Johnson was one of the original men. He resigned. His successor, Bates, resigned; his successor, Hanna, resigned; his successor, Johnson again, resigned; and Mr. Dittemore was appointed. Eastaman resigned; Mr. Armstrong, his successor, died; his successor, Mr. Stewart, resigned, and Mr. Rathvon succeeded him. Chase resigned; his successor, De Camp, resigned; Mr. Chase again appointed, died, and Mr. Neal was his successor.

Now, if in order to have a trustee in the case of a charitable trust resign it has got to be presented to and accepted by the Court, what is the tenure of these gentlemen under this startling principle, or fundamental principle, which was so reluctantly produced here and which amounts to so little?

I think Governor Bates and his associates, clients, may be reassured that there is nothing in the boomerang, I think. Apparently they are secure in the tenure of their offices as far as that is concerned, and of their recently increased remuneration.

The object of this suit, if Your Honor please, is, in form, to prevent the attempted removal by the defendants of one of the trustees. But the suit has a wider object than that, as Mr. Demond has pointed out. It seeks once for all to have settled by the courts these disputes which have arisen as to the relative responsibilities and duties of these two boards of trustees in the administration of two great trusts, two trusts which are in the minds of all Christian Scientists sacred trusts, and which, curiously enough, are directed to exactly and precisely the same purpose, and that is the spread of the religion of Christian Science.

Rather than to have these controversies existing and their irritating effects felt, it seemed better that this Court, than which there is none of greater authority, should decide what were the relative duties and responsibilities of the respective boards, and give a guide that will lead them in the future and prevent these disagreements and disputes, animosities and bickerings, which are not only unpleasant to consider and to contemplate, but which, unless dealt with wisely and firmly, may threaten the great purposes and the great objects which Mrs. Eddy had in mind in founding both these trusts.

This particular case involves two principal questions. There are subordinate questions to be determined as to the application of principles, but the two principal questions are:

First, whether the defendants alone, or as they have functions with anyone else, have power to remove the plaintiffs, or any of them, as trustees; and,

Second, whether, if the defendants have such power, they have in this case exercised it properly, for real cause, with sound judgment, and in the interests of the trust—in the interests of the trust—Mrs. Eddy's trust—or whether they have acted capriciously, arbitrarily, and without real cause.

Incidentally, the case involves a question of procedure, that is, whether if the trustee-directors have power to remove, such procedure was had as was likely to do justice, or as the law requires. That is to my mind in this case an incidental although an important question. It has been very fully and ably discussed in the learned arguments which have been made both by Governor Bates and Mr. Thompson. It was a curious situation where the representative of the gentleman most bitterly opposed to the trustees in the beginning of the controversy has now made an argument which is really in behalf of the trustees, because it is in behalf of his client, which in learning and ability it would be hard to excel in any cases that I have heard argued. It leaves nothing to be added by us, as far as the discussion of procedure is concerned—whether there should have been a hearing, whether they acted capriciously and arbitrarily and without real cause, and not really in the interests of the trust, but for personal aggrandizement, from personal pride of opinion, from motives which were not worthy of men who occupied the dignified and important positions which they hold. I say that I should but reiterate the arguments which have been made, and I ought not to take Your Honor's time to say what has been said so well in a way that I am sure would be less impressive and less persuasive.

The record in the case is voluminous, but I venture to say, may I not? that the facts are neither complicated nor to any great extent in dispute. That seems rather remarkable, in view of the length of the arguments which have been made, but, nevertheless, I think it is so. Those arguments, both of which have been able and comprehensive, have gone, it seems to me, far beyond the actual and vital issues in our case, at least; they have been largely drawn out by the situation in the Dittemore case, which has been covered by both the counsel with such ability. That view which I take, therefore, I hope Your Honor will feel gives promise that I shall not myself take as much time as the other counsel have found it necessary to use—time which, however, they have used wisely and effectively—time which I do not mean to suggest has been in the slightest degree wasted or unnecessary. That very fact, that there has been that thorough discussion, will make it necessary for me to say fewer words, or make it possible for me to say fewer words, and still do my full duty to these plaintiffs. Your Honor has yourself, I think, dropped the word during the trial that the issue will be determined upon facts which are very little, if any, in dispute; and I think Your Honor will feel, although you have not so stated, that the rules of law which are applicable to the case are simple, well established, and many of them quite elementary. I shall therefore not feel called upon to make any extensive discussion of the law, or to do more than call to Your Honor's attention the cases which we have deemed pertinent and to the point, which are cited in our Requests for Findings and Rulings.

In the discussion of this (the Eustace) case, the fundamental fact is, of course, the Trust Deed itself. The circumstances under which it was made, the meaning of the references therein contained, construed in relation to the facts which then existed, are important. The objects and the purposes for which Mrs. Eddy created the trusts are questions which are fundamental and vital. The duties which the trustees are called upon to perform, and how they have discharged these duties, how nearly they have come to the performance of the duties as laid down by Mrs. Eddy in the trust which they undertook to execute, are important and vital questions—the question of their stewardship to the great Donor of this great trust.

The objects and purposes of the trust are what? They are plainly stated in the trust instrument itself. One of the objects of the trust is to undertake to carry on an existing business of a publishing house which had been engaged in publishing The Christian Science Journal, and perhaps another journal, at any rate, other literature, with a view to making profits, because it provides that the profits of the business shall be paid over—to whom? To a Church, which is described in the deed as The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. That is the beneficiary of that branch of the trust, which is the first branch, what you may call the financial end of the trust is a Church which we shall find as we go on was then established, then existing, then a church body, with members and officers and rules of worship, holding church services. That was the beneficiary; its members, the members of the Church. But the other body of the trust, and vastly, as we believe, the more important one, as estimated by Mrs. Eddy herself, was to advance the cause of Christian Science, to promote and extend the Christian Science religion, by the preparation of printing and dissemination as widely as possible throughout the world of literature having to do with the religion of Christian Science—in short, an undertaking, by the circulation of Christian Science literature, to promote the interests of a great religious faith. And there comes to my mind something that Governor Bates has said which is significant in that connection, that this Church more than any other that he had ever known, had made its success, had extended its faith and doctrine, through printed literature. And it was that great trust, to extend the faith through printed literature, that Mrs. Eddy gave to the trustees that she selected to serve under this instrument of Jan. 25, 1898.

The beneficiary of this branch of the trust was not The Mother Church alone. It has been testified to by Mr. Dickey and by others that the beneficiaries of this trust were wider than a single church. It was the movement, the Christian Science movement, throughout the world, that was the beneficiary of the trust in this aspect, clearly distinguished from the other branch of the trust, which was financial, monetary, profit-making, of which The Mother Chuch was the beneficiary. Better, perhaps, even than the words of Mr. Dickey or any others in the description of this trust are the classic terms in which the Chief Justice of this court, in his opinion in Chase v. Dickey (212 Mass. 555, at 561-562) described not this trust, but one almost precisely like it, a

"gift for spreading the tenets of faith taught by the testatrix (Mrs. Eddy) over an area more extensive than could possibly be gathered in one congregation. It includes the most catholic missionary effort both as to territory, peoples, and times. It is the founding of a trust of comprehensive scope for the upbuilding of the sect which the testatrix made the object of her bounty."

The importance of this trust is thus shown, the responsibilities of this trust, reposed upon the gentlemen who have succeeded the original trustees, and sit here with their business manager, no less efficient, are thus understood and comprehended. I repeat again, a sacred trust as Christian Scientists believe, divinely inspired, from Mrs. Eddy herself bearing her own signature of splendid creation!

It has been said that Mrs. Eddy described this great bounty as a gift to The Mother Church. It is doubtful upon the evidence whether she did not refer to the real estate which she subsequently gave to the Church, although I do not myself believe that she meant that narrow construction. She did mean it as a gift to The Mother Church, and to the great Church movement throughout the world. That does not mean, however, that it was given to The Mother Church to control. If my father gives to another my patrimony, in trust, to hold and manage for me, is the gift to the trustee, or is the gift to me? Of course the gift is to me. And in that sense this was a gift to The Mother Church, because all the thousands and hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars which came from the able administration of this trust by the trustees, were poured into the treasury of The Mother Church. Of course it was a gift to The Mother Church. But that claim bears no significance upon the question as to whether officers of The Mother Church, whether real or pretended, should control the trust. It was given in trust for The Mother Church and the trustees are those who should control.

Thus the relation of trustee and beneficiary was created. We do not need to pause or to argue to Your Honor, or explain, what that relation is, or what it means. I should not think of doing it—even to comment upon it—except for the strange misapprehension—strange, as it seems to me, at least—that has grown up with regard to the very thing, or, at least, is evidenced in what distinguished counsel for the defendants, or some of them, have said. What are the duties of a trustee in relation to a beneficiary? What must be the course of conduct? A trustee has no interest in the management, financial interest; he cannot have any. It is all for his beneficiary. What, then, does a wise trustee do? He attempts to satisfy his beneficiary by his administration of his trust. If the beneficiaries are of age, and competent, and have judgment, the wise trustee seeks their advice, confers with them, asks suggestions as to what he may do, or what is wise to be done, in connection with the administration of the trust. A mistake may cost thousands of dollars or more to the trust itself, and the trustee saves himself from responsibility if he confers with the beneficiaries, asks their advice. If he is going to do any major thing with regard to the trust, no trustee who is a wise one would fail to confer with the beneficiaries and get the benefit of their wisdom and judgment and approval. But that is far from subserviency; that is far from taking orders as to the trust, far from the kind of supervision which has been demanded here, a supervision which means recreancy to the trust. That kind of supervision, that kind of aid, those suggestions, these trustees, as we will show, have always welcomed. They have sought them; they have conferred to get them; they have done their best to get every help and aid in carrying out these duties, and in the administration of the trust, as befits a trustee, and as is the duty of a trustee.

It is only when practical abdication of the trust was demanded that they said that their duty to the Donor was higher than the demand of any body. The duty of performance which they undertook and to which they agreed when they became trustees was higher than any duty of obedience to the construction of these gentlemen or some other people. It is important in this case because later I shall deal with the question as to the significance of what has been done, which has been claimed and acclaimed here by counsel as indicating that all trustees heretofore have been subservient, and that these gentlemen are the only ones that ever were not. It will be seen that there is no foundation whatever for that claim.

I have spoken, I speak of it incidentally here, in my eagerness to make clearly understood that situation, that fundamental fact growing out of the relation of trustee and beneficiary, because a failure to appreciate it has to such an extent led, as it seems to us, at least, our opponents into certain errors.

What are the duties of the trustees? Those are defined in the instrument. They are commensurate with the objects and the purposes which are to be achieved; and to enable the trustees to accomplish the purposes and objects of the trust as therein declared the Trust Deed gives specific, but very broad, powers. First, they are empowered to "hold and manage said property and property rights exclusively for the purpose of carrying on the business, which has been heretofore conducted by the said Christian Science Publishing Society, in promoting the interests of Christian Science."

Nothing could be broader than that. The Donor needed to add nothing after that: to hold and manage the property and property rights in promoting the interest of Christian Science.

Secondly, they are enjoined to "energetically and judiciously manage the business of the Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis, and upon their own responsibility."

Now, that sentence was not needed at all to give them further power. It would have been inferred that they would do this on their own responsibility; and there is significance, I submit, Your Honor, to be attached to the fact that in the injunction to handle the business energetically and judiciously, they should do it not only on a strictly Christian basis but on their own responsibility. How could she have meant that they were to handle this business on the responsibility of some other board, in view of that plain language? And how could it be otherwise than on the responsibility of some other board, if some other board was to direct and supervise them, and overrule their judgments? They would have no opportunity for the exercise of their own judgment unless it accorded with that of another board.

And so here, in the simple language of this woman, who knew so well how to use simple language and make it effective, you find the barrier to the claims of these defendants of supervision and control of these trustees, because they are enjoined to act upon their own responsibility. You cannot hold trustees responsible if somebody else can direct or supervise them.

Then they are empowered to "employ all the help necessary to the proper conduct of said business." Of course that is an implied power, from the broader one that is given above, and adds nothing to it.

Then they are given a power which, it has seemed to me at least, is really outside that of managing the property and property rights of the publishing house, although I may be utterly mistaken in my view of it, not knowing what the history of that publishing house had been. The trustees are authorized to employ persons "to prepare Bible Lessons or Lesson Sermons to be read in the Christian Science churches," and employ such people as they may need for the purpose. As I understand that, all the things which are to be read in the Christian Science churches as lessons by the readers throughout the world are to be prepared upon the responsibility of these gentlemen, and they are authorized to employ such people as they may need for the purpose. That would seem to be something not strictly within the publishing business, but it shows a trust and confidence of the Donor in these trustees, which is of significance.

Then, specifically, they are given the direction and supervision of the publication of the Quarterly, and all pamphlets, tracts, and other literature pertaining to the business which they are to conduct. How can they have the direction and supervision of the Quarterly and all pamphlets if they in turn are to be directed and supervised by somebody else? Again, Mrs. Eddy's simple words are a blank wall against the progress of these pretentions to power.

And then there is a provision which is unusual in any trust deeds that I remember. The trustees are informed that by their acceptance of the office they agree "to honestly and faithfully do and perform all things to be done and performed by them within the terms, objects and purposes of this instrument." And it is that solemn pledge which these gentlemen have made by the acceptance of these positions that they are asked by these director-trustees to repudiate; and because they would not they are accused by distinguished counsel, pausing for a moment in the eulogy of his own clients, to say that they are guilty of treason and disloyalty. Disloyalty to whom? Disloyal to the unjust ambitions of these men for greater power, but loyal to the commands of their Leader, commands written in words apparently dictated by her and signed by her own signature. Not commands claimed to be signed by her, and her signature lost somewhere in the shuffle. Think of it! We shall come to that in another part of this case. These directors, who claim commands from Mrs. Eddy, who cannot produce her signature, when she has said no changes should be made without her signature!

Further than that, the consideration of the deed is stated to be that the trustees agree to faithfully perform the conditions specified, and the object of the conveyance is declared specifically to be "for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by" Mrs. Eddy.

And then, in the only words in this deed which are italicized for emphasis, the trust is made perpetual and irrevocable. Then in that instrument which speaks as of the day when Mrs. Eddy passed from the sight of men, her will, she confirmed in the most explicit language this very trust, unamended, unaffected; this Trust Deed, in its terms known to her, she confirmed in her will, which speaks as of the last day when she could speak. And after the trust was made, when some one suggested that she should do something interfering with the administration of the trust by these trustees, what was her reply, that came through her secretary? "I cannot deal with these matters; follow the trust." And through the years since that utterance there has echoed in the ears of the faithful trustees that injunction from their Leader, "Follow the trust," and the trust is the deed of January, 1898.

The Trust Deed is complete in its terms. Every one agrees that it cannot be amended. Mrs. Eddy purposely made it so that it should not and could not be amended. She was satisfied with it, as a guide for those to whom she had left these great duties and responsibilities.

But it is true that in it, as a safeguard, one of the many with which she hedged about authority which she delegated to others, there is the power of removal. The provision is this, Section 10:

"The First Members together with the directors of said Church shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient."

Now, what is meant by the term First Members, and what is meant by the term directors of said Church, in January of 1898? We have got to project ourselves back to that time to know what Mrs. Eddy meant, although every Christian Scientist knows, because those have become familiar terms. Indeed, the First Members, the term which I shall first consider, is defined or at least is described as "the First Members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass." Then the term "the directors of said Church" must refer to the same Church, that is, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, because that is the only one that is mentioned in the deed.

Let us pause a moment, because we are aided in this inquiry the most by getting the facts clearly in our minds, logically and chronologically, to consider who the First Members were, how they came into being, and what their powers were. The record shows, if Your Honor please, that the First Members, to the number of 11 or 12, are persons who met on Sept. 23, 1892, and organized a religious organization which they named The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. How did the name First Members arise? They created that name. They called themselves First Members, themselves, and they added other members as First Members. They admitted others into participation with them. One would think that that meant simply the first people in chronology who joined the Church, but it is not so. They created the First Members as having administrative powers. They were to be officers of the Church. And I submit, Your Honor, that their office was that practically of directors of the Church, administrative directors, having all the powers and functions of management in Church affairs—not with regard to the building. We will deal with that in a moment. Not encroaching on powers which had been given to others, but with the full powers which they thus created by their agreement with each other, by the adoption of By-Laws. That is, they did adopt By-Laws; they joined in a statement of their religious beliefs and tenets. They created offices; and the offices were a president, treasurer, clerk, and they elected members of their own number to occupy those offices.

From that date until long after Jan. 25, 1898, the First Members transacted the business of The Mother Church, or The First Church of Christ, Scientist, as its executive officers. They were what you may call the democracy government of the Church. They added other members who were not a part of the governing body; they were the governing body of the Church.

The Master—Can the member who has no power to vote be regarded as a member in the sense of the statutes of an unincorporated religious association?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor. I think that they were people who were given the compliment of being members, but without a real membership within the statute, or one that we need to consider. I think that is so.

The Master—If that be so, must not the First Members have been the members of the Church in the statutory sense?

Mr. Whipple—I should say so. But they were also the governing body.

The Master—To the same extent that the members of any other unincorporated religious association are the governing body of that association?

Mr. Whipple—No. If I may amend it, Your Honor, I should agree entirely with what Your Honor says, with this exception—that many others delegate certain of those powers to some one like deacons or wardens, or directors, or some similar officer, and these people did not; they kept the power themselves. So that they differ in that respect from the ordinary organization. They had no officials or officers corresponding to deacons or wardens, or having such duties.

The Master—Well, they chose at the first meeting certain what they called officers.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—The president was one. Wasn't he a president in the ordinary sense?

Mr. Whipple—I should say so.

The Master—And a treasurer—

Mr. Whipple—But they defined their duties and they were not the duties of management. The treasurer had the duties of receiving the money and expending it, and the clerk kept the records. But there were no executive officers. I mean, that is my thought. I do not mean to speak very dogmatically about these matters that are so misty, and, as Your Honor has used the adjective once, a little shadowy, but it would so seem to me. And, therefore, they differed from the ordinary church organization in that they did not delegate the powers of the management of the church affairs, as distinguished from the people who owned the church property.

The Master—The rules they adopted provided for an annual meeting for choice of officers.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—That appears to have been changed before the Revised Manual of 1897, but just when it was changed I have not found anything in the evidence to show.

Mr. Whipple—Well, now, may I suggest that there was a by-law, and the only by-law that they passed making any recognition of a body known as the Christian Science Board of Directors, adopted in 1895, Dec. 28, when they attempted to delegate the Board of Directors to elect officers of the Church at their annual meeting. A curious thing! One wonders whether they could delegate the power to elect officers. But that very thing recognized the fact that the directors themselves were not officers, because they were delegated, they had the power delegated to elect officers—a president, a treasurer, and a secretary. In other words, the most that can be said is that this Church assembly decided to allow somebody else to elect officers for them. But they defined the officers and then defined the offices. They had the right to create what officers they would have, and what offices, and they did so—a president, a treasurer, and a secretary. And that is all. They did not elect any directors.

But in 1895—and that is the only thing that they did with regard to giving any authority whatever to the Christian Science Board of Directors—that year they gave them, or attempted to delegate the power to elect officers to this Christian Science Board of Directors.

We respectfully ask Your Honor to rule that it was beyond their power to delegate the power of election to some one else, although it is not material, perhaps, or very material, to any issue in this case whether they could allow their president and treasurer and secretary to be elected by outsiders or not. It may be. But we ask that finding.

Now, that is all that had been done up to the time that this deed was made in January, 1898. The affairs of this Church had been managed by its officers; the Church First Members had made their By-Laws, had adopted their religious tenets, they amended their By-Laws by a democratic form of government. They did not delegate anything to anyone, or to any body of their own numbers, until 1895, and then they delegated merely the selection of these three officers to the Christian Science Board of Directors. And the Christian Science Board of Directors is not anywhere else mentioned in the By-Laws, or, as far as I know, in the records up to that date.

Therefore, it is perfectly clear that when Mrs. Eddy gave a power of removal to the First Members that she meant this body, that is, the Church members of the Church which she had founded, who were then functioning, who were then the ruling power in the Church, who had delegated no powers and were competent, of course, to deal with this situation by proper forms.

Now, Jan. 10, and up to this time, the First Members had gone on managing the affairs of the Church in this way, with no delegation of authority and no selection of any officers to whom they gave any powers or delegated any powers until, as I have said, Jan. 10, 1901. And then they passed this vote:

"The business of The Mother Church hitherto transacted by the First Members shall be done by its Christian Science Board of Directors."

I shall discuss a little later the directors and what their power and authority was.

Now what is meant by that—"the business of the Mother Church"? One would think that it was the administrative business, the business which they could have delegated to directors if they had elected directors. They did not elect directors, but they simply delegated the power of administering the business of The Mother Church hitherto transacted by the First Members. But the Christian Science Board of Directors, under the authority of this, assumed from that time on to enact and amend the By-Laws of The Mother Church. A strange transaction! Not officers of the Church, entirely outside of the Church, and they assumed to make its By-Laws and to amend its By-Laws. Was that intended? Let us look at the full vote which appears on page 242.

The Master—Page 242 is the record of the special meeting of Jan. 10, 1901.

Mr. Whipple—Page 242, yes; that is the one I am referring to. See what it says at the end of that:

"The First Members of this Church shall continue to convene annually at the Communion Season, but they shall not be present at the business meetings. This by-law can neither be amended or annulled without the unanimous consent of the whole Church or the written consent of Mrs. Eddy, pastor emeritus."

Does that look as though the members of the Church could no longer amend By-Laws, as if they had given over the power of amending By-Laws? It says that By-Laws cannot be amended without the unanimous consent of the whole Church, and that meant of its First Members. They were still left the right, unanimously, acting unanimously, to change this by-law.

Now, that is not all. It is a fact that thereafter—I shall come to that in a moment in another connection, although I might as well refer to it now—it is a fact that in every deed thereafter, as long as Mrs. Eddy lived, there was this provision—that appears in these deeds that Your Honor examined yesterday morning:

"No by-law shall be adopted, amended, or annulled by the grantees unless the written consent of said Mary Baker G. Eddy, or unless at the written request of Mrs. Eddy the Executive (or First Members) by a two-thirds vote of all their number decide so to do."

Does that look as if Mrs. Eddy understood that the Executive or First Members could not vote, had lost their power of amending By-Laws? They were very much alive. Their activities were held in suspense by what might be called a vis major from the outside, because some one else was intervening and performing their functions; but they were considered by Mrs. Eddy as very much alive, and with the power under certain circumstances to amend, to revoke, this by-law which was intended to be practically irrevocable. And most of the property on which the Church stands is held under that very trust, because it is in all the deeds subsequent to 1901. So that the First Members today are involved in the title to most of the land on which that Church stands, or, at least, on a trust saying that that by-law shall not be repealed except with their assent at the request of Mrs. Eddy by vote of two-thirds.

And that is not all—that is not all. If Your Honor will look at Article XXXIV, Section 2 of the Manual, the eighty-ninth edition—

The Master—Of the present Manual?

Mr. Whipple—Of the present Manual. It says:

"All deeds of further purchases of land for The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., shall have named in them all the trusts mentioned in the deeds given by Albert Metcalf and E. Noyes Whitcomb in

1903; but this rule shall not
to land purchased for any pur-
other than the erection of a
h edifice."

what was the Metcalf deed? That
hibit C attached at the end.

Master—Yes, I recollect.

Whipple—That says:

property is conveyed on the
trusts that no new Tenet or By-
shall be adopted, nor any Tenet
-Law amended or annulled by
trustees unless the written con-
of said Mary Baker G. Eddy, the
of the textbook 'Science and
with Key to the Scriptures,'
given therefor, or unless at the
request of Mrs. Eddy the
tive Members of The First
h of Christ, Scientist (formerly
the 'First Members'), by a two-
vote of all their number, de-
to do."

is why it was in every deed, and
put it into the Church Manual
all the property that was re-
for the Church—and that means
ved by these trustees—should be
the condition and trust that the
and By-Laws should not be
ded except by written consent of
Eddy, or the consent of the First
bers.

has happened to those titles
that the First Members do not
is an interesting question,
t necessary, perhaps, for us to
very fully. But it suggests
Mrs. Eddy, who was not a lawyer,
perhaps as wisely advised in
to some of these things as she
have been.

for other purposes we want
out that up to the very last,
the present Church Manual, the
Members are recognized as hav-
power to change a by-law.
how can it be said that they had
with the power to change a
by a vote, that the business of
Mother Church should be handed
to its Christian Science Board of
ors? It was not the business of
Mother Church to make by-laws
change by-laws and affect the
ment of the Church at all in any
pose. That is not what it
. And it was not what Mrs.
meant by it, as shown by all her
ment deeds in which these First
bers were kept alive, and today
a function under the Manual
is stated to be in force today,
trust with every particle of their
property held in the trust in
ce to which the First Members

, on March 17, 1903, the Board
tors enacted an amendment to
-Laws, changing the title of
Members" to "Executive Mem-
The First Members were not
together, they were not con-
anything about it. Their title
anged, although the governing
of the Church, without any
dge on their part, apparently—
not know what the history is,
whether the by-law had any
ment of Mrs. Eddy on it or not,
haps it is not of much im-
ce because they could not com-
very much if they were given
graceful name, to be known
ecutive Members"—a more im-
ve name than "the First Mem-
but that is what they undertook

Master—Don't they refer there
letter from Mrs. Eddy to Mc-
dated March 19, 1903?

Whipple—Changing the name?

Master—In reference to the
adopted March 17th.

Whipple—And that is the one
the change in the name. I am
to say I can't answer Your
that, because I have not fol-
the—

Master—I am not sure.

Whipple—I have not before me
erence to it. But Mr. Withing-
, I should say, Mr. Strawn and
Withington, who seem to know
ing about these By-Laws, can
tell you. Mr. Withington
no letter of that sort has been
But what we have done is to
the genesis and development of
s which affect the Publishing
. We have not undertaken this
uite as thoroughly. The
that appear from the work
been done by my associates
stimulate a little activity on
sible parties in regard to
these other By-Laws, or
By-Laws.

Master—I noticed that as to the
voting for the directors, in a
many cases they take pains to
plicit authorities from Mrs.

Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, the
ired it.

Master—With reference to the
of the by-law providing that
Members were hereafter to
own as Executive Members,
17, 1903—that is the one you
been talking about, isn't it?

Whipple—Yes.

Master—I had a query, "Where
Eddy's authority for this?"

Whipple—We say there is not

Master—I had not been able
find any in the record.

Whipple—I should correct my
—it was too dogmatic. I
we have not been able to find
We do not venture to say that
is not somewhere in the evi-
something of that sort. Your
will remember that this evi-
was not put in very chronologi-

Master—No, it was not. It took
trouble to reduce it to chrono-
order.

Whipple—They seemed to lay
hands on things as if by in-
or in some other way, and
that was closest to their hands,
there we have no chronologi-
of the development of these
. I am not reflecting, Gov-
, on the method of your
them in. I know—and let me
lest I be considered as re-
—I know that Mr. Dane ex-
d he was very unexpectedly
with a situation that he
supposed would arise, and
embarrassed by it. I am merely commenting upon the fact, not by way of criticism.

The Master—Oh, I think it would have been very difficult for anyone to put in the evidence in better order chronologically; it would have taken a great deal of work and study, at any rate.

Mr. Whipple—I have no doubt of that, but still I think it would have saved a good deal of work and study since. However, I am not speaking by way of criticism.

The Master—And I have already said that, for the purpose of dealing with the legal rights of the parties, I do not suppose that Mrs. Eddy's specific authority for these votes of the directors is particularly important.

Mr. Whipple—I should not suppose that it could be so. I should suppose—well, I will not state it.

The Master—There are purposes, no doubt, for which it would be important, but not for these purposes.

Mr. Whipple—I will state a little later a comment which I have to make on that.

The Master—And, if I may be pardoned one more observation, I find I have a memorandum here about March 19, 1903, a letter from Mrs. Eddy to Mr. McLellan—

Mr. Thompson—We know what that is.

The Master—You do? What is it?

Mr. Thompson—That is the letter which she wrote to him, saying that she had appointed him a fifth director, and saying:

"You will have three in unity. That leaves a majority when they are right."

And she also says, "I am sorry you cannot take title by having your name in the Christian Science Board of Directors' deeds.

The Master—Yes; but is there not in that some reference to all the doings of the directors on March 17?

Mr. Thompson—I do not remember that there is.

Mr. Withington—It appears on page 686, and it is Exhibit 739.

Mr. Whipple—The middle column.

Mr. Thompson—I do not see that there is anything else in it.

Mr. Whipple—May we leave it, if Your Honor please, that if anyone discovers anything of that sort, they may properly call Your Honor's attention to it?

The Master—Oh, certainly.

Mr. Whipple—And that if no one does it, we shall assume that there was no such letter.

The Master—Certainly; I think that that will be the best way.

Mr. Whipple—Because my associates have made quite a careful summary.

The Master—Might it not be said that in writing that letter of March 19, 1903, Mrs. Eddy must have had under her eye the directors' doings of two days previously—March 17?

Mr. Whipple—This is March 17, 1903?

The Master—1903. The meeting was March 17, 1903.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, yes, about the executive members.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that is entirely disassociated from Mr. McLellan's becoming a quasi trustee.

The Master—Oh, that is another matter, of course.

Mr. Whipple—Yes. We have not thought that that was of very great importance, as I stated a few moments ago, although I must confess that as the case has gone on we have found a great many things were of some consequence that at one time we thought were of none.

Now, with this situation as to the executive members—

[Mr. Withington confers with Mr. Whipple.]

Mr. Withington offers the suggestion, which is pertinent, that in her deeds thereafter she refers to the members as executive members, and speaks of them as formerly First Members. So that she knew about them; there is no question about them. But you see Mrs. Eddy was extremely particular that when her consent was required it was to be in writing—her written consent. These directors speak of the great trust that she had in the directors, but I notice that there was not very much in the Manual that these directors were permitted to do in her lifetime that did not require her written consent. There are 17 places in the Manual, practically every important activity, where they had to have her consent, and she showed her confidence in them by taking no chances on their saying that they had her assent by telephone or in some other way; she said "written assent." And one might ask, as we went along, why, in her lifetime, when she was right here to look at them, she would not let them make a move in any activity of any importance without her written consent, and that she gave into their hands, intended to give into their hands, this absolutely unlimited and unchecked and unexaminable power to do as they pleased? My learned brother said that they were gaining experience all the time, but the directors that have been appointed since she passed away were not gaining any experience on it. According to their theory, she intended, while she did not trust them quite as implicitly in her lifetime, not enough to let them go without her written consent to everything—she intended to give them the most absolute and autocratic power of any ecclesiastical body that I ever heard of outside of one—the uncontrolled handling of millions of dollars, with nobody with the slightest authority to look at their accounts, even to see how they did it.

Now, in July, 1908, the directors, who had assumed to pass by-laws, but who were not even officers of this organization, never had been elected as officers, whose names did not appear even in a list of officers in any Manual, who were not mentioned as officers in the Manual until Sept. 4, 1908—on July 6, 1908, passed a vote in which they attempted to disband the Executive Members as a body (page 253).

Now, they were not abolished; they did not go out of existence; they never consented to it; they were the governing body of this Church; they never had passed any vote whatever to part with their powers; and an outside body of trustees, as we shall show they were, trustees under a Trust Deed to build and maintain the Church, disbanded them.

The Master—In what sense do you take the word "disbanded"? Does it mean that they must not hold any more meetings?

Mr. Whipple—I may be pardoned if I—I will not say it. It was, in effect, that it did not have much sense, if Your Honor please.

The Master—That what?

Mr. Whipple—It did not have much sense. I could not take it in any particular sense, but I do not know whether they meant to abolish, or just what they meant. To disband them might mean, or it was described as being useless to have them meet together any more. They had been meeting and having annual meetings, but there was nothing for them to do, and that therefore they should be disbanded for the purposes of having annual meetings.

The Master—That vote has been spoken of, I think, at times as abolishing First Members.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, and very incorrectly spoken of as abolishing the First Members. How could they abolish the membership of a church, and the governing body of the Church, under its By-Laws and under its Manual—people who created the Church, the people who created the By-Laws and the Manual—how could they abolish them? That is one of the startling—

The Master—Possibly if we took the word "disbanded" as meaning, You are no longer a body which shall meet, you are now mere members of the Church, and nothing else, that might do.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, but they had certain privileges under the By-Laws and certain functions still to perform, because, up to Mrs. Eddy's passing on and long after, they functioned in connection with these deeds, the trusts on which that church edifice stands—certainly up to the time of her passing on—and still they are referred to in that—they are not abolished, I think—

The Master—It has always seemed to me that those two votes, the vote of Jan. 10, 1901, transferring the business of The Mother Church, if "business" is to be taken as meaning the power to elect officers and pass by-laws, and the vote of July 6, 1908, purporting to disband the First Members, stand on somewhat doubtful foundation, as being inconsistent with the legal right of control existing in the members of an unincorporated religious association, as a vote or by-law was held inconsistent with that right of control in one of the Massachusetts cases, Saltman v. Nesson, I think (201 Mass., 534).

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor; we have recited that on our requests, and did not intend to comment on it at length, because it is so plain that it means just what Your Honor has indicated, or least it seems so plain to us.

The Master—Then we should have to consider where we are left, what is the situation, if those votes are really, when questioned, ineffectual.

Mr. Whipple—Well, certainly the First Members are not abolished, anyway. That is one result that certainly follows.

Mr. Dane—In this connection, if Your Honor please, may I call the Court's attention to page 253 of the record, inasmuch as so much has been said about the lack of Mrs. Eddy's authority in connection with these two votes? There it appears that Mrs. Eddy specifically recognized in writing the change in the name from First Members to Executive Members, and also specifically authorized the disbanding of the Executive Members, and, if that word has no meaning, it is a word that was used by Mrs. Eddy over her signature.

The Master—I will make a note of that, Mr. Dane—page 253.

Mr. Dane—Page 253, in the letters from Mrs. Eddy to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—That appears in our requests, if Your Honor please, at the top of page 35. It gives that reference, and gives the exhibit.

It appears that Mrs. Eddy commissioned Mr. Dickey to do it, and I suppose that she assumed that he would do it according to the forms of law. And here is another case where her supposition was not correct, and her trust in an agent was betrayed, or not fulfilled. It was not done according to law at all. It could have been done by observing the proper forms of law. It is another case where, if the intentions of Mrs. Eddy were defeated, and were not carried out, it was because of the failure of those to whom she intrusted the task.

Mr. Dickey—She read the letter.

Mr. Whipple—The failure was complete.

The Master—You would not contend, Mr. Dane, that even Mrs. Eddy's direction, or express consent, could get over that difficulty that existed?

Mr. Dane—I was simply calling Your Honor's attention to the fact that Mrs. Eddy knew all about the change from First Members to Executive Members, and that Mrs. Eddy understood not only that the change had been made in the name, but she understood, also, that that vote in July disbanded the First Members, then called Executive Members.

The Master—That leaves us in just as much doubt as to what "disbanding" really meant in a legal sense.

Mr. Whipple—And in the sense in which she intended it, also, I may say, if I may say that further. But anyone knows—it does not take a lawyer to know—that her purposes could have been carried out at that time in a perfectly legal and proper way if the people to whom she had commissioned it had attended to that great duty.

The Master—It strikes me as a word that a lawyer would hardly be likely to use.

Mr. Whipple—No lawyer, apparently, was consulted about it, and the thing was not put in proper form at all. Mr. Dickey thought that he could do it all right by taking a pen, apparently, and scratching something out, and it would appear that Mrs. Eddy assumed so too.

Mr. Dane—Now, I do not like to interrupt, but that statement I cannot let go unchallenged, because the phraseology of the by-law—

Mr. Whipple—Then suppose I withdraw it? I do not like to issue challenges, because I have not very much time.

The Master—I would like you to allow Mr. Dane to complete what he was about to say.

Mr. Whipple—Very well.

Mr. Dane——the phraseology of the by-law disbanding the Executive Members was one proposed by Mrs. Eddy in a letter which she wrote on July 3, 1908, appearing on pages 253 and 254 of the record. There the by-law which she desired to have adopted is set out over her signature.

Mr. Whipple — But you have no doubt, Mr. Dane, that she wanted it done in the proper way, and in conformity with the rules of law, have you?

Mr. Dane—None whatever.

Mr. Whipple—And you have no doubt that if the people whom she had asked to have it done by had been competent to attend to it, or had attended to it properly, they could have done it?

Mr. Dane—I have no doubt that they were competent, and that they did it.

The Master—Well, now, there we have the issue squarely made, and I think that we will leave it there.

Mr. Whipple—Just where in the limbo the First Members are left I am not prepared to say, and perhaps it is not of much consequence as long as they are still in the limbo somewhere. The provision, if Your Honor please, is that the First Members are to be the effective, initiating power to remove, with the directors of said Church.

Well, now, in 1898, who were the directors of said Church? There weren't any directors, legally speaking, known by that name, in The First Church of Christ, Scientist. They do not appear, as we have seen, among the list of officers. They had a president and a treasurer and a clerk; they had no Board of Directors. There were no Church directors, there didn't pretend to be any directors of said Church, in the legal sense. But—and this brings us to the Trust Deed of Sept. 1—there was a body of four trustees under a Deed of Trust of Sept. 1, 1892, who held the legal title to the Church property, to whom Mrs. Eddy had given certain powers in connection with the building of that church and the conducting of religious exercises there. That is, they were what they may call trustees of the church building, and trustees of the Church, in a sense. Powers of management had been given to them under that Deed of Trust, which were similar to those of a director—not exactly that of a director, but similar to that. There is no other body of trustees that Mrs. Eddy could have referred to in the deed than that. Those are the only ones that existed. She meant those people, those four trustees, undoubtedly. It is shown further, because after she had appointed these trustees she called them the Christian Science Board of Directors.

But there wasn't any Church in existence, as has so frequently been pointed out, when she named them that, and they were never made directors of that Church until 1908, even if they were then. I do not know whether they were in 1908 or not. I do not know whether outsiders can come into a church, people who have no office under the By-Laws, and amend the By-Laws so as to make themselves directors or not. It is a startling proposition. They could just as well in a sense, go into any church in Boston and say, "We have called a meeting and amended your by-laws, made a Board of Directors, and elected ourselves as those directors, and we will run the business from now on." The only difference was that they were trustees of the church building and had the inception of such powers. That is the legal situation which existed at the time—the legal situation in regard to it.

But they are the people who are meant, I should assume Your Honor would find, interpreting it in that way. There is no other Christian Science Board of Directors. Therefore it becomes important to consider the trusts of the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, and find out what the powers were, who the directors were and what their powers were, and some other things about them.

Perhaps we had better suspend for five minutes as I am taking up a new subject. I should like to make it no more than five minutes because I would like to finish today, if Your Honor please, if I can.

The Master—We will call it six minutes, and be here at 10 minutes before 12.

Mr. Whipple—I will be very glad to do so.

[Short Recess]

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, earlier in my remarks I referred to that provision of the Trust Deed which gives powers in connection with the Bible-Lessons, etc. I should like to add a couple of references in respect of that which I omitted. The first is on page 133, and is a letter from Mrs. Eddy to Mr. McKenzie, dated March 12, 1901, some time after the date of the Trust Deed:

"Dear Brother McKenzie:

"In reply to your letters of recent date, Mother requests me to say, at the time she sent in the name of Mr. Willis for a member of Bible Lesson Committee she did not remember that said committee was elected by trustees."

On page 335, Exhibit 389:

"Pleasant View,
"Concord, New Hampshire,
"August 23, 1901.

"Dear Student:

"The Bible Lesson Committee is not included in the last By-law. This committee belongs to the Publishing Society.

"With love,
"M. B. EDDY."

What are the powers and what is the situation of the Christian Science Board of Directors named in the Trust Deed creating them, which is dated Sept. 1, 1892? Their powers are just what they are described to be in the deed. The deed is similar to that of 1898, and their powers—the director-trustees, I will call them, if I may, to distinguish them—are limited and defined in Mrs. Eddy's deed to them, just exactly as the powers of the Publishing Society trustees are defined and limited in the deed to them. The deeds, as I have said before, are not substantially different. The purposes of the trusts are the same. They are both important. It is childish to discuss which is the more important. People might differ, but they are both important, and the object of them both is the same; and the people given authority under them should work harmoniously together for a correct result, without stopping to decide which is the biggest trust and who is the most important person.

In 1898 these director-trustees had been authorized to build a church, and had built it, an edifice on a lot of land which had been conveyed to them. They had the power to elect, and had elected a pastor, a reader or a speaker to fill the pulpit of the Church. It was their duty under the deed to maintain public worship in accordance with the doctrines of Christian Science in said Church, and no one has any reason to suppose that they were not doing it strictly in accordance with the deed. For this purpose, namely, maintaining public worship, they were empowered by the deed to make necessary rules and regulations, that is, for the public worship. That gave them authority or a semblance of authority to pass certain rules and regulations dealing with the conduct of services in the church edifice and the maintaining of public worship. They were enjoined in the deed to "maintain regular preaching, reading, or speaking in said Church on each Sabbath," and there was a penalty that if they did not attend to this duty for, I think, a period of a year—

The Master—Before you get to that, they were not to allow the building or any part to be used for any other purpose than the ordinary and usual uses of a church. That is paragraph 4.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Has there been some evidence that that was afterward changed or modified in some way?

Mr. Whipple—I don't think it could be and I don't think it ever was.

The Master—When they came to enlarge the church? Was there any difference made there?

Mr. Whipple—No. The old part was still a part of the church edifice. There was a controversy about letting the President speak there.

The Master—Yes. There was one controversy that was referred to about permitting its use for a meeting at which President Wilson, I think—was it—was to speak.

Mr. Krauthoff—That is a different edifice. You see, the edifice in which it is claimed President Wilson was to speak is the new church, The Mother Church extension.

The Master—They are two distinct buildings, are they?

Mr. Krauthoff—They are two distinct buildings, erected at different periods, but connected by intercommunicating doors.

Mr. Whipple—They are both parts of the church edifice, aren't they?

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, yes; but one was built in 1894 and the other was built in 1905. There are intercommunicating doors cut in between, but they are two separate and distinct buildings.

The Master—Does Clause of the deed of 1892 apply in your opinion to the new building or not?

Mr. Krauthoff—Not by reason of the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, no; but then there is a further provision afterward.

The Master — Well, you have answered my question.

Mr. Krauthoff—You asked a further question a moment ago. The deed of Sept. 1, 1892, was afterward modified by Mrs. Eddy so as not to require continuous service to be held in it.

Mr. Thompson—You don't mean that, do you?

Mr. Krauthoff—I mean we are not required to hold continuous services.

Mr. Thompson—You don't mean the deed of 1892 was modified by anybody?

Mr. Krauthoff—By Mrs. Eddy, it was so modified, as not to require church services to be held continuously.

Mr. Whipple—What you mean is that she released certain restrictions, as she had a right to do.

The Master—Yes; I thought that is what you meant to refer to.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I suppose the release of restrictions would modify the deed.

Mr. Thompson—No, never—carrying out the deed.

Mr. Whipple—The trustees were forbidden to permit any preaching or other religious services not consonant with the doctrines of Christian Science.

Now, if they were trustees under this deed, that was the limit of their powers. I am speaking generally. I do not mean to have covered and interpreted every power or intendment to be inferred. These four men, or this body, in acting with the First Members, were authorized under the Deed of Trust of the Publication Society to remove the trustees for cause. I may deal with that now, if Your Honor please. My reference to it will be brief. It says, "Shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship"—if that does mean the power of removal, and it has been generally so construed—"for such reasons as to them may seem expedient."

That is, they must have reasons. They must have reasons which are expedient in the promotion of the interests of the trust. This whole power is so that it may be exercised for the benefit of this trust. They could not do it, of course, for whimsical, arbitrary, or capricious reasons. If they must have reasons, they must have real reasons; not personal aggrandizement, not revenge—nothing of that sort; they must have real, good reasons. I am speaking of it here because I am not going to comment very much on that, because Mr. Thompson has covered it so well and thoroughly and exhaustively.

Now, this trust was modified, I think it was modified, and a supplementary deed was made in the Metcalf deed, which I have already referred to, if Your Honor please. It is Exhibit C attached to the bill, and I won't refer to that again.

Now, what was the status of these gentlemen when this deed was made? Mrs. Eddy, when she appointed them in her deed to have a removing power, could not be supposed to have introduced it in reference to what they were going to do, or some powers that they might possibly get from some other source, or in other capacities. She appointed them endowed with the powers that they then had under their deed. And what powers did they have? What were they? They were not directors of The Mother Church in the sense of being officers of the Church body. I do not need to say anything further about that, because we discussed it at length earlier. They were never elected as such; there was not any such office at the time at all.

Your Honor had that in mind, and I will stop a moment to read, if I may, or revive the recollection of all of us, to very pertinent inquiries which you put on page 242, when Mr. Dane was introducing in evidence the business of The Mother Church:

"The Master—And if I recollect right, you have not yet shown any action by the First Members constituting a Board of Directors?

"Mr. Dane—I think not.

"The Master—So that we are left in some doubt as to what that vote means when it refers to its Board of Directors.

"Mr. Dane—That is, of course, involved in a recognition of the Manual.

"The Master—Where does the Manual come in? I don't quite see that yet. By its Board of Directors—that is, the Church's Board of Directors?

"Mr. Dane—Yes, Your Honor.

"The Master—How did the Church get a Board of Directors? We haven't yet any action of the First Members constituting one?

"Mr. Dane—No. I think that may be correct. It will develop, however, and I would prefer to develop it gradually, rather than state my position at this time."

I watched the case with great care and interest in the protection of my clients, and I did not see it develop. It was left in just that way that Your Honor described in the middle of the next column on the same page:

"The Master—We will let Mr. Dane put in all the facts and then we will see what follows from it. It seems all rather shadowy at present."

The Master—That left him to dispel the shadows later. Perhaps they have been dispelled.

Mr. Whipple—I thought of that contingency, but it seemed to me, that if anything it was a bit murkier. But that was early in the case, and we now have the theory which came out of them as reluctantly as those authorities that were given over yesterday.

Now, these gentlemen received the property named as a corporation. But are they a corporation, or have they ever been? They are not unless they come within the statutes. Otherwise they are merely trustees with no statutory powers at all.

I am going to refer just briefly to that matter, although Your Honor has covered it pretty well in Your Honor's socratic method of interrogation of counsel, and by reference to the case, which, of course, controls.

If they are a corporation they must be so under chapter 39, section 1 of the Public Statutes. Those were the statutes that represented the law at the time:

"The deacons, church wardens, or other similar offices of churches or religious societies, and the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal churches, appointed according to the discipline and usages thereof, shall, if citizens of this Commonwealth, be deemed bodies corporate for the purpose of taking and holding in succession by grants," and so forth.

Well, now, were these people similar officers of a religious society—similar to deacons and church wardens in other churches? We are confronted with the fact, as Your Honor has pointed out, that when this deed was made there was no church in existence or no religious society to which they could apply at all. There was no society in existence. It could not have been a corporation then. The ingenious theory is suggested that somehow when they did become connected with a religious society they metamorphosed into a corporation. But that is an operation that is beyond my knowledge of legal metamorphosis. It is another one of the staggering situations. They were not similar officers of any church at all.

They are met by this: When the Church was organized they did not become its officers. As we pointed out, the Church did not create any such office as deacon, church wardens—possibly a president—certainly not as deacons, church wardens or directors. They did create officers, and those were left out. They did not come under the statute at all, of course.

In Weld v. May, 9 Cushing, 181—if Your Honor will refer to that—the Court says, p. 191, that the phrase in the statute "or other similar officers," "means officers in churches otherwise constituted, of similar character and with corresponding functions with those of deacons in congregational churches, and church wardens of episcopal churches. . . . Other officers, not of a similar character to that of deacons, must hold simply as trustees."

And that is the pronouncement that applies to these gentlemen.

Further on in the opinion is this significant statement:

"When a deacon is chosen, he is chosen according to known regulations and usage. And, therefore, whether he is duly chosen or legally removed, must always be a matter of fact, to be tried upon evidence as other matters of fact are tried. When legally chosen, the law vests in him the powers necessary to accomplish its purpose, that of taking and holding property for a known aggregate body not incorporated."

What does that mean? It means that the officers of any other church similar, or claimed to be similar to deacons and wardens, must be officers that are chosen as deacons are chosen. Chosen. These trustees were not chosen, these directors were not chosen; they never were chosen at all by any church body. They were appointed as trustees by Mrs. Eddy, and as trustees they remained under the deed. They were not chosen.

The Master—And recognized as such by the members of the Church?

Mr. Whipple—Yes. Now then, having considered the people who had the right to remove, who asked the removal?

Well, the First Members did not participate at all. They are claimed to have gone out of existence. Whether they are out of existence or not, as I have suggested before, they appear to have been either neglected or prevented from functioning by a stronger power.

Now, the power being given to two parties, the attempt has been made to exercise it by one, and by one alone. And of course that cannot be done. The attempt was a futility, it amounted to nothing. It was not the exercise of the power which Mrs. Eddy gave.

It is perfectly clear under the authorities that when a power is given under circumstances like this to two bodies, and one of them does not function, or even if it has gone out of existence, the other cannot act.

Now, I understand the defendants to dispute that as a legal proposition. They say that, first—I understand they say that it is a power coupled with an interest and that, therefore, the survivor of the two bodies can exercise the power. And they cite as an authority, the principal authority, Coffin v. Attorney-General, 231 Mass., 579, and that refers to Parker v. Sears, 117 Mass., 513, 521. Those cases are not authority for any such proposition. This involves the discussion of what is meant by a power coupled with an interest. The cases do not seem to agree upon just exactly what that means, the term means, although the cases using different terms always seem to have the same thing in mind.

Some cases speak of it as a power coupled with a trust, and some speak of it as a power coupled with an office; but no statement has been made, as I remember, by the Governor in his learned argument, as to just what those terms mean. Perhaps I am not right, because the law of the cases does not seem to distinguish this very clearly. They talk glibly about it but they do not always seem to state just what it is.

But, as I understand it, it is this: a power coupled with an office, the office being something which, or the power under it being something to accomplish a particular result. I have not stated it very well—I am conscious of that.

Let us take this for illustration: Parker v. Sears contains a good statement of it. There a woman had made an ante-nuptial agreement and had given her real estate to three trustees by name, one of them being her future husband, and their assigns, with a power to said trustees to sell at any time whenever they so deemed it expedient, the sale, if made in her lifetime, to be with her consent. It was further provided that in case of death, resignation or removal of either of the trustees during the lifetime of the settlor, a new trustee should be appointed by her to fill such vacancy, and in case of such vacancy after the settlor's death, such new trustee should be appointed by the surviving trustees, subject to the approval of the judge of probate; and in either case all such conveyances should be made as should vest the estate in the new trustees jointly with the others, and thereupon the new trustee should have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties belonging to and imposed upon the original trustees. One of the trustees died, and the other two, with the consent of the settlor, conveyed the land. Held, that a good title passed and that the grantee could maintain a bill in equity for specific performance.

The Master—And that if no intention on the settlor's part appeared in the instrument, it would leave the power suspended until the vacancy had been filled.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor. And I had thought this was the particular statement: it was given to the trustees as an incident of the trust and the means of its administration according to the purposes of the settlor. Now, that is what it means—coupled with an interest. It does not mean a personal interest.

To illustrate further, these trustees under a general deed are entitled to fill a vacancy. For what purpose? To discharge the purpose of that trust. She wanted three trustees, and she has only two. Now, they have there a power to appoint a third, which is coupled with an interest in the legal sense, which is coupled with a trust to assist these other two in discharging that trust.

Now, what is the other thing? The other thing is a bare, naked power. Now, the power of the removal of the trustee is not a power in the promotion of the trust. It is merely corrective power, and that is a bare power, not coupled with any trust, not coupled with any interest in the legal sense.

That, I understand to be, in a general way, and in a crude statement, the distinction. I have to speak of it illustratively because I do not get the legal terms to define it accurately as I stand on my feet.

Now, we have a different proposition. It is not a question of one body of four persons and the survival of one of the four. Here is a power given, a naked power, to two separate and distinct bodies having no relation

to each other, practically, who are supposed to act conjunctively, and for reasons which appear expedient to them. The settlor trusted neither one of them alone. The settlor was anxious that one of these trustees should not be removed as an action of any one of these bodies. She wanted the action and the judgment of both bodies acting conjunctively. Two separate bodies. It is not like three trustees acting together and one of them dying. Here are two separate bodies, and the moment that one of those bodies goes out of existence the other one cannot act. The purpose of the settlor is then defeated, because that body is no longer left to exercise its sound judgment and discretion in the task of first magnitude and first importance, to remove a trustee under a great trust. That, of course, is, if I am correct in the statements I have made, absolutely decisive and final in this case.

An authority that this is a correct statement, a correct distinction, appears in the case of Shelton v. Homer, which is cited on our requests for rulings (p. 37), to be found in 5 Metcalf. The facts are a bit complicated and I won't take the time to speak of them at length. Briefly, it was a case where one of two executors who had qualified, resigned; the other sold him a piece of real estate which both of them, acting together, had a right to sell. Then the executor who was left brought a bill to enforce the trade back against his former executor; but the Court said that he could not do it. It says that if he had renounced this power originally and there had been only one single executor, a different case would have been presented, but having qualified, and both of them having authority, it could be executed by only one of them. Because it was not necessary to the execution of that trust. That is the distinction. It was not necessary. He was not obliged to sell under the trust. That was the distinction.

On page 466:

"In relation to the authority itself, conferred by the will, we consider it a mere naked power, not coupled with any trust. The mansion house estate is not specifically devised, and the authority given to the executors to sell is discretionary; such a power as the court could not compel them to execute for any purposes required by the will. It is a power not assignable, being specially reposed in the executors by the testator; nor could it have been executed by a majority of the executors, if there had been more than two."

That is, it was not necessary for the execution of that trust. That emphasizes the distinction that I pointed out a moment ago. Here it is not anything that is necessary for the execution of the trust.

Wells v. Delgade, 186 Mass., 25, states the general rule of law to be that,

"Where a power is created and given by the will or deed by words that clearly indicate that the donor of the power placed special confidence in the donee so that an element of personal choice or selection is passed, and the exercise of such power must be confined to an exercise by the person or persons thus selected and ordinarily is not transmissible."

Now, how do the defendants attempt to meet this situation, which they must have seen from the outset? And I would suggest that they have applied a great deal of ingenuity to it. A real lawyer must have worked at it. They say, first, that the power of the First Members and the Board of Directors to remove meant that the Church could remove, these two bodies being bodies of the Church, and that it was just the same as if Mrs. Eddy had given the power of removal to a church, and that the church, having two bodies represented in it, could act through two or one, as they saw fit, and that if they changed the form of the government as they put it), whoever happened to be governing at the time could do it. And of course if the Church was present, Mrs. Eddy would have said so; but she did not say so. And in the second place, these two bodies are not two bodies of officials of the same church; they are two absolutely distinct bodies. The trustees are trustees under the deed appointing them, they are mere trustees; they are not even a corporation; they are not, or were not when Mrs. Eddy made them the officials of the Church which she created, or first officers of the Church. The First Members were. And here we have two bodies functioning entirely differently, one a body of trustees controlling the affairs of the church itself and having certain powers as to meetings, and the other a governing body of the Church organization which worshiped in the church building. So that what I may call the doctrine of inheritance of powers by one body when the other disappears does not apply.

Coming now for the purposes of argument that the directors of the First Church mentioned in the Trust Deed may act alone, as we have to assume that, to continue the argument, the defendants encounter this difficulty; Governor Bates' opening statement was that the directors of the Church — and they were elected directors of the Church in 1908 with great regret, and other reasons, removed Mr. Rowlands; that is, he says that the Church directors, if we may call them that, and the directors, removed Mr. Rowlands. If he had not said so, it would be perfectly clear that that was the reason that was acting because Mr. Rowlands was acting as a member of it, and it is perfectly clear on the arguments already submitted that Mr. Rowlands is not a trustee under the Deed; that is to say, I say "perfectly clear"; I thought it had been pretty well demonstrated. Well, now, the Trust Deed gives no authority to the directors of the Church to effect this removal at all. They were not in existence at the time when this power was made. They could not function because they were not directors of the Church in the sense of the directors of the Church congregation of a voluntary society. They never had been elected as such. Therefore the wrong body functioned; the wrong body proceeded, the body that had no authority under the Trust Deed, and were not mentioned in the Trust Deed: an error which came on account of the confusion of names; and the whole error seems to have arisen from that, more or less.

But let us pass on further—

Mr. Bates—Mr. Whipple, I have not interrupted you at all, but seeing that you are waiting, will you pardon me for calling your attention to the words of the deed—

Mr. Whipple—I am not waiting, Governor: I am as busy as I can be thinking of what I am going to say next (laughter); but you will not interrupt me at all.

Mr. Bates—I merely want to call your attention to the words of the deed; that is all. It says, "the directors of the Church—"

Mr. Whipple—I know it.

Mr. Bates—It does not say "Trustees under the Deed."

Mr. Whipple—I know it. That is just it. But there were not any directors of the Church. That is just the point of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bates—Those are the ones—

Mr. Whipple—And, if you insist upon that interpretation, it is a pure futility. But evidently what Mrs. Eddy meant was the Trustees under the Deed, and I have conceded a good deal when I have said that to you. There were not any Church directors as such: it was the people under the deed. That would lead to what I said I should refer to again—a more extensive consideration of the effect of this by-law, or these by-laws, in which there is an attempted delegation by the Church, by the First Members, of the fundamental powers of membership, namely, to make their by-laws. That is fundamental. And, as Your Honor has already referred to it, I do not need to speak with regard to the case of Saltman v. Nesson, 201 Mass., 534, in which that point was decided by our Supreme Court. If you should delegate the fundamental powers of a church society, there is not anything left. They cannot delegate their birthright: that is a thing they cannot do; and, as Your Honor well pointed out, it is a perfect impossibility.

The Master—Are there any other cases on that?

Mr. Whipple—We have cited one or two. Does that Niles case refer to that, Mr. Withington?

Mr. Withington—No.

Mr. Whipple—They will be found in our requests.

The Master—All right.

Mr. Whipple—Now, the trustee-directors as a body are the same as those who claim to be by-law-directors, except that they are one fewer in number. So it may well be claimed, "Very well, suppose we did meet as by-law-directors, and did not have authority to remove, and mistook the function, or mistook our identity or powers, nevertheless, as trustee-directors, Trustees under the Deed, where you admit we do have authority, we function." But where does that bring them? Only two of the trustees voted on the question out of four. Those were Mr. Dickey and Mr. Rathvon. Mr. Dittemore was present, and he did not vote. Mr. Dittemore was there, but he did not vote on it. He protested. Mr. Merritt was there, but, unfortunately, Mr. Merritt is what I may describe, perhaps, as "the fifth wheel of the coach." (Laughter.) He is not one of the trustees. It is unfortunate that one of the best gentlemen, most distinguished, in the crowd, and most efficient, should function in that way, and especially the one that Governor Bates, in his encomium in regard to the trustee-directors, described in this manner, "Mr. Merritt, the gentleman of great business experience—Your Honor will undoubtedly believe on seeing him that he was honest." (Laughter.)

Mr. Bates—Do you doubt it?

Mr. Whipple—Not a bit! But why did you emphasize that? I thought that you were going to say that he, at least, was honest. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bates—It seems to amuse you.

Mr. Whipple—I know you did not intend it, Governor, but it seemed like a joke on your other clients, that you should pick him out as being honest. I agree with you, and I do not slur your other clients the way that you did by implication! (Laughter.) You put in his halo the star of truth! (Laughter.) I wish that I had that wonderful gift of language to make those descriptions! (Laughter.) Pardon me, Your Honor. I am afraid that you will cut me down on my time if I am not talking to the point.

So that if they claim that they functioned as trustees under the deed, then only two out of the four voted, and they did not have a majority. So that was futile.

Mr. Neal I had forgotten. He was at home. A bit informal, this calling up on the telephone, and saying, "You agree to this," as a meeting, and exercising a solemn and important function, such as this! If it were a real meeting of trustees you could hardly say that he voted. But the law is, we think, and we submit to Your Honor the question whether, this being a special power conferred upon the trustees known as the Christian Science Board of Directors, such power can be exercised only by unanimous vote by all the members on whom the power was conferred. It is not a question of a majority at all. We have cited Morville v. Fowle, 144 Mass., 109, 113; and Boston v. Doyle, 184 Mass., 373, 385; and we ought to add a case which I referred to earlier this morning, that is, Shelton v. Homer, 5 Met., 462, to exactly that proposition, in what I read this morning,—that is, I think I read this:

"It is a power not assignable, being specially reposed in the executors by the testor; (there were two or three executors) nor could it have been executed by a majority of the executors, if there had been more than two."

The Master—That is 5 Met., I think?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor. So there is another difficulty with this, another hurdle that these gentlemen must take, if that legal proposition is correct, that they have got to act unanimously, and I am sure that the general proposition is in this Commonwealth just as stated there, that where trustees are given a special power, and especially one that is important and as solemn a power as this, it cannot be exercised in any such casual way as this. In some form that is binding, and by something which is definite, all those people have to act, they being trustees.

I pass to the—

The Master—Before you leave that, about Mr. Neal's vote, have you any cases on your brief?

Mr. Thompson—No, sir; I have none on my brief.

Mr. Whipple—I can only say—

The Master—Can you cite any, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—No, Your Honor.

The Master—It rests, then, on an issue by assertion, one side asserting that Mr. Neal's vote was an unlawfully given vote, and the other side denying it.

Mr. Whipple—Your Honor has described the situation very graphically and very accurately. I will add to it that we go by the records which were kept, and these records show that Mr. Neal was not present.

The Master—Nobody claims that he was. He was not there, but voted over the telephone. Was that vote good, or was his vote a nullity? He was not in the meeting; he was not present.

Mr. Thompson—The point is not material for our case.

Mr. Whipple—If it were a corporation, he certainly could not act in that way; but whether the proceedings of a trusteeship are more informal I am not prepared to assert. It is a matter we have thought of not so much importance, because Mr. Dittemore did not vote, and they were not unanimous, and we had rather relied on that proposition, that unanimous action was necessary. We regard the other as important; and may we have the privilege of submitting authorities later if we find any?

The Master—If there are any cases on that question—

Mr. Bates—I think that there is a case to the effect that an acknowledgment taken over the telephone is sufficient.

The Master—That a what?

Mr. Bates—That an acknowledgment of a deed taken over the telephone is sufficient.

Mr. Thompson—Not in this State; not in Massachusetts.

The Master—You can hardly do that in Massachusetts.

Mr. Bates—I said that I thought that there was a case somewhere to that effect.

The Master—I had a case once in which the question was brought up as to whether an assignment of a patent could be lawfully acknowledged, the assignor being in his house at one end of a town in New York, and the acknowledging officer at the other calling up the assignor, holding the instrument in his hand, and asking him if that was his free act and deed, he replying over the telephone that it was.

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Withington informs me that it is clear law, and there are cases that a director of a corporation cannot vote or be recorded over the telephone. I understand the reason for that is that when a man in a representative situation is called upon to vote, and they meet together, it is for discussion. He is not to vote in a cut and dried and prescribed way. The purpose is to consider the matter, and therefore they require them to be present and at least have the semblance or the opportunity of discussion on the vote. Now, that would seem to apply to such an important matter as this matter of the trusteeship. That is all I can contribute now, if Your Honor please, and, being fully aware of the leanness of the contribution, I will try and do something better later.

Mr. Demond—It is my recollection of the testimony, if Your Honor please, that there was no vote purported to be taken over the telephone by Mr. Neal on either of these dismissals, but only on the election of Mrs. Knott, later on the same day; that there was simply an informal conversation over the telephone, it appeared, or came out in the testimony, as to whether Mr. Neal assented.

The Master—That would be a vote, wouldn't it, so far as you could take it over the telephone?

Mr. Demond—On page 298 of the record, if Your Honor please, the report of the directors' record shows the roll call on Mr. Rowlands' dismissal as follows:

"Mr. Dittemore, not voting.
"Mr. Dickey, aye.
"Mr. Merritt, aye.
"Mr. Rathvon, aye.
"Resolution was adopted."

Nothing appears regarding Mr. Neal.

The Master—They don't put him down, no.

Mr. Whipple—They said they asked him either before or afterward whether he was willing—something of that sort—on the 15th of March, over the telephone. It doesn't appear at all that he was called on the telephone at this meeting and his vote taken, but on account of what he has said before they assumed that he would vote with them if he was there, or that—I have forgotten which the evidence is—they talked with him afterward and he seemed to approve it.

The Master—You may be right, but that is not my recollection of the evidence. I haven't read it for some time, but I am under the impression at present that they asked him whether he agreed.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, they did, but not on the day they held the meeting.

The Master—No, on that day.

Mr. Whipple—Oh!

The Master—During the meeting. I may be wrong, but that is my recollection now.

Mr. Whipple—Well, may we examine that a little later?

The Master—Certainly.

Mr. Thompson—I think the testimony is that they asked him whether he agreed to the dismissal of Mr. Dittemore and they pressed him on the telephone on that, and he said he did. I don't think there is any evidence that he agreed over the telephone to the dismissal of Mr. Rowlands. That is my impression.

The Master—Well, we will look it up.

Mr. Streeter—Your Honor, you told about the lawyer at one end of a town in New York taking the acknowledgment of a man at the other, but you didn't say what the result was.

The Master—The question was never finally decided, but I ruled that the acknowledgment was not good. I don't know what the Patent Office ruled about it.

Mr. Whipple—That was final.

The Master—Perhaps they were never called upon to rule; it came up only incidentally.

Mr. Whipple—The Trust Deed and the Manual, the modification of the Trust Deed, or the effect of the Manual on the Trust Deed, is the next subject. The Manual in its form provides that the Christian Science Board of Directors alone may remove a trustee. A little later I shall consider the genesis of that by-law and the extent to which Mrs. Eddy's written approval can be shown; but that would be merely for the purpose of showing the situation to the field, so that they might know what the situation was with regard to their Manual, in which they are so deeply interested.

As affecting the legal proposition, of course it is of no consequence and it is so recognized by the distinguished counsel for the defendants, in a perfectly frank and manly and lawyer-like statement which appears of record. I read from Mr. Dane's statement in his opening:

"There is, Your Honor will see, in the defendants' claim or position, and there will be disclosed in the evidence introduced on behalf of the defendants, no claim whatever that this Manual must govern as against the provisions of the deed."

Mr. Bates—No one has ever made any contrary contention.

Mr. Whipple—Page 225. Then why all this talk to the contrary?

Mr. Bates—Because the Manual comes in as a part of the deed under the changes which were reserved.

Mr. Whipple—We will consider that in a moment.

Mr. Bates—I merely wanted you to know it.

Mr. Whipple—You have said that these men were disloyal and treasonable because, having a deed like that, they obeyed it instead of the Manual. That is what you said.

Mr. Bates—I have said nothing of the kind. It shows you have failed—

Mr. Whipple—And, as a lawyer, your partner has stated that they could not accept the Manual as controverting the deed. If you have not said it I am glad of it. It was not always easy to know just what you did say—you did not speak precisely.

Mr. Bates—I have not said a great many things that you have said I said; but I have not intended to interrupt you and I do not propose to.

Mr. Whipple—You have been most courteous.

Mr. Bates—I never made the statement that you last stated I made.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I am glad you did not. I thought you had. A lot of people have made it in loose talk. But it is well enough to have that appear, that we are agreed upon that very sound proposition. And let me say that I concede your claim for courtesy. You are a master of it, and you have been courteous in not interrupting, and such suggestions as you have made have been in a perfectly courteous way.

Now, then, he goes on and says:

"There is no conflict whatever between the provisions of the deed and the Manual. The two must be read together, and the By-Laws must be read into the deed where they manifestly purport to control the trustees and to guide the execution of the trust powers."

That is, you have got to read into the deed that one body rather than two should have the power of removal. That is what they say, and they say that is not an alteration of the deed at all. You read into the deed.

Well, now, as I said, that is genius—where you can read into a deed, which is irrevocable and cannot be changed at all, and complete, something that is not there at all, but is in some other instrument.

Now, let us see how they get at that. How do they support it? And this is really the bite of the case. It is really the only, if I may say it, lawyer-like attempt to defend the proposition that these counsel have got to defend—this ingenious attempt to extend the provisions of this deed and modify them, through these small reservations—and that is what we are coming to there. That is why the importance of this deed, in which a real reservation was made, being recognized by the counsel yesterday or day before as really knocking the foundations out of their whole argument, came with such reluctance. The reluctance in producing it, the difficulty that we had in getting it, showed, by the very effort, unwillingness or reluctance, the slowness—I would rather say slowness in producing it—that there was a distinct appreciation of what it meant. But the reservation which they refer to are these. Paragraph 3 in the deed is the first one. Let me read it all, so that we can get its connection:

"Said trustees shall energetically and judiciously manage the business of the Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis, and upon their own responsibility, and without consulting me about details, subject only to my supervision, if I shall at any time elect to advise or direct them."

If I shall at any time elect to advise or direct them. Now, what does that mean? Does it mean that she revoked all this statement that they were to hold and manage the property, and that the deed should be perpetual and irrevocable? Why, of course not.

"Said trustees shall energetically and judiciously manage the business . . . upon their own responsibility, and without consulting me as to details, subject only to my supervision, if I shall at any time elect to advise or direct them."

There was no intention to reserve a power to modify the trust. It is a perfectly evident and plain construction that it means, on the face of it, nothing more than a reservation of a personal right to advise or direct in the practical affairs of the trust, from day to day, or week to week, as she might want to give that direction. It was a right of personal supervision. And no one, except one who was driven to the limit of expedients to find an excuse to which they could attach something to give it a larger meaning, could give it any other possible construction.

It would be an astounding legal proposition if a woman then acting intelligently, under the advice of distinguished counsel and competent counsel, her personal counsel, in whom she reposed the greatest confidence at the time, General Streeter, who made the deed, or prepared the deed, should incorporate there a reservation which would make a deed, declared to be irrevocable, subject to modification. Of course, it is entirely improbable that there would be any such thing. She had not commissioned to some one like Mr. Dickey, who does not pretend to be a lawyer, but only an intelligent and sagacious and rather clever business man, any such duty as this. She had given it to a lawyer, and a lawyer who knew how to make reservations.

The second reservation is in Paragraph 8. It reads:

"Reserving the right to make such changes as I may think important."

Changes in what? They say that it is emphatic because it was inserted in the handwriting of General Streeter. Your Honor remembers how that is attached there. Is it likely, again, that General Streeter, having prepared this deed to represent Mrs. Eddy's ideas, should, while he was going over it with her, paragraph by paragraph, jot in something—"by the way; yes, that is right"—reserve the right to change the whole thing? Of course, it meant no such thing. It is perfectly evident. Let us read it all:

"Said trustees shall have direction and supervision of the publication of said Quarterly, and also of all pamphlets, tracts, and other literature pertaining to said business, using their best judgment as to the means of preparing and issuing the same, so as to promote the best interests of the Cause, reserving the right to make such changes as I may think important."

Changes in what? Why, changes in the Quarterly, the pamphlets, the tracts and other literature—things that she was doing every day, and day by day—the very thing that she did. She kept her eye closely upon all those publications, and made and suggested changes, and reserved the right to do it. And in reading it over it occurred to her that instead of giving to the trustees unrestricted power to direct and supervise the publication of the Quarterly, the pamphlets, the tracts and other literature, she should reserve the right to make such changes as she should think important. Of course, it refers to what is stated in that particular paragraph, and nothing else.

It appears that the counsel with whom she was consulting at the time, whom I have referred to as lawyers of unusual ability, really knew how to make a reservation in a deed if they were called on to do it, because in a deed on Feb. 12, 1898, in the same year as the deed from which I have just been reading, the Trust Deed—and Mr. Strawn figures it, and it is right, I think, as 18 days afterward—practically at the same time, she made a real reservation. You will remember yesterday or the day before that when it was called to Governor Bates' attention, the Governor says, "Oh, no, that is something in a deed in 1905, drawn by somebody else." Of course he hadn't quite caught on to what was really being said; that the 1905 deed was a deed in which this was merely repeated, and that the paper itself was drawn, not by different counsel at another time, which would help the Governor's argument tremendously if it were so, but by the same counsel, and practically the same time, which does just as much damage to his argument the other way as it would have aided him if the facts were the other way.

Mr. Bates—Is there any evidence as to the counsel, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—The internal evidence is that they are the same because here is Judge Walker; and, again, Governor, you had not followed it up. She was up at Concord, and this firm of Streeter & Walker were her counsel.

Mr. Bates—I asked you if there was any evidence of the counsel in the case.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, internal evidence; yes, sir. Now, let me read, perhaps, for the record, what Mrs. Eddy said under the direction of counsel, within 18 days of the time this was made, when she wanted to make a reservation:

"3. Hereby reserving to myself the right to make such changes from time to time in the terms and conditions of this Trust as I may deem prudent for the promotion of the cause of Christian Science and to revoke this Trust if the best interests of this Cause shall in my opinion demand such action and to constitute new trusts, said changes, new trusts and said revocation to be made in writing signed by me and directed to said Christian Science Board of Directors, and said Board of Directors shall thereupon execute and deliver such legal instruments, if any shall be necessary to fully effectuate such changes or such revocation, as the case may be."

A model!

Mr. Bates—Pardon me, Mr. Whipple, but since I asked you the question, I would like to have it answered—as to what the internal evidence is that it was the same counsel.

Mr. Whipple—On the deed of Feb. 12, 1898, Exhibit 805, which this Declaration of Trust attended—

Mr. Bates—But is not a part of nor connected with.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, yes—incorporated in it—you will find that it was acknowledged on the 12th day of February, 1898, before R. E. Walker, and it was witnessed by Clara M. S. Shannon and R. E. Walker. It was acknowledged in the State of New Hampshire, in Merrimack County, on that very day.

Mr. Bates—But it is the declaration—

Mr. Whipple—Now, where is the Declaration of Trust itself? Let me take that, will you? Haven't you got that original? Let me get the original.

Mr. Buffum—I will bring it at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Bates—We will have that at 2 o'clock; I understand it is not here.

The Master—We will stop here until 2 o'clock.

[Recess to 2 p. m.]

Afternoon Session

Mr. Streeter—If Your Honor please, in reference to the suggestions that were made this morning to you during the recess, that under the existing conditions it would be better to cancel the assignment of the Dittemore case for October 6, and for the reasons that were suggested by me and suggested by Your Honor, with which Governor Bates is in accord, I understand that so far as we are all concerned we agree to it.

Mr. Bates—We say we agree, Your Honor, with the understanding that Your Honor will set the time for hearing that case at such time as you may see fit, and that you will set it either before or after that time should you find it desirable to hear the evidence in that case before you finally file your opinion in this case.

The Master—When you are ready, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—May it please the Court: We say that it is entirely improbable, if not inconceivable, that Mrs. Eddy, acting under the advice of counsel and with full knowledge of a way in which a reservation so important as this should be made, would have failed to make a reservation in definite terms if she had intended any such thing as claimed by the defendants.

Now, a question was raised just before the intermission in regard to the paper regarding which I have just been speaking—the Declaration of Trust. I had pointed out that the deed to which this Declaration of Trust was a supplement, dated Feb. 12, was witnessed and acknowledged before Judge Walker—now Judge Walker—General Streeter's partner at that time. The Governor raised the question as to the paper itself, Exhibit 806A.

Mr. Streeter—Let me look at that.

Mr. Whipple (handing paper to Mr. Streeter)—Is that your office paper?

Mr. Streeter—Yes.

Mr. Bates—Is this evidence that was in the case, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—No.

Mr. Bates—Well, I ask you to give us the evidence which was in the case, not evidence which you are putting in now.

Mr. Whipple—I think you are within your technical rights. There is no doubt about that. But I am sure you have no desire to suppress the truth.

Mr. Bates—Why, yes. When you ask a man whether it is his office paper, when it is evident that the same paper might be in a thousand offices, I assume that is a little extraordinary.

Mr. Streeter—I withdraw anything that I may have said. I do not want to be called a liar here by you.

Mr. Bates—Well, you will probably admit, General—

Mr. Whipple—When I asked you if you wanted to suppress the truth, Governor, you said, yes. You don't mean that.

Mr. Bates—I did not understand your question, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—I thought you could not have.

Mr. Bates—We have been here for the purpose of eliciting and bringing out the truth all the time.

Mr. Whipple—I know it.

The Master—The deed was acknowledged before Judge Walker. Now, isn't that enough?

Mr. Whipple—The deed to which this referred was acknowledged before Judge Walker. It is incorporated in the deed by reference. The deed itself reads this way:

"It is also for the purpose of transferring the title to such described real estate to hold for the objects and purposes mentioned in a certain Declaration of Trust to said Church executed by me of even date herewith."

No one makes any question but Exhibit 806A is that Declaration of Trust. The deed itself was acknowledged before Judge Walker. The Declaration of Trust bears no handwriting except the word "twelfth" in the witness clause. That was not acknowledged. (Handing document to Mr. Bates.)

If Mrs. Eddy had desired to make a reservation with such a form as that probably before her, she could easily have stated that in their administration of this trust the trustees should always regard themselves as subordinate to, and receive their directions from, the Christian Science Board of Directors; that they should advise and supervise them. And she could have provided to bring about that result, that the directors should appoint the trustees and fill vacancies where one was needed. But she did not do any such thing. She appointed the other trustees to fill the vacancies. She gave no power whatever to the directors except the power of removal. And she made this trust perpetual and irrevocable, and emphasized it, as I am emphasizing it by the repetition in my remarks. She might, if she had not wanted to express it directly, have appointed the members of the Christian Science Board of Directors as the trustees of the Publishing Society, and then they would have had full control. They were at that time getting only $700 a year, or something like that, and all their time was not occupied. But she definitely desired it to be separate from the jurisdiction of the directors. She desired it to be operated independently of them, another body of trustees, striving for the same great end and devoting their attention and energies to it. And it is a significant fact that although there were several vacancies in Mrs. Eddy's lifetime, she never appointed a member of the Board of Directors as a trustee.

The defendants say this: Our theory in regard to Mrs. Eddy's intention in these reservations is backed up by her own construction and the acquiescence of everybody in that construction, as shown by the acts of the parties, and here is the real argument that they make. Their theory of acquiescence is not that acquiescence changes the terms of the deed, but acquiescence showing a contemporaneous interpretation of the significance of the reservations. And that is a lawyer-like proposition which does credit to Mr. Dane, and his clear statement of it in his opening. That is what they say is shown by the acquiescence of the parties. As I say, it is a lawyer-like and candid proposition, it sounded extremely plausible as the opening was made, and if it were not for the fact that the facts and the record fall so far short of it, it would be worthy of very careful consideration. It is worthy of careful and respectful consideration, but the facts do not prove it.

Let us examine that. They maintain that this acquiescence is shown especially in three things: First, the putting into the Manual the provision for the election of editors and business manager by the directors, and the uniform acquiescence or the uniform course of conduct showing an acquiescence in that interpretation thereafter; second, they say that the joint meetings of the two boards for conferences showed that there was an understanding and acquiescence in the fact that there was a domination of the Board of Trustees by the trustee-directors; and third, they rely upon the Dittemore memorandum and its history, and especially Mr. Dickey's testimony, that when the discussion arose in February of two or three years ago—February of 1916—while the Dittemore memorandum was not absolutely signed, yet it was acquiesced in as a gentleman's agreement, and that all the conduct of the parties thereafter showed a subordination of the trustees to the Board of Directors, an admission of their right to supervise.

There are also provisions of the deed and of the Manual regarding the Publication Society, that they claim indicate Mrs. Eddy's purpose and desire to subordinate the trustees to the directors. I won't stop to enumerate those now, although I shall discuss them in a minute.

Now, let us take the history of this election of editors and business manager, to see whether it justifies any such interpretation as they put upon it, showing an acquiescence by the trustees in a domination in that respect by the directors.

If Your Honor will refer to our requests, on pages 24 and 26, we there deal with the facts bearing upon this situation as to the editors. It is an undisputed fact that from 1902 until the commencement of the present controversy, the directors each year held an election of officers at which, among others, editors and a business manager for the Publishing Society were named. There is no contradiction about that. That was Mrs. Eddy's right. She reserved enough of a right so that she could name, or suggest, the editors and business manager. Until Mrs. Eddy's passing in December, 1910, every such nominee of the Board of Directors was approved by her in her own handwriting. Does that establish any domination by the Board of Directors over the Board of Trustees? That is the direction that these trustees received. That shows their subordination to the Donor of their trust, and their willingness to accept and perform—not their willingness; their eagerness, to accept and perform any slightest wish that she might indicate. But does that show a history or record of domination by these directors? They had not the slightest power of domination; they were dominated, as this board was dominated, by Mrs. Eddy herself, and it was their pleasure and desire, as it was this board's, to meet Mrs. Eddy's wishes, and to receive the benefit of her wisdom.

The Trustees of the Publishing Society employed as editors and as manager such persons as were elected by the Board of Directors in every case where such nominees had received the approval in writing of Mrs. Eddy; and they all had.

Now, how much authority was given to this Board of Directors? Section 4, Article XXV:

"Incumbents who have served one year or more can be reelected, or new officers elected, by a unanimous vote—"

notice it—

"unanimous vote of the Christian Science Board of Directors, and the consent of the Pastor Emeritus given in her own handwriting."

That does not show any great trust and confidence in the Board of Directors, or any great domination. It was Mrs. Eddy's domination, with her consent.

And again she said, not leaving it to some of them to say later, "Oh, we so understood you," but requiring that her written consent should be given.

From May 15, 1902, until December, 1910, the only changes in the editors and Manager of the Publishing Society were as follows: In 1903 Annie M. Knott succeeded Mary E. Speakman as assistant editor, and Louise F. Kollmorgen was elected assistant editor of the Christian Science Herald. In 1908, Theodore Stanger succeeded Miss Louise F. Kollmorgen as assistant editor of the Herald, and David B. Ogden succeeded Joseph Armstrong as manager of the Publishing Society. And

those changes were made by the ...tion of Mrs. Eddy. The question ...arose of domination. And that ...have heard reiterated from the be... of this case as showing a ...e of conduct. It was a course ...nduct, of subordination to Mrs. ...'s wish.

...e December, 1910, only the fol... new editors and manager of ... nominated by the Board of Di... have been employed by the ...es: Frederick Dixon, as editor of ... Monitor, in 1914; William D. Mc...an, as associate editor in 1916; ... R. Watts, business manager, in ...; William P. McKenzie, editor, in ... Notices of these elections of edi... and the manager were sent to ... Board of Trustees by the Board of ...tors only in 1914, 1917, and 1918. ...1915 and 1916 they did not even ... the pains to send notices. Before ... they had seldom sent notices of ...ection. It was thus shown to be, ... recognized as a purely perfunc... matter. The election was noth... more than an indication of their ...roval, given at a joint conference, ...people who were employed by the ...ition. And they say that shows ...rdination. Those four people! ... of these, Frederick Dixon had al... received the approval of Mrs. ... before her death. Mr. McCrackan, ... Watts, and Mr. McKenzie, were ...oyed by the trustees after con...ces with the Board of Directors, ...appointments having been made by ...ent, and the parties being agree... to both boards.

...re is the domination when two ... interested in the same subject ...together and confer, and no dis... arises? No question of domina... And still, to support the falling ...ses of the case, counsel seek to ...late that action into a course of ...uiescence in the superiority of the ...d of Directors.

...hat this means is this, and noth...more: realizing, as Mrs. Eddy did, ...necessity of cooperation between ... two boards to accomplish the ...t results for which they were both ...inted, she had provisions made ... compelled cooperation. That ... These conferences on these ...cts represented nothing more ... the desire of trustees to do what ...beneficiary wanted done. They ... of conferences which were en... consistent with a desire on ... part of the trustees to do ... things which would be mu... agreeable, that the result ...their joint judgment together ...ing in union and in co...ation, should be of benefit to the ...ent. They did not want to ... themselves in a position of ...ing anybody to these re...sible offices that the bene... of the trust would not ...ve of. They wanted to do ... duty in a way to meet the ...al of all; and they did it wisely ... did it well. Domination was ... intended by the donor; it was ... so understood by the parties. ...ed acquiescence in domina... is an ingenious theory of law. ... difficulty is that it lacks the facts ...pport it.

...t us take now the conferences and ...cooperation between the trustees ... the directors. There were not ... conferences up to the time of ... Eddy's passing. The necessity ... them, so far as affects the edi... policies, was done away with ... the fact that Mr. McLellan, an edi... who was a forceful, powerful man, ...officiating as one of the directors, ... apparently was most influential ...ng them. He had no real position ... of the trustees under the trust, ... apparently dominated the whole ..., as it is claimed Mr. Dickey has ...attempting to do since then. I ...t say that he is doing it. There ... evidence that points that way, ... the claim has been made very ...ously that such is the fact. And ... was not very much to confer ... either during that period of ... for this reason: They might con... much as they pleased, but when ... got ready to act it was Mrs. ...'s direction that they followed. ...times it went to the trustees di..., and sometimes it came through ...oard of Directors. I spoke of ... it seems to have been thought, ...ally, as messengers. I did not ... to speak of them flippantly. ...re were messengers, but they ought ...e been proud to be the messen... Mrs. Eddy's messages. I did ...der to them in that way as in ...espect minimizing their dignity ...ir standing. It was a confidence ...d in them that Mrs. Eddy gave ...ssages to the other board ...gh them, although no doubt it ...ry largely accidental. But it ...t place them in any dominating ... It gave them the personal ... of being nearer to the great ... than these men, just for the ...t: that is all. But that is why ... were not conferences. They ... shortly after her passing, how... and continued even up to the ...e that this suit was brought. And ...do we find? Was there any as... of authority in these confer...? Does the record disclose that ... were disagreements in which ...stees submitted to the will or ...ination of these trustee-direc... in any way? Not a bit of it! ...re the conferences of gentle... charged with great responsibili... attempting together to confer with ... to them, that the best might ...—that is all: the conferences ... would expect on the part of ... who were wise in the ad...tion of their trust, with the ..., for the time being, repre... the beneficiary, whose every in... was affected financially by any ...e that they might make. Is that ...m of submission, that a trustee ...d with these important duties ... consult with the beneficiaries, ... to make his action such as the ...ries would approve of? It is ...gnest sort of submission that ... heard of! Would a man who ...sisted trustee for me, if he ...d with me and asked my views ...vestments and what would be ...ry to me and how I thought ... which I was interested was handled — would such conferences, even if he sought them, and sought my advice, indicate that he was subordinating himself to me, and that I was the trustee, and he was not. Lying behind it all, the power of ultimate decision is with the trustee, and the ultimate responsibility is that of the trustee. And here again there is the attempt to exaggerate this plain, every-day occurrence of conferences between trustee and beneficiary into an admission of superiority and a submission to the will of these directors. Again this theory, ingenious as it is, lacks the support of facts.

Then, third, we have the Dittemore memorandum; and again they fall for want of proof. This is one of the few instances in the record where there is a disagreement and dispute as to what facts occurred. I dislike to discuss it, but it must be done. Almost everything that we have discussed is practically undisputed, as Your Honor has indicated; but here Mr. Dickey resolutely went on to the stand and stated that at this meeting in February of 1916, when the Dittemore memorandum was presented at a meeting of the trustees, these trustees admitted that that represented their feeling and attitude; that it was read paragraph by paragraph, and that they declined to sign it merely because it was said that it might be considered as creating a new by-law, but that it should control their action as a gentlemen's agreement; and in that statement he is absolutely unsupported by any other person who was present, or by any circumstance in the case; he is contradicted by those persons who were present who testified; and the people whom he might have called to support him he did not dare to call to the stand. Now, in the first place, Mr. Dittemore makes that statement in his answer, that there was such an agreement reached; and still they did not put Mr. Dittemore on the stand to testify with regard to it. But how about these defendants? They never mentioned it in their answer; they never set it up in their answer; they stole the Dittemore livery, and it was, apparently suggested to them as a thing that they could hang their hat on, or Mr. Dickey thought he could when he read it in the Dittemore answer; but he does not call Mr. Dittemore to support it. Mr. McKenzie was there. What does Mr. McKenzie state about it? Or, let me say first, this was an important agreement, if an agreement was reached. Is it mentioned anywhere in the records of the directors, which were so carefully kept? Not one word mentioned! Think of it! This important agreement, regulating the future relations of these two great boards, and not one word put into the record in regard to it! They forgot, I suppose, to put it in their records, the way they forgot to put it in their answer. Mr. McKenzie was called by them, and when he was confronted by his letter, what did he say about it? He said, No agreement whatever was reached; that this memorandum was presented and was discussed; that he was against it; that they would not submit to it; and finally they said—I am not quoting exactly—yes, I will quote exactly (exhibit 713, record page 567):

"At that moment, when mesmerism seemed to have reached an acute point, I believe it was you who laughed and said, 'Come, now, let us tear up these papers and work along together as Christian Scientists.' Everybody felt relieved and the documents were torn up and thrown into the waste basket."

Thus passeth this great agreement upon which they rest this claim of admitted subordination and control,—it passed into the waste basket! And here was an attempt on the part of one man to resurrect it from the waste basket and make it a living document.

Who else was present? Mr. Eutace was present, and you heard his statement in regard to it; and Mr. Thomas W. Hatten was present. Why was he not called? Your Honor knows why he was not called. We had a letter marked for identification, like McKenzie's letter, in which, honestly, and before he was prejudiced, he had written out his memory of that transaction; and, although Hatten was here from day to day, maybe he is here now, they never called him to the witness stand at all.

Mr. Bates—Why did you not call him?

Mr. Whipple—I did not need to call him.

Mr. Bates—We did not,either.

Mr. Whipple—No, you didn't! If you think one man, contradicted by every circumstance and by every witness who did testify, does not need any support, then of course you would not call him! You did call one man that you wanted to support him, or thought would support him, and that was Neal, and you questioned him, and all that you asked him was, was the paper torn up? and he said, Not as I remember, at that time. Did he testify that there was any gentlemen's agreement reached? No. And, for fear you may have overlooked something, I asked him in cross-examination if he had told you in your office everything that he told here on the stand, and he said he had. He did not support your clients, and you think that he did not need Hatten to help him in that statement if Hatten could! Contradicted by three men on the stand, contradicted by the circumstances of the case and the lack of records, he stands absolutely convicted of misstatement! I am not saying that it is willful; I do not venture to say that; I do not need to say it; but I say that it is unfortunate that the head, or a man who proclaims himself the head, of a great movement like this, in addition to the other disclosures that have been made, should find so little support among those who would be glad to support him if they could, for his testimony rendered on the witness stand under oath! Further than that, he is convicted by the very letter which accompanied this. He says that the memorandum went with the letter of Feb. 24; and that closing paragraph says this:

"It is not our intention to shirk our duties as we understand them. Under the circumstances which have developed, we do not feel called upon to take any further responsibility in this matter until our full board is present."

That letter says that they would not do anything "until our full board is present"; and he comes in here and says that they did something, by agreement—contradicted by every person, and by every circumstance, and by that letter!

And so the Dittemore memorandum, upon which counsel honestly relied when he made his opening, believing that it would show that it represented an agreement between these two boards which in effect was an abdication by the Board of Trustees of the control of their trust, given to them by Mrs. Eddy—a flat and dreadful failure—dreadful in the aspects which I have been forced to point out!

Further than that, as bearing upon this, after this memorandum (the original of which had been destroyed on March 16, or sometime in March) he took—

Mr. Bates—Mr. Whipple, may I interrupt you a minute?

Mr. Whipple—Let me finish this sentence, Governor. He went over to the trustees' office with this paper, endeavoring to get them to assent to it. Is that consistent with an assent that they had given before?

Now, Governor, if you will not make your interruption too long—

Mr. Bates—I will not take but a moment. You said that Mr. Dickey's statements are entirely unsupported. The trustees' own record, under date of May 27, 1918, on page 325 of the record, shows absolutely what he stated in regard to that matter; that is, there was nothing in the memorandum except what was already in the By-Laws; and they agreed to that.

Mr. Whipple—No, sir; he stated more than that; he said that thereafter they worked in accordance with that memorandum under a gentlemen's agreement that was then made. That is the statement that I am dealing with, and have dealt with.

The claim of acquiescence in this interpretation of these reservations thus falls absolutely flat, and with it go the vitals of their case, because they have staked their all on that, importing by this course of acquiescence, as they call it, into the Trust Deed an interpretation of the reservations that no one but a prejudiced attorney, seeking for some ground on which to make his defense, would ever think of; and so goes the case, even upon their own theory of reservations!

But they add nevertheless, if Your Honor please, that there is a general purpose or intent on the part of Mrs. Eddy to have these trustees subordinated, which is to be seen in the provisions of the deed itself. The power to remove, they say, covers every other power, and imports her expectation that they would direct and supervise.

The power to remove a director or a trustee is in the Court, but does the Court direct and supervise the administration of the trust, unless it is called upon to give directions? Of course not. It is a plausible argument, as these arguments supporting this theory come up, due, I suspect, to the genius who sits at your right hand, whose abilities we all admire; but it is only plausible. There is nothing signifying that the power to remove gives the power to direct, not at all. The power to remove gives the power to remove, if the people do not do their duty. That is all it gives. It does not instruct them how to perform their duty, or direct them about it, but if they do not perform their duty then they are removed. That is all it gives.

But, you say, the power to fix the salaries is a power to control, and the Governor said if you would give him the power to remove and fix salaries of all the political people in the country he would be the dictator. He would if he used it corruptly, if he used it meanly, and if he did not use it with a high degree of civic sense and honesty. That is, if he saw a man that he wanted to get rid of for private or spiteful reasons, by cutting down his salary he could do it. And I was pained and amazed that a member of the judiciary, even of a western State, in a letter disclosed here, had made that sort of suggestion, to notify the trustees that they might think that they would have to cut down their salaries. To his credit, he drew a pen through it, or somebody did. It was to his discredit that he ever put it in.

There isn't anything indicating a power to supervise or to dominate. Honestly used, it gives to them the privilege of paying to the workman a sum worthy of his hire, and that is all it gives. I admit, used corruptly and revengefully and cheaply and sordidly, it is what you say. But Mrs. Eddy did not think that she appointed that kind of people to that important office.

Therefore, that theory falling, with the others, the Governor makes an appeal to Your Honor, and says, "What will happen to this movement if these directors cannot control, if they cannot subordinate to themselves these departmental activities of this great movement which they control?" Well, just the thing will happen that Mrs. Eddy, with a wisdom greater than that of the distinguished attorney, knew would happen and intended would happen. The relations will continue between these boards as they have been for years, cooperating together to accomplish the great results which it is their duty together to cooperate to gain. The position or relation of a trustee and beneficiary will continue. These people, charged with a duty of making money for the Church, in everything that they do will cooperate, will cooperate fully with these directors; and if they do not do their duty under this deed as Mrs. Eddy described and laid it out the Court will remove them. They are bound to work under the deed, which was wiser than these trustee-directors, the deed of Mrs. Eddy; and if they fail to any substantial degree in the performance of their duties under that, if Your Honor please, they will be removed, upon proper application. The courts will not permit them to remain in a position where the administration of their trust is not promoting but is defeating the purposes for which the trust was created.

So the Governor's clients may well cheer up. Not all is lost, if they do not make themselves the autocratic ecclesiastical tribunal that they have set out to be. And perhaps there will be some safety to the movement in some things that this board is doing, or trying to do, that the field do not quite yet know about or realize—a check on some of the departmental activities which are involving them in ways that might well make them hesitate a bit.

If Your Honor please, I want to refer to the Manual and consider for a moment the question as to the way in which these trustees have performed their duties—whether they have performed their duties or not. We have collected, on pages 13 and 14 of our requests for findings and rulings, all the articles of the Manual that have to do with the publishing house. Article I, Section 3, refers to the term of office of editors and manager of the Publishing Society, as one year. I will pass that and discuss it in connection with Article XXV.

Article I, Section 7, requires the directors to provide suitable buildings for the Publishing Society. That reminds me of the claim of the defendants that somehow authority and control are given to the directors over the trustees by reason of that provision. They say, "You wouldn't have a place to live in if it wasn't that under the Manual we are to give it to you." Well, what would that amount to? They would get a place to live in, and pay the rent, and the profits to The Mother Church would be just so much diminished. That is all it would amount to. It indicates nothing except the wisdom to furnish them with their rent and furnish them a place, so that the profits of The Mother Church will be so much greater than they otherwise would.

Article VIII, Section 14, provides that it shall be the duty and privilege of every member of the Church, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals, and that it shall be the duty of the directors to see that these periodicals are ably edited and kept abreast of the times. Now, they say, "Why should we be charged with the duty of keeping the periodicals abreast of the times unless we were to be the dominating party?" Why, that doesn't show any such thing at all. These trustees do not keep the periodicals ably edited, and keep them abreast of the times, what then? Why, they would be discharged and be removed, that is all, and people would be put in who would do it. That does not mean that these gentlemen who are charged with that responsibility have a right to come down and boss the editors, and direct them, and say what shall be put in. All that means is that if these trustees are not doing their duty—and it is their duty to see that these periodicals are ably edited and kept abreast of the times—they must quit, and the court would turn them out. They ought to.

Now, let us ask, has there ever been the slightest complaint in all these years that the periodicals have not been ably edited and kept abreast of the times? Have these trustees been disobedient to Mrs. Eddy's injunction that they should keep them abreast of the times? Those periodicals and those papers are things for Christian Scientists to be proud of. They have been applauded, by these directors, anyway, and they have approved them; and if there was anything to complain of regarding them, why haven't they said so? Why haven't they made it a ground for removal? If they could prove it, these trustees would have to be removed. Mrs. Eddy added nothing there to what was in the deed itself, because the deed required the representatives for the time being of The Mother Church, the beneficiaries, to interest themselves in questions which had to do with the administration of this trust, and make suggestions.

Article XXV, Section 1, provides that the trustees constituted by the deed dated Jan. 25, 1898, shall hold and manage the property therein conveyed and conduct the business of the society on a strictly Christian basis for the promotion of the interests of Christian Science. Have these trustees done so? Who says they have not? These directors do not say so. In this list of a dozen or more charges that they have made against Mr. Rowlands they never mention that they have failed in their duty in this respect. They admit, practically, that this business as a business venture has been successful. Your Honor interrogated them as to whether they did not admit it had been highly successful. There was a little hesitation, and I don't remember just how it came out, whether the Governor admitted it had been highly successful or not, but they admit that it has been successfully administered. And they admit, and every one is pleased, that this religion, which depends especially upon the circulation of writings with regard to it, has extended year by year, by leaps and bounds, in influence and extent throughout the world. Have these trustees done their duty in that respect? Have they obeyed the Manual in that respect? If they have not, why wasn't a failure to do it made as a charge against them? They could be removed at once by the Court if they failed in that duty which they promised Mrs. Eddy to perform.

Article XXV, Section 2, provides that the net profits of the business shall be paid over semi-annually to the treasurer of The Mother Church, who shall hold this money subject to the order of the Christian Science Board of Directors. We have nothing to do with that part of it. Is there any complaint made that the net profits of the business have not been paid over semi-annually? There was a belated cry here in the argument, based upon Harvey Chase's report, in which he used some language pleasing to these directors, which indicates something on which you could base an argument. But when Mr. Watts, the business manager, took the stand, he said it was absolutely nothing but a question of bookkeeping, and that the bookkeeping methods by his bookkeeping department were right, and Chase & Co. were wrong. Did we see Harvey Chase or any of his experts appear on the stand after that? Your Honor, perhaps, has seen him flitting in here and flitting out and consulting with these directors before, but when he was met with that statement, that it did not involve in the slightest degree the proper administration of the finances of the trust, but was merely a question of bookkeeping, about which experts disagreed, Harvey Chase flitted, like the rest of their defense, and you never heard of him again.

That isn't any charge. If there was any such charge as that against Mr. Rowlands or anybody else, why didn't they make it? Never thought of it. Grasping, at the last moment, at something to justify these charges, or some kind of a charge, like sending out after they had drawn their indictment, to find out how much time Mr. Rowlands was spending in his business. Never thought of it until casting about to see what they could find.

Article XXV, Section 3, provides that the Christian Science Board of Directors shall have power to declare vacancies in the trusteeship for such reasons as to the board may seem expedient. Reasons, as I have said before, and I am talking about reasons. I have discussed that section and I do not care to comment further on it. But let me say here, with regard to that change from the First Members and the Christian Science Board of Directors, to the Christian Science Board of Directors alone, there is nowhere in this case, and apparently nowhere in existence, any amendment of that by-law as it was originally drawn, in accordance with the Trust Deed which bears the written authority of Mrs. Eddy. Just think of it! These men come in here and attempt to justify their action under the authority of Mrs. Eddy in these two cases; and for the changes in the By-Laws upon which they rest, which ought at least to have Mrs. Eddy's approval, under her own by-law and injunction, they cannot produce that approval. Do they in that office think so little of Mrs. Eddy's signature, is it left so to clerks or subordinates, that those important directions by that great Leader cannot be produced, if they exist? If that is a fact, it is a shame on their administration, and the fact that they cannot produce it is the strongest evidence that it does not exist.

Furthermore, that amendment itself was never approved in any change in the By-Laws themselves specifically, even by the Board of Directors. Just think of it! At least the directors had passed the amendments themselves, but in this case they did not even do that, and therefore it stands for its approval before the field without any vote of the Board of Directors recorded and without any written consent of their Leader.

Although her By-Laws said that the other By-Laws should not be changed except by her written consent. And isn't it a shame before the field of Christian Science that these responsible directors, who ought to have those precious papers, if anyone, come in here, in due course, and confess that they cannot produce them? Can any other conclusion be drawn than that they never existed? And they fall back, in the face and eyes of the injunction of their Leader, that they should not be changed without her written consent, upon her approval, because probably she saw it some time in the Manual. Far from a written consent!

The next, Section 4, providing that the term of office for the editors and the manager of the Publishing Society is one year, and that incumbents who have served one year or more can be reelected or new officers elected by the unanimous vote of the Christian Science Board of Directors and the consent of the Pastor Emeritus, given in her own handwriting. Although that consent of the Pastor Emeritus can no longer be given, what have the trustees done? In connection with the few editors as to which changes have been made, they have gone to the office of this Board of Directors and consulted with them to reach an agreement.

Was that what Mrs. Eddy wanted? Unity and cooperation. The selection has been the result of a mutual and friendly cooperation. Have they ever refused to employ an editor who has been suggested by the directors, or have they ever employed one whom the directors did not approve of? Their record is clean in obedience to this Manual and its provisions as affecting them. There is not one violation either of its spirit or its letter, and no one charge of practical maladministration. That has been pointed out by Mr. Thompson. And Mr. Dittemore wanted to make charges of that sort. We were ready to meet them. They could not have been sustained. His fellow directors knew that, and they, I think, were wiser than Mr. Dittemore. They did not attempt—they did not attempt to sustain them.

Article XXV, Section 5. A person who is not accepted by the Pastor Emeritus and the Christian Science Board of Directors as suitable, shall in no manner be connected with the publishing of her books, or in editing or publishing the Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, Herold, nor with the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Has anyone connected with the publishing house ever been objected to by Mrs. Eddy and not discharged? Has anyone ever been employed who was claimed not to be suitable? Have these directors ever objected to one single person who has been connected with the Publishing Society—except the trustees, and after they got into this mesmeric state, as I think Mr. McKenzie calls it? Not one. Six hundred or seven hundred employees occupying responsible positions. Did these trustees obey Mrs. Eddy's Manual and direction in that respect? Never have they had a man connected with the publishing of her books, or in editing any of her papers, not accepted by the Pastor Emeritus and the directors as suitable. What do these gentlemen want? We obey the Manual, we employ people acceptable. Not a single criticism of their acts in that connection.

Section 6 provides for copyrighting periodicals published by the society according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust. Have they failed in that? If they have—subject of removal. That is what can be done if they do not obey the Manual in these respects.

Section 7, prohibiting any objectionable pictures from being exhibited in the rooms where the Christian Science textbooks are published or sold and that no idle gossip, no slander, no mischief-making, and no evil speaking shall be allowed.

Have the trustees kept that article of the Manual? Has anyone heard any complaint of them on that score? My brother Thompson says, sotto voce, "Has Mr. Dickey kept it?" These trustees have not been complained of for not keeping it. Again they have kept it. They have done their duty as laid out by Mrs. Eddy, and there is no complaint on the subject.

They call that disloyalty and treason. High-sounding words in a pompous and resonant voice, but how empty when you analyze the facts! Loyal Christian Scientists, men who have performed their duty as it was laid down by their Leader, and not an injunction of hers laid upon them in respect to the practical administration of the trust has not been obeyed; not an act that is not beyond criticism.

Such deed provides that only the Publishing Society of The Mother Church selects, approves and publishes the books and literature it sends forth. That is a directory provision. It states that the Committee on Publication are in no wise connected with these functions.

It would appear that Mr. Smith, Judge Smith, had been pretty actively attempting to connect himself with these functions. And how do they excuse him? "Oh," they say, "he does that in his capacity as our counsel," as if he could change his title and thus affect the legality or illegality of the thing which he was doing. How are you going to tell when he was acting as counsel and doing the thing which violates the proprieties or whether he is acting as a Committee on Publication and doing the thing which he is forbidden to do there?

Section 9 of Article XXV is directory merely in regard to the removal of cards from the periodicals without the request of the advertiser, and that has been complied with by these trustees.

I have reviewed every provision in the Manual in regard to these gentlemen, and those provisions they have obeyed. They have split upon the purely academic question of the confession of faith, perhaps you might call it—as has been said by distinguished counsel, the bowing of the head. I should call it recreancy to their sacred trust. And they will do that at the command of no man or set of men, no hierarchy or set of men claiming to be hierarchs. They will defend the sacred trust of Mrs. Eddy to the last.

Governor Bates, a man of large experience, when called into the case to see if he could not take some action to carry out this plan that the directors had of getting rid of the trustees, said, in substance, that they had not got any case, or they hadn't it prepared. He looked around, as a lawyer would: "What have you got to complain of against these fellows; what have they failed to do with regard to their trust; in what provision of the Trust Deed have they failed?" And apparently nobody could point it out, and therefore he recommended that, having no cause, perhaps they could get up one. I do not mean in any offensive sense. He said: "Write letters to them often asking for information, make demands on them, try to boss them a little here and there, and perhaps you can get a reaction, and then remove them." I use that.

And Mr. Dickey—I have never thought of him as naïve and innocent, whatever we thought of his qualities—was the most naïve in his statement as to just what it was. He said the idea and the thought was to ask them to do things, to write letters to them, and if they failed to do them, then there would be a good cause of action for the removal.

And, really, think of the dignity of this great board, sitting down at their council table together with counsel, and saying, "How can we bring about something that will be a cause for removal?" A splendid exemplification of the conduct of men high in the councils of a church, actually conspiring to get some cause of removal against men who stood in the way of their ambition, consulting counsel to see what they could get up, what they could do to lay some trap—because it was really that, Your Honor—into which these trustees might fall, ask them to do something which they might refuse to do, which would be even a technical violation of the Manual, and thus catching them and then removing them! Think of it.

And then what was the result of it all? Judge Smith had to be called on finally to draft this curious set of accusations. The principal accusation was that they had employed costly or high-priced lawyers, wastefully employed them. And they had lawyers by the half-dozen themselves. And because these gentlemen had sought legal counsel of one of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States, at the head of the bar, a man respected and honored throughout the land, for legal advice as to what to do with a legal instrument, and what their duties were, Judge Smith puts it as a ground of impeachment, seriously, that they had employed wastefully high-priced lawyers to advise them as to what their duties were.

The paucity of reasons after the most diligent search could not be better illustrated than that. As if they had not the right to be advised as to what their real duties were under this Deed of Trust.

Well, what shall we say of the conduct of men who have brought out as reasons for the attempted removal of one of the most prominent men in the Church circles, such as those are described to be, seriously, as reasons for his removal, touching his character as a business man, as has been pointed out, and then when they got into court, instead of trying to prove any one of the six or seven or a dozen charges, glibly say, "We have offered no proof because we do not feel bound to." Smirch a man and then, when called on to make good, say, "We do not need to prove it"!

As I feel about it, I do not want to characterize that action. The consciences of the men who have done it ought to be their own accusers. Afraid to make good! Courageous to make accusations; afraid to make good! What a record before the field of Christian Science. Blacken the character and then come into court and say, "We need give no reasons, no charges, no accusations; we are arbitrary; we have arbitrary power." Why, then, did you blacken them, or attempt to do it? They cannot support the charges they made, and they have utterly failed to support any charges.

I will say nothing further, if Your Honor please, in respect of the question of the good faith of their proceedings. Nothing further need be said than that, supported by their lawyers, around their secret conference, they prepared charges and sent them out to the world; and then when called upon, in a court of justice, to make them good, they scuttle away in the darkness and say, "We do not need to make good; all we have to do is to accuse."

If Your Honor please, these trustees, in the practical administration of their trust, stand before you, having performed. With their great Leader they have kept the faith, appreciating to the full extent the great responsibilities of their trust; they have labored early and they have labored late, and they have labored faithfully in the cause of Christian Science. They knew what they did when they took the stand against influences and purposes involving personal aggrandizement that were afloat and on foot, that are known of by some—indeed, known of by many—that they stood in the pathway of that ambition. They said to these men, "Anything that you want by way of suggestion or cooperation you will have from us in promoting the great purposes of the trusts in which we are together interested; anything that you ask short of the abdication of a trust which is sacred to us, and with which we have said and promised we would honestly and faithfully comply." But that was not enough, that was not enough. They have said, "We will remove these obstacles." And what do they do? They were attempting to break down and destroy a trust coequal in importance with their own, of their own great Leader—Mrs. Eddy. I cannot believe they were conscious of it, but it seems impossible to realize that they could see their conduct in any other light or attitude. They are trying to destroy this trust. They have employed lawyers—I hope not wastefully—to devise a way—I hope not paying them wastefully; I think it is a wasteful expenditure—to find a way in which they can so construe this great trust, with all its duties and responsibilities, as to subordinate it to their will.

We respectfully submit, if Your Honor please, that upon the evidence in the case they have made a dismal failure. They cannot do it. These gentlemen will be left, one and all, to obey the injunction of their Leader: "Follow the Trust." They have been loyal to her and her commands, and they will continue to follow the Trust Deed.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, the plaintiffs (defendants) desire to submit a few observations with respect to the points that Mr. Whipple has brought out in his—

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I am forced to object to these being submitted orally. Counsel has been here in the room, could have argued if he thought that Governor Bates had not covered the subjects or taken enough time. Now I make no objection to these observations being submitted in the brief, which they still have under preparation, using ours as the basis of it, and which they have not yet submitted.

The Master—Perhaps I have not fully got the purport of Mr. Krauthoff's request. I do not know that he has finished what he wanted to say.

Mr. Whipple—No; I understand that he wants about an hour to finish it.

The Master—I did not hear him say anything about an hour.

Mr. Krauthoff—I said that the plaintiffs desired to submit a few observations with respect to these points that Mr. Whipple had brought out in his argument, and that he had not heretofore brought out, either in his pleadings or in his evidence.

Mr. Whipple—You are not the plaintiffs, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—I mean the defendants.

Mr. Whipple—You are for the defendants.

Mr. Krauthoff—And which we are advised of for the first time in the brief which was delivered to us during the time when Governor Bates was making his argument, and which were brought out in the argument that Mr. Whipple has now made.

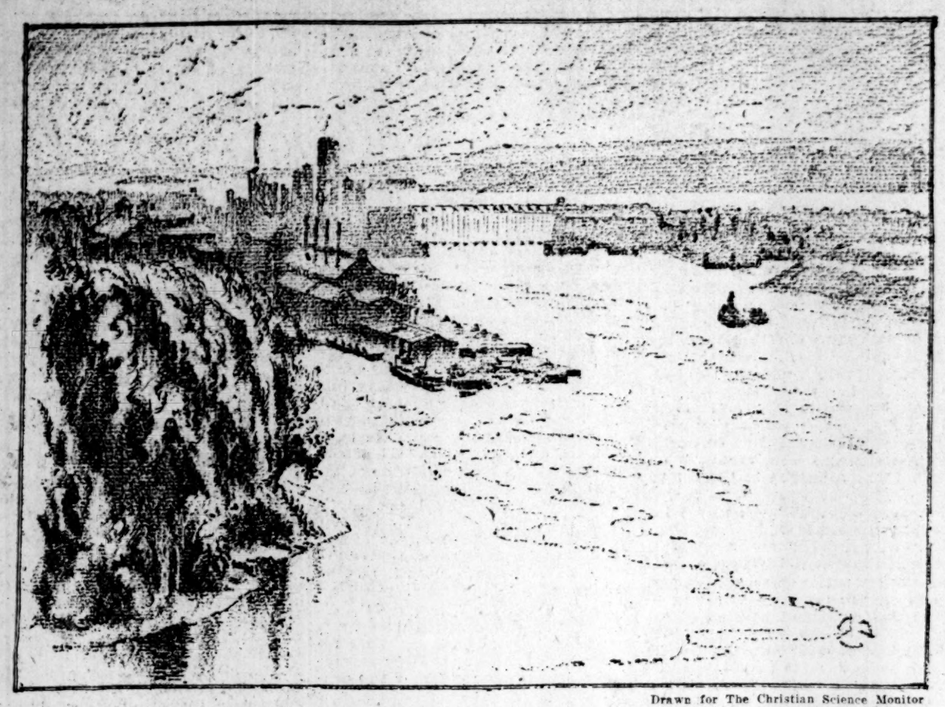
The Master—You realize, of course, that Mr. Whipple is entitled to the last word in the case?

Mr. Krauthoff—He is entitled to that.

The Master—And if you should be allowed at this time to say anything further, he must have an opportunity to answer you.

Mr. Krauthoff—That is entirely agreeable.

The Master—I have seen nothing myself in what Mr. Whipple has urged which I think was not fully open to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Ottawa River from Parliament Hill

A SEAT OF COLONIAL EMPIRE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Under a clear sky and in a brilliant air was emerald green turf beneath the windows, into which the giant elms without all but thrust their branches. Through the lower branches far across the turf was a sunlit street, from which came the ordered rattle of a passing street car. Even the trolleys had a measured and official sound. At the far end of the hotel corridor was a glow of sunny green, a drifting mist of pale green-gold light. A few steps, and one passed through a glazed door and found oneself upon a balcony, far above a great stone terrace, close set about with towering elms. The terrace itself was high above the locks of a great canal, descending tier by tier to meet the broad and splendid sweep of the Ottawa River, flowing in still swiftness, golden in the morning. Upon the farther shore's horizon, blue and far, lay the archæan bulk of the Laurentian hills. Across the ravine, in which lay the locks of the Rideau, rose a tremendous height, deeply green and full of cool shadow. From the sculptured massing of noble foliage there rose against the sky a pair of towers crested with a lace-like fretting of gothic iron whose crowning note was a flagstaff from which floated the superposed crosses of British democracy. Even if one hadn't seen a railroad booklet and a picture postcard or so in time past, one would know that was Parliament Hill, and that the Parliament buildings of Canada were over there. We were in Ottawa.

Though as a city Ottawa is not old, dating back a scant 85 years, there is about its earlier buildings, over the city as a whole, an aspect very suggestive of a people who built to stay, who had no thought but of rooting themselves as deeply as possible, a sense of completeness of achievement with the means at hand, a spirit which, in spite of occasional architectural crudenesses and fantasies, is still manifest of dignity.

The Ottawa policeman, in a rifle brigade uniform of blue black piped with red, bright brass buttons, a sleeveband of vertical red and white stripes denoting official presence on duty, under a brilliantly white helmet with a goldenly polished spike atop, is distinctly military in aspect. Gravely statant, directing traffic, or pacing a beat with measured and military deliberation, in official quietness conscious of responsibility as a unit of empire, he is sui generis.

First Scenes

Nepean Point, Parliament Hill with the legislative buildings, between the two the locks of the Rideau, overlooked by the architectural cliff of the Château Laurier, and the Ottawa River, on whose other side is French Canada, are about the first things one sees upon arrival in the capital of the Dominion. Each by itself is sufficient for a morning's easy contemplation, together with the little points of local color which differentiate Canadian cities and towns each from other with a marked emphasis.

On the Ontario side of the river,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa Towers at evening

perhaps the first thing of sharp distinction noted by an arrival from the American cities is the preponderance of a purely British stock visible in physique and face of those who pass upon the streets. Distinctly English and Scots types, with a definedly Canadian one, which colors and influences the two first, prevail. Here is no smart Jewish type dominant, no perceptible Russian, Greek, Armenian, Polish, Slovak, Italian, or other foreign strain by its millions. Here is more than anywhere else on the American continent, a pure Anglo-Saxon or British strain in its colonial varieties, a strain now in the United States, so statisticians aver, reduced to a minor proportion of the whole. Not to go into political, social, ethnological or economic reasons for it, the type Canadian impresses one as being more clearly fixed and identifiable than is the correspondent type American today.

Not alone noticeable is this. There is another quality, quite apart from the sense of officialdom and parliamentary deliberation which pervades Ottawa, visible in the very walk and gesture of the casual street sweeper. It is the utter lack of insistence in the attitude toward life and the day's business. Everybody moves easily, with a sense of all the time in the world to spare, and yet, too, be it noted, without slackness. One has a sense of business being a means to an end, not an end in itself.

Between the dramatically great drapes of flags facing the arrival platforms in the Union Depot, and the steady sprinkle of khaki, powdered with ribbons and medals upon the streets, to say nothing of groups and meetings here and there, one feels the business now in hand, almost as serious as their setting forth, of receiving back into the accustomed life those who made good Canada's honor against a common foe. At Montreal, the evening before, on the platforms and in the halls of the depot, overflowing into contiguous streets, there had been a succession of waves of khaki, whose crest sometimes was the service cap, most often the Scots bonnet, and to the last a forefoot of swinging kilts and bare knees in place of wound puttees.

Nepean Point

If one is bent upon an open view forthwith, the nearest way to the river is through the park whose glowing turf, closed about with darkly noble elms, faces one across the broad street before the Union Depot's columned front. On the way, in sunny green seclusion one may find the squared bowlder upon the plinth which, vide the bronze tablet it bears, notes the dwelling place and memory of Col. John By, the commander of the corps of Royal Engineers, founder of the Bytown which later became the present capital of the Dominion. Presently is reached Nepean Point, a great open bluff overlooking the Ottawa River. It is parked and ramparted, and walked about. Ranged upon the curve of the height, each upon its platform fringed with creeping grass, rust-pitted and with weather-beaten and decaying tompions far down their grim throats, a battery of guns generations obsolete command the river, in peaceful desuetude now but memorials of the building of empire.

Broad and far below the river spreads a stillness of changing fields of light. Always rising in the flow are those mysterious areas of quiet water, ringed about with light, that hold their fixed place in the swiftest streams, and following the lines of flow are the striæ of foam from the falls of the Chaudiere, a bridge-cobwebbed mist of gold far upstream.

Upstream and across the ravine of the Rideau, to the left, rise forested heights, whose foliation from the water's edge is so dense as to hide entirely the precipitous steeps of rock beneath. From amid the woods upon their crest aspires the distinctive gothicism of the parliamentary library, its flying buttresses radiating amid the summer greenery in pinnacled symmetry, with a cobweb of floriated iron cresting and crowning ridge and spire and central tower.

SHIP QUARTERS ARE MADE INTO HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—A unique residence, built of the pilot house of one boat and the comfortable officers' saloons of another, is now permanently built on Loring Avenue. After having tossed about the seas for years, these nautical parts are now rigidly anchored to a heavy brick foundation.

The house is laid off into four rooms and a bath, the latter having all modern furnishings. The rooms have been heightened, and an entire new floor laid. There is a very spacious dining room, a still larger living room, a kitchen and a bedroom. It is finished with match boards, on the inside.

The living rooms possess the attractive air of a bungalow. Electric lights take the place of the former kerosene lamps, a piano stands where undoubtedly the captain kept his log books. All of the doors are of that typical elongated type, found aboard ship. Gas pipes have been slipped through the holes formerly used for rudder lines, coming from the pilot house. A sturdy chimney supplants the funnel. A little piazza supplies the promenading space, formerly furnished by the decks.

The house was moved to its present site by Charles Tenney of Toronto, the present owner. The parts were taken from the steamers East Hampton and Long Island, both of which were converted from beam trawlers to mine sweepers at the Portland Company wharf. One of these boats supplanted the Diamond Shoal Lightship off Cape Hatteras, for awhile, after it had been sunk by a German U-boat. The house was carried in sections, by means of large trucks.

MEXICAN ARMY SAID TO NUMBER 137,118 MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—The total strength of the federal army in Mexico, according to the Army and Navy Review, an official publication of the Mexican Government, is 137,118. This number includes 17,725 officers of all grades and 119,393 enlisted men, making about seven men for every officer.

This number, according to the Review, does not include as officers the "unrecognized" officers appointed by governors of the various Mexican states or elected by men under them and who are not recognized by the government. In the "unrecognized" class are eight generals of divisions, 53 brigadier-generals, 159 brigadiers, 2133 field officers, 14,108 line officers; total, 16,461.

There are two generals of divisions in the recognized class, 11 brigadier-generals, 843 field officers, 360 line officers; a total of 1264.

NEGROES TO OPEN DEPARTMENT STORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Negroes of St. Louis, headed by Dr. B. G. Shaw, pastor of the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of 4000 members, are now organizing a department store company with a large capital stock. The undertaking is to be formed, owned, and managed by Negroes and will be established in the Negro community center of the city. A large percentage of the $100,000 capital stock to be used has been paid in and the stock is to be increased to about $200,000 before the store is opened, early in 1920.

NORTH DAKOTA ACT CLOSES NEWSPAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota — Although North Dakota's new printing and publication act, confining the publication of official and legal notices of all kinds to one newspaper in each county, has not actually gone into effect, 12 newspaper plants are reported as already closed in anticipation of its operation.

This act, passed by the Sixteenth Assembly in the face of much opposition, places the appointing power in the hands of a state commission of three, two of whose members are of the Non-Partisan League. It provides that not only county commissioners' proceedings, whose publication heretofore has been confined to three legal newspapers, shall be published in the one official organ to be selected by the board, but that all manner of private legal business, bank statements, advertisements for bids from municipal and school bodies, corporation reports, probate notices, and legal services of every description shall be confined to this one newspaper.

[ADJOURNED.]

to your side, at the proper

Krauthoff—If Your Honor will with me for a few minutes, I that I can point it out to you.

Master—Mention the first sub- which you wish to be heard.

Krauthoff—I want to point out, Honor please, his attack upon sistence of the directors of The Church, in view of the—

Master—That is not quite defi- ough; but what is the particu- nt to which you wish to reply?

Krauthoff—I wish to reply to t that there were no directors Mother Church on the 25th January, 1898, in the light of estion in the petition that the ts are directors, in the light idence that was admitted con- y to the effect that there were rs of The Mother Church, and light of the fact that the Deed itself refers to directors of other Church.

Master—I do not see why Gov- Bates did not cover that whole I think he did.

Krauthoff—I desire, also, if Honor please, to devote some at- to the question of whether the were a corporation, with a showing (1) that it is not an in the case; (2) that the ques- whether the directors of the Science Church are bodies similar to deacons and church- is to be determined by the and customs of the Christian denomination, and not by denominations—

Master—That matter I think Bates went over fully. If any additional authorities, you leave to submit them, of

Krauthoff—I desire to call at- to the question of the gift of erty to The Mother Church, ced by the instruments that offered in evidence in this to present the view that, as the trustees of the Publish- iety and the Christian Science The Mother Church, the is the property of The Church; that the trustees are title-holder for the Church as and that being so, the Donor beneficiary, by subsequent ts between the Donor and ficiary, as evidenced by the may modify the Deed of without regard to any reserved in the instrument itself; call- ention in that connection, to that the income is given to other Church in perpetuity; gift of the income is equiva- a gift of the thing itself; and the hands of the Church, it a public charity, but that, as the plaintiffs and the defend- is the property of The Mother

Master—I am sorry that I can- rd that as anything which you sibly be said to be surprised arguments made by the other

Krauthoff—I did not know that limited to being surprised. e to point out, if Your Honor that the terms, objects and of the deed of Jan. 25, 1898, the promotion and extension religion of Christian Science, the principal object; that al of The Mother Church is al element of that religion; no one can promote and ex- religion of Christian Science adhering to and being obedi- Church Manual.

Master—Oh, no; that is not

Krauthoff—We desire to point Your Honor please, the fact Deed of Trust of the 25th of 1898, itself refers to the ex- a director, of a Manual, and urer.

Master—Well, we have all of us that and commented on it time again during the prog- his case.

Krauthoff—If Your Honor desire to refer to the fact Eddy has left the Manual ponent of Christian Science, the exponents of Christian and an integral portion of the thereof; that she has stated rn works that the Church is piece of Christian Science; ly inconsistencies that have ted out in this argument be- Manual and the Deed of the question of the election ; and that upon that the have taken the position that of Directors do not have to elect editors, thus being to the Manual.

Master—I cannot reopen that ent now.

Krauthoff—As to the First Mem- ire to remind the Court that , in her letters, referred to no longer existing, and to g no longer any reason for ence, and treating them as t; that the By-Laws of The Church were accepted by connected with the Church, the plaintiffs are strangers rch, and have no right to the By-Laws of the Church; not correct that the consent Emeritus is required to in her own handwriting, be- being a power coupled with , the Board of Directors the right and power to do the consent of the Pastor

Master—Both sides have been on all that, Mr. Krauthoff.

Krauthoff—I desire to call at- Your Honor please, to the that Mrs. Eddy's super- ed with her passing, with pointing out that her super- the result of Principle, that Principle continues to withstanding her physical and that whatever in her life- ected to do continues after and that in the work of the ience movement Mrs. Eddy that too many centers may t to no center; that it was have one central control- ing, and that no other sys- tem of government can be applied to the Christian Science movement.

The Master—Whether there was a central controlling authority or not, for the purposes of this case, has got to be determined by the laws of Massachusetts.

Mr. Krauthoff—And may I be heard a moment on that?

The Master—No, sir; I do not care to hear anything further upon that at present.

Mr. Krauthoff—And in respect to one remark that Mr. Whipple made, the blackening of Mr. Rowlands' character: we have no desire to be understood as having in any way blackened Mr. Rowlands' character. He took the position with reference to the Church Manual which the Board of Directors thought was detrimental to the religion of Christian Science. Whether that position is true, or correct, the Court, of course, will have to pass upon. That is the issue which we have tendered, coupled with the statement of his absence from Boston.

I appreciate Your Honor's courtesy in permitting me to state what it was that I desired to speak to you about.

The Master—In indicating to me the subjects which you desired to be heard further on, Mr. Krauthoff, you have taken the opportunity, to a considerable extent, to state your views. That gives Mr. Whipple the right to reply, if he desires.

Mr. Whipple—I do not, if Your Honor please. I think that everything that Mr. Krauthoff has mentioned has been covered, and fully covered—I would not venture to say that it was better covered—by the statement of the counsel who preceded him, because Mr. Krauthoff's statement was very concise.

The Master—Then we may consider the arguments closed, with this reservation, that there are certain briefs, or supplemental briefs, to be presented. And within what time?

Mr. Whipple—We have never seen the defendants' brief. We did not prepare a brief, as we stated to Your Honor. We thought that it would be helpful to have Requests.

The Master—You rest on the Requests for Rulings and Findings?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, the Requests for Rulings and the Requests for Findings, in which we have indicated our views, without what would usually be called argument. That we gave to the defendants. We intended to give it to them at the time that Governor Bates began his argument. It was a few minutes later, but it was in their possession for a couple of days before the argument was closed. We have not seen your brief yet, Governor. What is your thought about when you would like to file it?

Mr. Bates—May it please the Court, the brief of Mr. Whipple, which is a request for rulings, and also a brief, was handed to us, as he says, on the first day of the argument, but of course I had no opportunity to examine it before the argument. The brief of Mr. Dittemore was handed to us yesterday afternoon, at the close of the hearing. A large part of the argument by the counsel who represented Mr. Dittemore, and also by the counsel who represented the trustees, has been based on issues which are not set up in their pleadings; in other words, they have added to the issues of their pleadings very largely. But with the understanding, as I have understood, that they were intending to amend their pleadings so as to make those issues before Your Honor. I have stated that probably we would not object to those amendments when they were shown to us, and assuming that we would be given proper time to file an answer to those amendments. In view of the fact, however, that so much of their arguments has been on these issues which are still undefined, so far as their pleadings are concerned, we would like to file our brief after having seen their amendments. I assume that they themselves may want to file a supplemental brief in connection with it.

The Master—Suppose you indicate to me as a specimen one of those issues?

Mr. Bates—All the issues, as I understand, relating to the legality of the organization of this Church and the present status of the Board of Directors are now in issue, whereas under their original pleadings they are all admitted, and we admitted them. They are set forth, and we admitted them, and therefore we were not under any obligation to prove them.

Mr. Whipple—If you will pardon me, Governor, we said "for the time being" and we supposed that the directors were directors for the time being.

Mr. Bates—Yes. Now, do I understand that you claim—

Mr. Whipple—Now, the only thing that we change is this, that we very much fear that they were not directors for the time being, even, that is, Church directors.

The Master—Yes; I understand that you wish to amend your pleadings, and wish a certain number of days in which to do it.

Mr. Bates—Now, we want to expedite this matter as far as possible, and I will say that we do not wish to cite any authorities except such as are cited in the argument, but if there are any others we will advise the counsel as quickly as possible.

As to the points which they now raise, however, which were not covered by our brief, not being in their original bill, or not being issues under their original bill—as to those we wish to file a brief when we have found out what their amendment is, but I think that we can have it so far advanced that it can be filed at practically the same time that their amendment is filed.

The Master—Do not the pleadings fully raise the issue whether the directors had the power or not to pass a vote to expel the trustees?

Mr. Bates—Well, they raise the question as to whether or not the directors had the power, but they do not raise the question as to whether or not these are the directors, and they do not raise the question that Mr. Whipple now raises, as to whether or not they have ever been the directors of this Church. If they do, then there is no necessity for his amending his bill. I have understood all the counsel, and Your Honor, to agree that, in order to present these issues, they should amend their bill, and that they should have a week in which to do it. They asked for it: I did not.

The Master—I hardly think that I have ever said, or agreed, that the bill needed amendment.

Mr. Bates—If I misunderstood you in that, Your Honor, I withdraw that suggestion. It was talked over before Your Honor.

The Master—Yes. I understood that the plaintiffs indicated to us that perhaps they might want to amend; but whether they really want to or not they have not, so far as I have heard, yet told us.

Mr. Thompson—Why, the situation is very simple and very usual. Here is a case involving an amount of documentary evidence unknown to us at least, and I assume that some of it was unknown to the trustees, because it was in the possession of the directors before we started, and important issues are set out in the pleadings that have not been altered a hair's breadth. Two subordinate issues have become manifest, to the great surprise of the parties, by evidence produced by Governor Bates' clients. One is the validity of the present by-law, Article I, Section 5, whether it should be in its present form, or as it was in the twenty-eighth edition; the other is about the relation of the trustees under the deed, that is, the deed directors, to the so-called by-law directors. Now, I thought that perhaps if I had known before this started just what the evidence was going to show, I should have altered the emphasis in one part of the answer, and set up that distinction between those two classes of directors. There is nothing new about it.

The Master—Without going into any great amount of talk about it, are you prepared to say now whether you do or do not want to amend your pleadings? Mr. Krauthoff and Governor Bates naturally want to know and are entitled to know that.

Mr. Thompson—I think that it would be safer and more prudent, on those two matters, but they are not matters requiring the expenditure of any great amount of time on a brief; they were developed by the evidence, and it was manifest at the time that they were to be a subject of argument.

The Master—That may or may not be, but we have got to begin at the beginning, and the question is whether you want to amend.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, I would like to amend.

The Master—And we might refer back a little further, to the matter of the replication: I do not know whether you have settled it: I do not know whether any replication ever has been filed, or whether it needs to be.

Mr. Whipple—We, if Your Honor please, wish to file a replication.

The Master—You do. I do not know whether you have filed one or not?

Mr. Thompson—No, I do not think so. We shall wish to do so.

Mr. Whipple—We shall probably amend slightly, but we will submit the amendment by Monday next, possibly tomorrow, but tomorrow is a rather short day.

The Master—You expect to amend; Mr. Thompson expects to amend.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—And you will submit those amendments by Monday?

Mr. Thompson—No, sir, for I do not want to amend twice. I do not want to amend until I see what Mr. Whipple sets up, because I have got to answer that. If he will let me see what he is going to put into this amended bill, I will answer that, plus this other paper, and do it all in one document.

The Master—And then Governor Bates and Mr. Krauthoff will want a day or two, probably.

Mr. Bates—I think that we can file our amended answer, which will be necessitated, probably, by their amended bill—I think that we can file that, with our brief, within 24 hours of the time when we know what their amended bill is to be.

The Master—Then you ought to get those filed very early next week.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Perhaps you will both make an extra carbon of what you file and let me have it.

Mr. Bates—Certainly.

The Master—I may be absent a few days next week, but if you send it down to my office it will be taken care of there.

Mr. Thompson—Then there was the question of agreement to the motion to alter the rule to the Master. I have heard nothing said about that. Governor Bates was to draw it, I understood.

The Master—Oh, yes.

Mr. Bates—We are agreeable to that, Your Honor, and we will draw it if Mr. Thompson desires. He is the one who has urged it, but if he desires we will draw it. We would try to have it submitted by the time Your Honor gets back, at any rate.

The Master—Do you think that is necessary?

Mr. Bates—I am not at all sure that it is.

The Master—Of course, it makes an extra complication, perhaps, in the papers. Do you really think it is going to do us any real good? I am not anxious to have any more power of decision here than the rule gives me as it stands.

Mr. Thompson—I think it would be in the interests of everybody concerned to have the other form of rule adopted. I thought so at the outset and urged it upon the Court, and I still think so. I think that it is extremely desirable that every limitation should be removed and Your Honor should have the broadest power that a court of equity is familiar with in deciding this case. I still believe that it is very much in the interest of everybody. It is one of the few things that I think is equally beneficial to all concerned.

The Master—I have partly foreseen that under the existing rule I might be in doubt a good deal as to what it was open to me to find and what not, and that I might have to resort to the alternative which I spoke of: If it is open to me, I find thus and so.

Mr. Thompson—Certainly. I think, Your Honor, unquestionably, unless that rule is changed, you cannot that I can see—perhaps it is possible but I do not see how it can be done—draw a report without a great number of alternative findings, "If this is the theory of the law, then I find the facts so and so," and so on; whereas if you have the simpler and more sweeping form you can drive straight at the heart of this problem, eliminating all immaterialities, and decide this case.

The Master—Oh, no, no; that I cannot do.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir, you can, under the rule as I suggested; your rulings of law will be open to revision but your findings of fact will not.

The Master—I am still only making a master's report—

Mr. Thompson—Oh, certainly, I understand that.

The Master— —which may or may not be confirmed by the Court, when it gets before the Court.

Mr. Streeter—Why can't we get this all disposed of if the Governor will make the draft of the agreement and submit it to Mr. Thompson and Mr. Whipple on Monday, and have it all signed and disposed of?

Mr. Thompson—I think it is a great deal better to do that tomorrow. It can be done in half an hour—it can be done in 15 minutes. It is a document that requires no elaboration at all. Anybody familiar with equity practice can draw it in 10 minutes. I could dictate it to the stenographer as I stand here.

Mr. Whipple—Governor, why not intrust it to Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Bates—I have no objection.

Mr. Whipple—Then at 10 o'clock tomorrow we ought to be able to have the draft so we can sign it.

Mr. Bates—It is Mr. Thompson who is anxious to have it; I think he should draw it.

Mr. Whipple—I think so.

Mr. Thompson—Let us get it straight on the record. You suggested it originally. I thought it was one of the few good suggestions you made, and I heartily concurred in it, and still do.

Mr. Bates—I never suggested changing the rule. I suggested I was perfectly willing His Honor should make such rulings as he desired. Since then you have been trying to pin it on to me.

Mr. Whipple—I think it is possible, not inconceivable, at least, but very unlikely, that we might want to add further suggestions after we see the Governor's brief. They are working on it so hard that we are led to believe there may be something in it that we want to reply to.

Mr. Bates—We have no objection to your making any reply that you please, as far as we are concerned.

Mr. Whipple—Thank you, Governor.

The Master—It is understood that both sides then have a right to reply to suggestions in the other's brief, in writing.

Mr. Whipple—Well, ours is in—our brief is in. I have no objection, as I have stated before, to any fair comment upon our brief. If there is anything in it that can be criticized as a result of legal ingenuity, why, I have no objection to its being done.

Mr. Thompson—We have filed a brief, and I should like to know whether there is any reply going to be filed to it, and, if so, what the time limit is. The Governor has had it at least one day, and I have received no brief at all from him, nothing but these requests for rulings. Now, is he to be allowed to reply to our brief? If so, when is the time to expire?

Mr. Whipple—He said next Tuesday.

The Master—Can you agree on a limit?

Mr. Bates—I think I stated the situation; I supposed that everybody understood it. I understood it was agreeable to Your Honor that within 24 hours of the time that they will let us know what their amended pleadings are, we will not only file our amended answer but we will also file our brief to cover their amended pleadings and all.

The Master—In both cases?

Mr. Bates—Certainly.

The Master—Well, if that is fully understood, you cannot expect anything better than that.

Mr. Thompson—That applies to our case as well as Mr. Whipple's.

Mr. Bates—Yes.

The Master—What did we say about a date? Didn't we fix a date about something?

Mr. Thompson—We did. We were trying to fix a date for the filing of these pleadings. We didn't succeed very well. I think we have done it more effectually now than we did then.

The Master—Yes. One further word, perhaps, about the exhibits in the case. I think the best way will be for each side to retain its own exhibits in its own custody. Such of them as are not in the record, and I may desire to look at hereafter, I will apply to the parties for them. Will that be satisfactory?

Mr. Bates—Entirely.

The Master—Then each will be sure that its own exhibits are safe. Nothing remains, then, I suppose, except to adjourn for the present. Before we do so perhaps I may be permitted to say that I have enjoyed these hearings, lengthy as they have been, and I have enjoyed listening to each and every one of the counsel who have addressed me in connection with them.

Mr. Bates—I will say, Your Honor, while I do not assume and would not assume to speak for any of the other counsel, I know nevertheless that I am speaking for once in agreement with them when I say that we have all greatly appreciated the courtesy and patience with which Your Honor has listened to this long case.

Mr. Whipple—The Governor always states those things very gracefully, and we cannot do more than to express our accordance with his graceful expression of appreciation.

Mr. Thompson—In which we join also.

EAL MADE TO ENDS OF CHINA

of United States Urged Write to Their Senators in pport of Recommendation Restoration of Shantung

to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

YORK, New York—The China of America is urging all of China to write to their sen- Washington in support of the endation made by the United Senate's Committee on Foreign that Shantung be restored its lawful owner.

same time, in order that the people may know the facts Shantung controversy from a standpoint, the society has ublic a statement prepared by Hua Huang, president of the Students Alliance. The state- reviews the whole question and :

United States won the affec- regard and confidence of China act of justice and common hon- the Boxer indemnity matter other friendly acts. We are ruggling heroically, in spite of intrigue and opposition, to h and maintain a 'government people, by the people, for the in the Orient. We desire only a square deal and a fair op- . If Japan must have Kiao- the valuable economic rights tung, and China is to be forced upon the military path to re- lands, freedom, and independ- t it be said at least that the of Washington and Lincoln stain its hands with the life- a sister republic."

to People

statement, addressed to the of the United States, says: the earnest hope of the Students Alliance that the States Senate refuse to ratify 156, 157, and 158 of the Paris treaty, the part purporting to Kiaochow and the valuable eco- rights in Shantung from China them to Japan. Will you help your influence to that end? declared war against Ger- Aug. 14, 1917. That act legally all treaties with Germany, sessions of railroads and mines tung province and the 99 year Kiaochow. The titles reverted tely and absolutely to China, ich country they had been ex- by Prussian force. Official these facts was given by strict accordance with inter- law and was duly acknowl- by the great powers, including The Peace Conference had no al or legal right to deprive these things than it has to lifornia from the United States it to Japan. As the United asked China to declare war Germany, how can your coun- honorably help despoil China ally ratifying this grossly unjust and offensive treaty ?

League of Nations

American Peace Mission does pt to justify this spoliation of trusting friend and war- of the United States, on r legal grounds. The only rea- is that it was necessary 'to League of Nations.' Japan 't help form a League of hich given outright and un- ally everything Germany had is the Shantung Province. st have the right to oppress 36,000,000 people of a dif- ce against their expressed to dominate the most impor- sacred Province of China, the Chinese civilization and the of Confucius, the hallowed shrine of 400,000,000 Chinese. Is that self-determination? Is that justice? Is it a safe and wise action? It is as if the peace conference had decided to return Palestine, the birthplace of Christ and the sacred shrine of the Christian world, to the possession of the moslem Turks. Of course it will cause war, just as when France was robbed of Alsace-Lorraine: 400,000,000 liberty-loving people will not forever submit to cruel oppression and dishonest exploitation by an irresponsible, autocratic government dominated by the military caste of Japan.

Bribing of Japan

"If the bribing of Japan to support the League of Nations could be morally justified, would it not have been more just and honest to give her something belonging to the United States instead of the acknowledged property of America's confiding friend



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's strangle-hold on Peking

Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. According to declarations of Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of China, in his testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States, Japan, since 1914, has made the following expansions of its holdings in China: It has extended to 99 years its leases of Port Arthur and Kiaochow and of railroads in those vicinities; has acquired important rights in the Yangtse Valley, in particular making the Hangyepin Iron & Steel Company a Sino-Japanese concern; has secured the Talyeh iron mines, from which most of the ore is obtained for two Japanese iron works; has exacted China's promise not to develop or give another country the right to develop docks and harbors at Fukien, opposite Formosa; has taken over a railroad and acquired rights of residence and of owning farm lands in Manchuria and Mongolia; has come into control of six mining districts in Manchuria and three in Kirin, and has secured the right to connect the Kirin-Changchun Railroad with the Korean border and to extend it west to Chaoyang, in Mongolia. These railroads, Dr. Ferguson says, are of strategic but not of commercial value.

and war-associate, China? We cannot believe the American Senate or people will desert China in this supreme crisis and morally outrage and offend 400,000,000 Chinese by officially sanctioning this crime against humanity and justice.

"Japan boasts that she always scrupulously keeps her treaties inviolate. But again and again her treaties with other countries have been shamelessly broken and treated as 'scraps of paper.' Japan, whose officers were largely trained in Germany, is the Prussia of the East."

EMPLOYMENT DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—M. L. Shipman, State Commissioner of Labor and Printing, has been appointed Federal Director of Employment for North Carolina. Commissioner Shipman will serve as a dollar-a-year man. It is the hope of the commissioner to coordinate federal and state agencies in directing the Labor forces of North Carolina.

WITHOUT LAW FOR TRADE RESTRAINT

California Attorney-General Says the 1909 Legislature Practically Nullified the Cartwright Act by Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"California is without a law under which combinations in restraint of trade, except in particular cases, can be adequately and effectively dealt with," says U. S. Webb, Attorney-General of California, in a letter to Governor Stephens dealing with the question of state laws to combat profiteering and extortion in the prices of foods and other products. The Attorney-General points out that the Cartwright Law, which was "a fairly effective and enforceable measure" in its original form, was amended by the Legislature of 1909, "apparently with the purpose of killing its usefulness and that through such amendment this purpose was in a large degree accomplished."

"In considering this subject it must be remembered that the great concerns which so largely dominate trade in the United States are not located on the Pacific coast, but in the middle west and on the Atlantic coast," says the Attorney-General. "The price of meat and meat products, and various other food commodities, is fixed by and through a combination of packers, whose activities center in Chicago, while the price of the greater portion of other necessaries of life, including clothing, shoes, etc., is fixed upon the Atlantic coast. It is generally true that in California the price is here fixed upon such commodities only as are produced and consumed in this State."

In discussing the question of competition, the Attorney-General says: "The law of supply and demand no longer obtains, for the demand is controlled by manipulation of the supply."

The most effective weapon that California has with which to deal with the situation, according to the Attorney-General, lies in the powers of the state market director. In this connection he says:

"It is claimed that large quantities of food and other commodities ready for market are stored in warehouses and cold storage plants, and this has been assigned as a contributing cause of this evil. Ample authority to ascertain the kind, character, and quantity of commodities so stored and withheld from market is vested in the market director of this State by Section 15 of the act adopted by the Legislature and approved by you in June, 1917.

"There is, however, no law in this State prohibiting such storage of commodities, or compelling their withdrawal and sale within a specified time. If an investigation should disclose that commodities of the character indicated are being withheld from market, it would be within the province of the legislative department to enact a law limiting the time for which such commodities could be so withheld from the market."

EXTENSION COURSE TOPICS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Many subjects along general academic lines are announced by the Commission on Extension Courses representing universities in and near Boston, Massachusetts. Professor Andrews of Tufts will give a course on "National Development and International Relations of the United States of America"; Professor Haskins of Harvard will lecture on "French History and Civilization"; Professor Carver of Harvard offers a course on "Programs of Social Reconstruction," and Dr. Lincoln of Harvard on "Labor Problems." Professor Copeland of Harvard will give a series of lectures on "Sir Walter Scott," and Professor Black of Boston University will lecture on the "History of English Literature."

Courses of particular interest to teachers are offered by Professors Dearborn and Holmes of Harvard and Professor Wilde of Boston University. The usual courses in English composition, French, Spanish, fine arts, and appreciation of music will be given by the same instructors as last year. The Teachers' School of Science in connection with the Commission on Extension Courses offers courses in botany, geography, geology, and zoology. Many of the courses will begin during the week of Sept. 22, and registration should be completed as soon as possible.

ONE BIG UNION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DUQUOIN, Illinois—The 14,000 miners of the Duquoin sub-district have sent, through their officials, a telegram to Frank Farrington, head of the Illinois miners, assuring him of their loyalty to the cause of unionism, as embodied in the present miner's union constitution. The message says that miners of the district will not tolerate attempts to supplant the present organization with the One Big Union.

PROHIBITION PARTY ACTIVITY REVIEWED

Chairman of the National Committee Says It Has Been the Champion of Abstract Righteousness for a Half a Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"There is a phase of work which has been accomplished by the Prohibition Party through the years that few people realize," declares Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, in a statement reviewing some of the party activities aside from its political campaigns.

"The average person in reviewing its history thinks of it merely as the champion of the party method," he says, "when, as a matter of fact, it has been the champion of abstract righteousness in every contest, partisan or non-partisan, local, state, or national, for half a century.

"It was the first organization, along with the Good Templars, to declare for the complete annihilation of the beverage liquor traffic. While others were advocating high license, precinct option, county option, and at the same time voting for state and national candidates who were indifferent to the whole prohibition movement, the Prohibition Party adherents were sounding aloud the slogan of national prohibition and were supporting only candidates, local, state, and national, who were pledged to its principle.

"For many years its cause was unpopular. The word 'prohibition' was treated with contempt and ridicule, so much so that some other temperance organizations avoided the use of the term, preferring to express in some other language their opposition to the rum traffic. Today, however, the term 'national prohibition' is as popular as it was unpopular 10 years ago. The expression is now eagerly spoken and written by those who at one time regarded it as the better policy to avoid its use.

"The Prohibition Party has done more than to nominate tickets and elect men to office. It has set the standards in campaigns, the past six years, which have made America dry. It was first to foresee the coming landslide of public opinion regarding the prohibition issue and to grasp the golden opportunity of conducting campaigns for state-wide instead of county-wide prohibition.

"The Prohibition Party was the first to sound as a slogan, in March, 1918, 'War prohibition in this session of Congress and ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment within 12 months.' It used every bit of its energy and organization ability to effect its purpose. It reached more than 1,000,000 homes with its regular organ. It communicated with more than 12,000 newspapers, nearly 100,000 ministers, thousands of chambers of commerce, commercial clubs, and other influential individuals and bodies, its one purpose being to serve as an indispensable factor in the securing of war-time prohibition and the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, within a year after its submission."

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK, New York—The income account of the Mexican Telegraph Company for the six months ended June 30, 1919, shows: Gross revenue $940,854; operating expenses $372,719; net earnings $568,135; other income $142,660; total income $710,795; federal taxes $106,558; net income $604,237.

REFUGEES ARRIVE AT NEW ORLEANS

Sixty-Five Come From La Ceiba —Honduran Revolution Reported Apparently at an End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Sixty-five refugees from the revolution in Honduras reached this port yesterday on the steamship La Ceiba from the port of La Ceiba. Joaquin J. Alvarado, collector of customs at La Ceiba, in the administration of that city under President Francisco Bertrand, was a passenger, and reported the revolution apparently ended, though he said United States Marines have been landed at La Ceiba and at Puerto Cortez.

Mr. Alvarado said: "Bertrand has left Honduras, and the capital, Tegucigalpi, is in the hands of Gen. Rafael Lopez. Gutierrez, who is field commander of the revolution of Alberto Membreno Bertrand, left Roltan, a small port on the north coast of Honduras, in a sailing vessel bound for Mexico and will probably land at Puerto Mexico or Fontera. He plans to come to the United States to live."

RIGHT THINKING
Naturally results in
Right living

And, to live right one is aided by apparel that is right.

Apparel
For Men and Boys

is here in right styles and at prices that are right.

Harris & Frank (INC.)
Spring Street near Fifth
LOS ANGELES
Outfitters of Dependability

Desmond's

An Exclusive Men's and Boys' Store With a Shop for Women

LOS ANGELES
Spring, near Sixth

CAPITOL FLOUR
A Home Product for Home Use
When you want a Good Pure Flour be sure and ask for
CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR
You will not be disappointed.
THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

Bullock's
Los Angeles

"Shadoette"

Weave of the morning shadows—
Tones of the afterglow—
Texture to float across one's vision as the sunbeams drift upon light—
Threads of Italian silk—drawn fine and doubled for Friendship's —then loomed by master craftsmen—
Such is "Shadoette"—as it is to be found in Los Angeles at Bullock's only—
In 150 shades for Blouses, Afternoon, Evening, Street and Business Dresses—for Underwear and Motor Veils—
A dream fabric diverse in its inspirations as it is glorious in its —and attractive in its price—$1.85 yard—

Order by Mail from Bullock's, Los Angeles
Parcel Post prepaid to points in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah.



Introducing Our New Fur Department!

— This year Milady is not asking, "Shall I have furs," but instead, "Just what kind and style fur shall I buy?"

— Our new department of furs displays practically all the popular as well as many of the rare pelts; a wide range of models, artistically designed, and priced moderately.

— Your selection of a becoming, beautiful piece, should therefore be a simple matter.

ARTHUR LETTS
The Broadway Department Store
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

J. W. Robinson Co.
SEVENTH AND GRAND, LOS ANGELES, CAL.



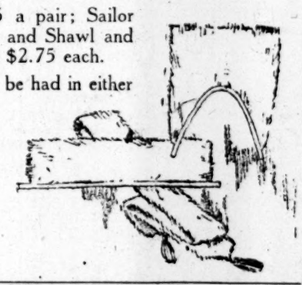
Separate Angora Collars and Cuffs for Sweaters

A new and different appearance can be given to any Sweater or Jersey Coat by using our Angora Sets or separate Collars.

It is a New Idea much in vogue in California.

Cuffs are $1.75 a pair; Sailor Collars are $2.50; and Shawl and Tuxedo Collars are $2.75 each.

All of them may be had in either White or Tan.



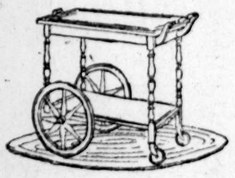
Sent postpaid to all points in Arizona, Nevada, California, Utah and New Mexico.

With orders from other States please add 10c postage.

Third Floor

Hickey-Freeman — Knox Hats — Mark Cross Agency
Michaels-Stern — Perrins Gloves — Likly Luggage
Society Brand Clothing — Manhattan Shirts — Hartmann Trunks

Mullen & Bluett
BROADWAY at SIXTH
Los Angeles



The Pride of the Hostess

is the charming little serving wagon, because of its dignity and daintiness in its round of service.

Removable trays, accommodating little shelves. Also, the drop-leaf design which can be made into a table, and they are all noiseless!

Barker Bros.
ESTABLISHED 1880
Furnishers of Better Homes
724-738 South Broadway
LOS ANGELES



Ultra small gem set platinum watches for wrist and pendant wear—advance showing

FEAGANS & CO.
Gems, Jewels, Watches, Clocks Silver, Stationery
218 WEST FIFTH STREET
Alexandria Hotel Building
Los Angeles, Calif.
(812)



Harry Fink & Company
633-637 S. BROADWAY · LOS ANGELES
Apparel for women and misses exclusively—one of California's Smartest Shops For Women



Men's Wilshire Master-Tailored Clothes

—Men adopt these suits as their own for they appeal to their sense of the practical —for style, durability and good tailoring.



Corner Eighth and Hill Sts.

—The newly enlarged men's department has moved to new quarters on Eighth and Hill Sts.—The Boys' Store is conveniently adjacent.

—A complete store for men and boys

Hamburger's
ESTABLISHED 1881
Los Angeles, California

VILLE DE PARIS
SEVENTH AT OLIVE
B.H.DYAS
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DRY GOODS
Wearing Apparel

Mail Orders
This thoroughly equipped department fills your orders and ships them the same day that they are received, all subject to your approval.

YOUNG'S MARKET

Highest Quality Eatables

Just Prices—Service
Seven Stores
Los Angeles, Cal.

The KNABE AMPICO
Reproducing Piano



repeats an artist's playing with the fidelity of the artist's own encore.
PUBLIC RECITALS DAILY
Fitzgerald Music Co.
727-729 So. Hill St.,
LOS ANGELES, U. S. A.

INNES SHOE CO.
642 SO. BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES
Moderation in every detail



Monthly Style Bulletin
Sent on request



Wetherby Kayser Shoe Co.
416 WEST 7TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Laird-Schober Shoes for Women
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

Krystal
Ladies' Tailors
636 South Broadway
LOS ANGELES

D. S. PURDIE
F. E. PATTEN
MAIN 1541
F 2738
D. S. Purdie & Co.
FLORISTS
212 West Fourth Street
LOS ANGELES
Florists Telegraph Delivery

NEW FURRIERS
IN LOS ANGELES
with many years European experience, prepared to take orders for new garments, also to remodel into the latest styles at reasonable prices; first-class workmanship from beginning to finish.
Shop Upstairs and Save Money
Fifth Floor, Brack Shops
KADLEC & KOLSTOLNY
Tel. Pico 2892

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital $1,500,000
Resources $22,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits $740,000

Business Rentals Collected
Main 1238
BUSINESS LEASES
FREE INSURANCE CARE OF PROPERTY
METCALF & RYAN
625 SOUTH SPRING ST.
SECOND FLOOR
MORTGAGE GUARANTEE BUILDING
Property Cared For
A 1238
LOS ANGELES



Darling's Shop
FLOWERS FOR HER
The Shop Beautiful—308 West Sixth Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephone 62026—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

SOCIETY STATIONERY
FILING CABINETS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES
ENVELOPE MFG.
SUPER QUALITY PRINTING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING
COLOR LABEL PTG.
Neuner Company
817-19-21 S. LOS ANGELES ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ANCIAL WORLD FFAIRS REVIEWED

Difficulty Encountered in Analyzing the Present Busi- and Financial Situation— Stock Market Gyrations

k market operators and business generally find it exceedingly cult to size up the financial and rial situation. There are two sides to be considered. The side contains much that is favor- and the other much that is un- able to business. The Labor is giving much concern, and it which constitutes the most seri- of the unfavorable conditions, foreign exchange situation eventu- will be adjusted, and although it present hampering international it is believed that it will not be until the rather knotty problem been solved.

re is much to be said on the ctive side. In fact it is thought favorable conditions far outweigh nfavorable and that when this is realized business again will go od. The fact that the building ry has suddenly awakened, and construction is going forward great rush is taken to indicate eral betterment in all lines.

Market Gyrations

k market fluctuations have been and very erratic. They have re- the uncertainties existing in rial and financial affairs to a rge extent. It is said that many erests have taken their profits t speculators have largely been nsible for the irregular gyra- of stocks recently. There has so much money available for tion in the hands of people who speculated before that the pro- ls find it difficult to analyze uation. This may account for dden and forced covering of at times. The threatened strike steel workers on Sept. 22 an- on Wednesday, when the mar- re closed, caused a very sharp the following day.

eign exchanges turned weak once France and marks reached new ords. The further break in strian and German marks was ced. There has been consid- speculative interest in this ex- recently.

Credits

foreign credit situation, still comprehensive treatment, one element of progress in the sage of the Edge bill author- foreign banking corporations Reserve Board supervision. If inistered it may develop con- banking interest and partici- Meanwhile, a good many ex- are understood to be safe- themselves against exchange ions by making terms which for long-term credits payable

from such general exchange is the special provision otiated in the case of Belgium European nation to receive ce assistance here—through m of a proposed additional 00 loan, this time in the shape r bonds as proposed or else as desired. Meanwhile an credit item in the case of is reported in the matter of 00 of locomotives said to be otiation, with payments pro- five-year dollar notes.

Finances

end of July, the French Gov- owed the Bank of France 00,000 on straight advances ring the war. Although loans mainly responsible for in- the bank's circulation from 00,000 before the war to the amount of $7,000,000,000, they bled the government to effect erable saving of interest, as has made a charge of only t on them. But even this was the gross rate, as certain de- have been made, which not charge down to .85½ per to the end of 1917, and to .48 during 1918. The total ad- the government was consider- ater than the figure men- ove, as up to the end of 1918 repaid $1,770,000,000, chiefly ceeds of public loans. In 1918, it turned over to the redit of $200,000,000 advanced nited States Treasury, which as a reserve fund in stabiliz- exchange. According to an t entered into by the bank overnment in 1911, later con- legal enactment, the former provide the government with 00 in case of war to enable the expenses of mobilization. unt was speedily exhausted outbreak of the European and the French Parliament sively raised the authorized the bank's advances until it e at $5,400,000,000.

Needs Credit

rman Government is endeav- negotiate with large New s for the sale in the United several million dollars' German Government treas- A prominent institution ached by a representative of with this proposition. is desirous of purchasing and other commodities in States on a large scale, ning to sell these bills in n market, so that the pro- t be used for the much- mmodities.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	85¼	88½	85¼	87⅞
Am Can	54½	54⅞	54⅛	54⅜
Am Car & Fdry	135¼	135⅞	135	135¼
Am Int Corp	103⅞	105½	103⅞	104⅛
Am Loco	*100	100½	98	98⅛
Am Smelters	76¾	77⅝	76¾	77
Am Sugar	127	130¾	127	129⅛
Am T & T	101¼	101¼	100¾	101⅛
Am Woolen	119	121½	119	119⅛
Anaconda	68½	68½	67⅝	67¾
Atchison	90⅛	90⅜	90	90
Atl, G & W	160	160	159¾	160
Bald Loco	128½	130½	127½	127¾
B & O	40⅛	40⅜	40	40⅜
Beth Steel B	91	91½	90¾	91½
B R T	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝
Can Pacific	151	151	151	151
Cent Leather	100⅝	100⅝	99⅛	99⅛
Chandler	287	287	286½	286½
C M & St P	42½	42½	42½	42½
Chino	44½	44½	44⅜	44⅜
Corn Prods	86½	87⅝	86	86¼
Crucible Steel	184½	184½	180	183½
Cuba Cane	32	34½	32	34¼
Cuba Cane pfd	79⅛	80⅝	79⅛	80⅝
Endicott-John	102	102	102	102
Erie	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Gen Electric	167⅛	167⅛	166⅜	166½
Gen Motors	235½	238¼	235½	236
Goodrich	82	83	80¾	81½
Inspiration	60⅞	60⅞	60⅛	60⅛
Kennecott	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35½
Marine	60¼	61	59¾	60
Marine pfd	120¾	121⅞	120½	120⅝
Max Motor	47½	48	47¼	47⅝
Mex Pet	205½	211⅞	205½	206½
Midvale	51	51⅝	51	51⅝
Mo Pacific	27	27⅞	27	27⅝
N Y Central	72	72	71	71¾
N Y, N H & H	31	31	31	31
No Pacific	86⅜	86½	86¼	86¼
Pan-Am Pet	120	123⅝	120	121½
Penn	43¼	43¼	43	43
Pierce-Arrow	58¾	58⅞	57	57⅛
Reading	78	78¼	78	78
Rep I & Stl	91⅞	92	90¾	91¾
Roy Dut of N Y	96	99½	96	98
Sinclair	60⅛	61¾	60	60⅛
So Pacific	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
So Railway	25	25	24¾	24¾
Studebaker	116	117⅜	115⅝	115¾
Texas Co	261	267½	264	266½
Texas & Pac	49¼	49¾	48¾	49
Trans Oil	57⅛	58	57⅛	57⅝
Un Pacific	121¼	121¼	121	121
U S Food Prods	82⅞	82⅞	81¾	82
†U S Rubber	115	115	113	113¼
U S Steel	104½	104⅝	103¼	104
Utah Copper	86⅜	86⅝	85½	85¾
Westinghouse	54⅞	54⅞	54	54⅞
Willys-Over	33¼	33¼	32⅞	33

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	100.00	100.00	99.96	99.98
Lib 1st 4s	94.84	94.90	94.80	94.90
Lib 2d 4s	93.16	93.20	93.10	93.18
Lib 1st 4¼s	95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30
Lib 2d 4¼s	93.28	93.28	93.14	93.24
Lib 3d 4¼s	95.26	95.26	95.18	95.24
Lib 4th 4¼s	93.36	93.36	93.16	93.22
Victory 4¾s	99.72	99.82	99.66	99.82
Victory 3¾s	99.72	99.76	99.72	99.76

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	99⅛	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛
City of Bordeaux 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of Paris 6s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Un King 5½s, 1921	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

		Adv.	Dec.
Am Tel	101¼	¾	..
A A Ch com	*96¼	..	..
Am Wool com	*119¼	2⅜	..
Am Bosch Mag	*112	..	..
Am Zinc	22⅜b	..	..
Am Zinc pfd	58½b	..	..
Arizona Com	15	..	..
Booth Fish	17¾b	..	..
Boston Elev	66	..	1
Boston & Me	32	1	..
Butte & Sup	*26	..	½
Cal & Arizona	74½	..	½
Cal & Hecla	425	1	..
Copper Range	52⅜	..	⅛
Davis-Daly	10⅜	⅛	..
East Butte	17⅜	..	..
East Mass	26½	..	..
Fairbanks	76	..	..
Granby	68	⅜	..
Greene-Can	*42⅛	⅝	..
I Creek com	40½	..	½
Isle Royale	33¾	¾	..
Lake Copper	57⅜	..	..
Mass Gas	*70	..	..
May-Old Colony	9¼	..	..
Miami	26⅞b	..	..
Mohawk	70½	..	⅜
N Y, N H & H	30¾	..	¾
North Butte	15½	..	⅛
Old Dominion	41¼	..	..
Osceola	61	..	..
Pond Creek	23	..	1¼
Stewart	50¾	..	..
Swift & Co	126½	..	¾
United Fruit	184¾	..	1¼
United Shoe	51½	..	½
U S Smelting	68½	1½	..

*New York Quotation.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct.	28.90	29.00	28.55	28.65
Dec.	29.00	29.40	28.75	28.90
Jan.	29.00	29.32	28.70	28.78
March	29.05	29.43	28.85	28.95
May	29.12	29.42	29.00	29.10

Spots 29.15, down 10 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct.	28.75	29.07	28.56	28.56
Dec.	28.80	29.03	28.55	28.55
Jan.	28.70	28.92	28.52	28.52

STOCK MARKETS VERY IRREGULAR

After opening irregularly, stocks advanced generally under the lead of oils. At one time Mexican Petroleum showed a gain of 6 points with Texas and Royal Dutch each gaining over 3. Reactions later, however, carried some stocks below the previous night's closing, resulting in small net losses for the day. The market closed irregular. American Woolen gained 1⅜, Crucible 1½, Cuba Cane 2, Mexican Petroleum 2½, Royal Dutch 2¼.

On the Boston exchange the following gains are noted: Granby 5¾, Punta Alegre 3, Mullin 2¼, Torrington 2⅛.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Ætna Explos	10⅝	11
Boone	8½	9
Boston & Mont	82c	84c
Brit Amer Chem	8	9
Caledonia	42	44
Cities S Bnkrs ctfs	49	49⅝
Commonwealth Pet	51	52
Cons Copper	6¾	7
Cosden & Co	11⅛	11¼
Curtiss	7	11
Emerson	6	7
Elk Basin	8¾	9¼
Federal Oil	2¾	2⅞
General Asphalt	87½	88½
Glenrock	5⅛	5⅜
Golden Gate	2¾	3
Goldfield Cons	16	18
Hecla Mining	5	5⅛
Heyden Chem	9	9⅜
Houston Oil	105	120
Howe Sound	4¼	4½
Ind Packg	26½	27
Invincible Oil	33½	35
Jumbo	9	12
Kerr Lake	5⅛	5⅜
Louisiana Co	35	42
Marconi	6½	6¾
Merritt	23¼	24¼
Mex Panuco Oil	17½	18½
Midwest Refining	173	175
N Y Shipping	56	60
Overland Tire	20½	21½
Peerless	45	48
Pressman Tire	8½	10
Queen Oil	8	10
Retail Candy	22¾	23¼
Rockaway R M	11	11¾
Salt Creek	54¼	55
Sapulpa Ref	7⅜	7⅝
Savoy Oil	9	10
Shell Transport	70⅜	71
Silver King	13	16
Sinclair Cons	59¼	59½
Sinclair Gulf	59¼	59¼
So Am Gold	9½	10
Southwestn Prod	2¾	2⅞
Standard Motors	8	9
Submarine Boat	15¾	16½
Texas Ranger	2	2¼
United States Stm	2⅝	2¾
United Verde Ext	43	47
Vanadium Steel	40⅞	41
White Eagle Oil	23	24
W States O & G	3½	4
Wright Martin	4	5

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston)

MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag com	120	125
Amoskeag pfd	80¼	..
Arlington Mills	139	141
Bates	285	295
Border City	130	..
Brookside Mills	190	..
Charlton Mills	160	..
Columbus Mfg. Co	170	..
Dartmouth Mfg. Co	225	..
Dwight	1200	1250
Everett	165	..
Farr Alpaca	195	200
Flint Mills	200	220
Hamilton Mfg. Co	141	145
Hamilton Woolen	105	115
King Philip Mills	185	..
Lancaster Mills	120	..
Lanett Cotton Mills	175	..
Lawrence Mfg. Co	175	..
Lincoln	155	..
Lyman Mills	150	155
Manomet Mills	190	200
Mass. Cotton Mills	139	..
Merrimack Mfg. Co	102	106
Nashawena	162½	167½
Nashua Mfg. Co	280	285
Naumkeag	200	205
Nonquitt	160	..
Pacific	162	170
Pepperell	200	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co	310	350
Salmon Falls com	107	112
Sharp Mfg. Co., com	125	130
Sharp Mfg. pfd	108	..
Tremont & Suffolk	210	220
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	242½	..
Wamsutta Mills	147½	..
West Point Mfg. Co	257½	..
York Mfg. Co	175	..

MISCELLANEOUS

American Glue com	300	..
American Mfg. com	145	148
American Mfg. pfd	88	90
Bigelow-Hart. Carp. com	103	107
Chapman Valve pfd	100	....
Draper Corporation	137½	140
Greenfield Tap & Die com	125	130
Heywood Br. & Wake. com	200	215
Heywood Br. & Wake. pf	92	..
Plymouth Cordage	..	220
Saco-Lowell Shops com	185	187½
Hood Rubber com	160	170
Hood Rubber pfd	104	106

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The city treasurer's statement for August shows receipts for the city and county account for eight months of $22,903,466, and expenditures of $25,615,640. The balance on hand as of Aug. 31 last was $3,618,468.

HOG PRICES

CHICAGO, Illinois—The price of hogs averaged 50 cents higher yesterday than the day before.

DIVIDENDS

The Savoy Oil Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable on Sept. 25 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The Hedley Gold Mining Company has passed the dividend on the stock. Three months ago a distribution of 10 cents a share was made.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 4.

The International Banking Corporation declared the usual semi-annual dividend of $3 a share, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The New York Central Railroad Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

The Narragansett Electric Lighting Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 13.

The Apsley Rubber Company has declared the semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company, declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The International Harvester Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 5.

The directors of the Ætna Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable on Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 15.

The Kauffman Department Stores Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Cardenas American Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 22.

The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company have declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

The F. Blumenthal Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and preferred stocks. Both are payable on Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The Torrington Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock. Both are payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company declared a special dividend of 11 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable on Sept. 29 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The Great Western Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and common stocks, and the usual extra dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock. All are payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The American Gas & Electric Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent on the common stock payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 19. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock will be paid on Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 17.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

	1919	Increase
First week Sept.	$1,422,955	$16,419
From Jan. 1	43,745,864	6,991,173

CANADIAN NATIONAL

First week Sept.	$1,737,454	$232,622
From Jan. 1	57,679,323	6,741,020

CUBA RAILROAD

July:		
Gross earnings	$1,000,359	*$75,742
Net earnings	257,379	*149,436
Surplus	158,029	*142,816

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Illinois Pipe Line	180	186
International Pet	30	30½
Ohio Oil	374	378
Prairie O & G	685	695
Prairie Pipe	288	292
South Penn	325	335
S O of Cal	288	292
S O of Ind	720	730
S O of Kan	570	590
S O of Ky	450	470
S O of Neb	525	550
S O of N J	680	685
S O of N Y	397	400
S O of Ohio	515	530
Union Tank	128	131

DEPRECIATION IN GERMAN MARK

Declines to a New Low Record, Now Showing a Loss of More Then 84 Per Cent—Austrian and Russian Currencies Low

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The German mark plunged this week to a new low depth of 3¾ cents. In the days of peace it was worth 23.8 cents. Thus it has had a depreciation of 84¼ per cent.

The only worse example of depreciation in modern times are the similar instances prevailing in the Austrian and Russian currencies. The Austrian mark at 1¾ cents, with the same normal parity as its German cousin, is now at a discount of 92 per cent, reflecting the dismemberment, the poverty, and the tangled finances of the former Hapsburg realm. The ruble, following the Bolshevist chaos, which is nowhere more pronounced than in finance, has fallen from a par of 51.4 cents under the tzars to 4.8 cents under Lenine and Trotzky—a slump of almost 91 per cent.

Some day, when these distracted countries have struggled upward out of debt and despair, their monetary units will recover. But there are those who, in studying not only the exchanges, but foreign trade and foreign politics, incline to think that the extreme pits of depression are yet to be touched, at points still nearer zero. It is such considerations which prompt American exporters to stipulate firmly that payments must be made in terms of dollars on long-time credits granted—and to apply this rule also to allied transactions wherein the discounts run only from 15 per cent to 45 per cent.

Speculating in Exchange

On the other hand, there are some in outside countries who are tempted to a speculative endeavor to "feel for" the low point in these almost wholly depreciated currencies, counting on the hope of ultimate recovery to yield large profits. Many of them have already lost money in rubles. A good many started on this theory in marks when a resumption of trading after the armistice was made at around 8 cents for the mark. Since then the price has been more than cut in two.

A favorite medium of such operations is the dealing, usually with German sources, in "calls" on a certain amount of marks. A week or more ago such calls were sold by shrewd German-American interests at 5½ cents for the mark, involving $325 for 100,000 marks good for nine months. Earlier this week transactions in New York were reported at $225 for a call on 100,000 marks at 4⅞ cents, good to the year-end. The fixed price may be expected to decline further if the exchange keeps on shrinking.

Germany's Trade Prospects

Some exchange dealers figure there is little risk in such sales, owing to the unfavorable prospects for early trade recuperation in Germany. She has not a great volume of goods ready to sell, and apparently is not in good position to manufacture more on a large scale. She will come last in any plan for relief by American credit extension.

Boston exchange houses report few inquiries in this line, and discourage such ventures. Apart from the price uncertainties there are possible complications as to assurance of deliveries, and especially as to legal bans that might be enforced within the former empire. Their belief is that a surer prospect of eventual profit would lie in the purchase of German securities, particularly state and municipal bonds, were these available in terms of marks. But here the problem would be to find and get in commercial touch with a seller. Some houses that maintained Berlin branches before the war have yet to resume direct financial touch with the German capital.

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
Sept.	1.54	1.54⅛	1.44	1.44¼
Dec.	1.26¼	1.26⅞	1.22¾	1.23
May	1.23½	1.24½	1.20¼	1.20⅝
Oats—				
Sept.	.69⅛	.69¾	.67¼	.67¼
Dec.	.71⅛	.71⅞	.69¼	.69⅜
May	.74¼	.74⅝	.72½	.72¾
Pork—				
Sept.	....	....	....	41.95
Oct.	36.40	34.75		35.05b
Lard—				
Sept.		26.00	26.00	26.00
Oct.	25.65	25.90	25.52	25.60
Jan.		23.00	22.70	22.80

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 12

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, Ohio—L. L. Osborne, of M. O'Neil Co.; Essex.
Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding, of Gramling & Spaulding; Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—O. S. Anderson, of The Pilot Shoe Co.; Essex.
Birmingham, Ala.—Samuel Baker; United States.
Birmingham, Ala.—M. Berry; United States.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Dan Cohen, of Cohen Co.; Touraine.
Chicago, Illinois—R. B. Agnew, of O'Conner & Goldberg; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—C. B. Corset and Wm. J. Corbett, of G. W. Marks Company; Thorndike.
Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McManus, of R. P. Smith & Son Co.; Touraine.
Chicago, Ill.—S. G. Soloman; United States.
Cleveland, Ohio—C. J. Worbass; United States.
Havana, Cuba—Garcia Mendez of J. Lopez & Co.; United States.
Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. Barton, of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Lewiston, Idaho—C. J. Brier; United States.
New York City—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
New York City—A. J. Jewell, of A. J. Bates & Co.; Parker.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Meltzer; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa. — Charles Friedman; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood, of George H. West & Co.; Touraine.
Philadelphia, Pa.—L. Weinstein, of Weinstein & Shuber; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow, of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.
San Francisco, Cal.—G. H. Young; Touraine.
Scranton, Pa.—M. L. Brandwene, of Scranton Leather Co.; United States.
St. Louis, Mo.—R. Mathes and A. Gamm; United States.
St. Louis, Mo.—B. Munchweiler, of Famous & Barr Co.; Essex.
Toledo, Ohio—J. F. Cummins, of R. H. Lane & Co.; United States.
Vicksburg, Miss.—S. Schreier, of Feid Dry Goods Co.; United States.

LEATHER BUYER

Reading, Pa.—T. S. Shinn, of Curtis Jones & Co.; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Union Tank Car Company asks bids on 1000 tank cars, to involve about $3,000,000.

George W. Ely has resigned as secretary of New York Stock Exchange, and E. V. D. Cox has been appointed his successor.

Deposits in Siberian savings banks in the first half of August show an increase of 8,368,009 rubles compared with the similar period of the previous month.

Seventy-two officials of the Railroad Administration are receiving annual salaries aggregating $1,398,000, according to Representative Thompson (R.). Five get $50,000 each; two, $40,000; three, $35,000; two, $30,000; eight, $25,000, and 11, $20,000.

Passing of the oil land leasing bill by the House will open up the 1,131,300 acres of land for prospecting in Wyoming, and result in the final disposition of $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 now held in escrow pending adjustment of titles to oil lands, in the State, says the Wyoming Oil News.

At the wool sale in Philadelphia the highest bidding was on 26 bags containing 2000 pounds which started at 50 cents and rose to 75 cents, setting the day's record. Wool offered for sale includes 900,000 pounds of territory, 800,000 pounds of fleece, 235,000 pounds of foreign, 450,000 pounds of scoured, 70,000 pounds of pulled, 220,000 pounds of noils, 14,000 pounds of tops, and 55,000 pounds garneted stock.

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $7,565,337,000, an increase of 22.3 per cent more than last year. Outside of New York there was an increase of 23.7 per cent.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver $1.12, down 1c.

LONDON, England — Bar silver 60¾d., down ½d.

COPPER SHIPPED ON CONSIGNMENT

Producers of the United States Are Sending Metal to Their Own Agents in Various European Countries

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Copper producers have been sending metal abroad on consignment, reviving a custom which was in practice before the war. In the absence of demand for copper from abroad, due very largely to the demoralized exchange situation, the producers have been consigning metal to their own agents in various countries. Thus, when the European demand improves and payment in dollars becomes possible, the Americans will be in position to meet every requirement that arises in England, France, Italy, Germany, and other countries needing copper.

The chief demand for copper from abroad, developing since the armistice of last November, has been for wire bars, and that demand has by no means been filled. The stocks of copper remaining in England, France, and Italy at the cessation of hostilities were ingots, which supplied the requirements of munitions makers. The peace demands have been largely for wire, which may be drawn only from wire bars.

The domestic demand for copper has dropped to a minimum, as manufacturers bought sufficiently far ahead and in sufficient quantities back in May and June to carry them through the next month or two. Although sales books have not witnessed new purchases of a large amount during the last few weeks, the refineries have been busily engaged in shipping out metal already bought.

Another factor which has been working against domestic business at this time is the large stock of government-owned brass which will be sold very soon.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The entire War Department surplus of brass, approximately 150,000,000 pounds, is offered for sale under sealed bids.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, Illinois—In their weekly review of the wholesale dry goods trade, the John V. Farwell Company says: Wholesale dry goods and general store merchandise business for the first half of September shows a good increase over the corresponding period last year. Buyers are in market in large numbers. Collections are very good. The offering this week of over 66,000 dozen pairs of semi-dress gloves at nearly 40 per cent below the regular market, is attracting great interest throughout the United States, and is a helpful step toward reducing the high cost of living.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 5¼@5½, sterling 60-day bills 4.13½, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.13¼, commercial 60-day bills 4.13, demand 4.16½, cables 4.17¼. Francs demand 8.52, cables 8.50. Guilders demand 37⅛, cables 37⅜. Lire demand 9.76, cables 9.74. Marks demand 4, cables 4¼. Government and railroad bonds irregular. Time loans firm, 60 days, 90 days, and six months, 6 per cent. Call money easy, high 6, low 6, ruling rate and last loan 6, closing bid 5½, offered at °. Bank acceptances 6.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 81

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two and one-half dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1919.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 20, 1919.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

NIBROC KRAFT

THE *only* Wrapping Paper that can "make good" for you from every standpoint must be strong and tough yet light in weight, must be hard to tear, slow to wear, pliable, and attractive in color and finish. You get *all* of these features in NIBROC Kraft Wrapping Paper.

Made by BROWN COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE, U. S. A.
Founded 1852
NEW YORK OFFICE, 233 Broadway CHICAGO OFFICE, 110 So. Dearborn Street

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

ESTABLISHED 1888

Members of New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges

Investment Securities

60 Congress St., Boston

NEW YORK PROVIDENCE CHICAGO PORTLAND DETROIT

Satisfied Customers

We appreciate the value to the institution of thoroughly satisfied customers. It is our aim to make each customer not only a permanent friend of the institution, but the maker of other friends.

The First National Bank of Boston

Deposits $170,000,000
Resources, over . . . 240,000,000

Branch at Buenos Aires, Argentina

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

W YORK ATHLETES WIN TEAM TITLE

ture Event From Boston

thletic Association With a Total of 34 Points in the nior Track and Field Games

al to The Christian Science Monitor

HILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania— howing superiority in the field when it looked as though the Athletic Association was in way to carry off the champion- the New York Athletic Club came through with a rush in nior national Amateur Athletic track and field games on Frank- ield Friday and won the team with 34 points. The Boston Ath- Association was second under the with 20, and the Meadowbrook of this city and the Multnomah Portland, Oregon, tied for third with 18 points each.

y one record was broken but the rmances throughout were good, ering that the track was slowed the showers, and the heavy field ed the jumpers and weight men. he javelin throw, A. Tuck, of the omah Club of Portland, Oregon, the spear 178ft. 14in. The old being 167ft. 8¾in. As the javelin, r and discus events were held Commercial Museum Field y across the street from Penn's round, nobody except the officials he Pacific coast lad establish his The senior Amateur Athletic record is 190ft. 6in., held by Bronder who will compete Tuck in Saturday's event.

, of the best races of the day he five miles in which J. C. of the Cross Country Club of ore surprised a field of 20 rivals on out by 35 yards from J. E. of the Westinghouse Club of rgh, in 26m. 45 3-5s. H. C. an, representing the Meadow- Club set the pace for a while uld not stand the grind and d third. Frank Titterton, a ork entry, running unattached, who won the New Years Day d marathon here, arrived home It was one of the biggest fields r started in a race on Franklin

brilliant spurt in the last 60 E. S. Dudley Jr., the Boston Association lad who starred recent enlisted men's Olympic t Camp Dix, won the 440-yard 52 4-5s. Dudley and Dewey , the University of Pennsyl- nd Meadowbrook athlete, came e stretch side by side. Rogers d 80 yards from the tape and there for 20 yards, but Dud- former Boston Latin School ngthened his stride and after shoulder for shoulder with l, went ahead never to be led. breasted the tape two yards good. E. C. Gladney, Young ymnastic Club, New Orleans, good third, and E. W. Smith, wbrook and University of Penn- , fourth. The latter's show- disappointing. Thirteen ath- arted. It was run in one heat. t any exertion, J. J. Connolly, Athletic Association, won the -run from a field of 10 rivals 34 2-5s. Connolly allowed Morris, of the Meadowbrook set the pace in the first quar- r, and then hopped out in the second lap and gradually ff the pack. Connolly won by from J. Simmons, New York Club, with J. Losero, Paulist Club, New York, third and Jackson, St. Christophers Club, The summary:

JUNIOR EVENTS—Track

d Dash—Won by M. M. Kirksey, Club, San Francisco; second, F. Morningside Athletic Club, New third, J. R. Patterson, New York Club; fourth, E. Farrell, Todd Athletic Association, Brooklyn.

d High Hurdles—Won by S. H. , Princeton University; second, ll, Boston Athletic Association; A. Barron, Meadowbrook Club, hia; fourth, C. C. Graham, brook Club, Philadelphia. Time—

le Run—Won by J. J. Connolly, Athletic Association; second, J. , New York Athletic Club; third, , Paulist Athletic Club, New rth, S. Jackson, St. Christopher's w York. Time—4m. 34⅗s.

d Dash—Won by E. S. Dudley n Athletic Association; second, ogers, Meadowbrook Club, Phila- third, E. C. Gladney, Young ymnastic Club, New Orleans; W. Smith, Meadowbrook Club, phia. Time—52⅘s.

ile Walk—Won by J. Aronson, Athletic Club, New York; second, ults, Ferguson Athletic Associa- alo; third, J. J. Farrell, Bronx House, New York; fourth, H. A. Pittsburgh Athletic Association. m. 33s.

d Run—Won by S. Evans, Salem Athletic Club, New York; sec- Barthy, University of Chicago; A. Coffray, Boston Athletic As- ; fourth, N. L. Huelsenback, New thletic Club. Time—2m. ⅘s.

d Hurdles—Won by J. F. Mur- New York Athletic Club; second, nson, Illinois Athletic Club, Chi- rd, J. Hoey, Paulist Athletic Club, ; fourth, R. Edmiston, Meadow- , Philadelphia. Time—58⅗s.

d Dash—Won by A. B. Reed, d House, Boston; second, Frank Morningside Athletic Club, New rd, J. R. Patterson, New York b; third, B. J. Wefers Jr., New etic Club. Time—22⅗s.

e Run—Won by J. C. Geiger, Cross Club, Baltimore; second, J. E. estinghouse Club, Pittsburgh; C. Ackerman, Meadowbrook Club, hia; fourth, Frank Titterton, d, New York. Time—26m. 45⅗s.

d Low Hurdles—Won by H. H. n Athletic Association; second, Wells, Multnomah Club, Portland, third, E. W. Markes, Knights of ny, New York; fourth, C. C. Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia.

Field Events

High Jump—Won by John Multnomah Club, Portland, Ore- 5ft. 5¾in.; tie between E. Windhovel, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, and George Stone, Cornell University, 5ft. 8¾in.; fourth, tie between R. Runyon, New York Athletic Club; L. A. Watson, Alpha Athletic Club, New York; M. Webster, Multnomah Club, Portland, Oregon, and Ralph Spearow, Multnomah Club, Portland, Oregon, 5ft. 7¾in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. Carroll, New York Athletic Club, distance 21ft. 5½in.; second, D. Brown, New York Athletic Club, 21ft. 4⅞in.; third, W. A. Dowling, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, 21ft. 2¼in.; fourth, C. R. Arbeene, West End House, Boston, 21ft. 1½in.

Pole Vault—Won by Ralph Spearow, Multnomah Club, Portland, Oregon, height 12ft. ⅜in.; second, Ralph Runyon, New York Athletic Club, 11ft. 8¾in.; third, R. Jurtt, New York Athletic Club, 11ft. 2¾in.; fourth, tie between Sidney Needs, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, and H. McGrath, Meadowbrook Club, 10ft. 8¾in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Herbert Elsey, Mohawk Athletic Club, New York, distance 43ft. 4½in.; second, Kenneth McCutcheon, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, 40ft. 10¼in.; third, John Shelburne, West End House, Boston, 40ft. 8¼in.; fourth, Russell Anderson, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 40ft. 7¼in.

Discus Throw—Won by N. Yahnis, Pastime Athletic Club, New York, distance 127ft. 3in.; second, R. K. Kremer, Washington University, 125ft. 2in.; third, C. V. Rettnos, Greek American Athletic Club, New York, 124ft. 11in.; fourth, P. O'Connor, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 120ft.

Javelin Throw—Won by Arthur Tuck, Multnomah Club, Portland, Oregon, distance 178ft. 4¼in. (new record); second, H. L. Boman, New York Athletic Club, 161ft. 9¾in.; third, Don Brown, Westinghouse Athletic Club, Pittsburgh, 151ft. 3¾in.; fourth, J. Butler, unattached, Butler, Louisiana, 146ft. 11½in.

56-Pound Weight Throw—Won by Thomas Anderson, St. Christopher's Club, New York, distance 30ft. 11¾in.; second, P. Connor, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 30ft. 8⅞in.; third, J. Conway, Pastime Athletic Club, New York, 28ft. 5⅝in.; fourth, G. Pavlos, Pastime Athletic Club, New York, 25ft. 11in.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump—Won by Herbert Prem, Baltimore Athletic Association, distance 44ft. 8¼in.; second, D. Brown, New York Athletic Club, 44ft. 1in.; third, J. Dorsey, Meadowbrook Club, 43ft. 6in.; fourth, S. Leherer, Pastime Athletic Club, New York, 43ft. 4⅝in.

Hammer Throw—Won by Kenneth McCutcheon, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, distance 139ft; second, John Conway, Pastime Athletic Club, New York, 133ft. 10in.; third, Thomas Anderson, St. Christopher's Club, New York, 131ft. 6in.; fourth, A. G. Williams, unattached, Newark, distance 121ft. 4in.

CUBS DIVIDE WITH BROOKLYN

Chicago Takes First Game of Double Bill—Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	88	37	.704
New York	79	46	.632
Pittsburgh	65	62	.511
Chicago	66	60	.508
Brooklyn	61	66	.480
Boston	50	72	.409
St. Louis	47	76	.382
Philadelphia	45	79	.366

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Cincinnati 6, Boston 5
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 1
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 4
New York 6, St. Louis 5
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 5

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cincinnati
New York at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at Chicago

REDS DEFEAT BRAVES, 6 to 5

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A brilliant ninth inning rally by the Cincinnati Reds, which netted them three runs, won Friday's event with the Boston Braves, 6 to 5. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	6	12	0
Boston	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	12	1

Batteries — Eller, Fisher and Wingo, Rariden; Fillingim and O'Neill, Gowdy. Umpires—Rigler and Byron.

BROOKLYN SPLITS WITH CUBS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Brooklyn Nationals lost the first game of a double-header to the Chicago Cubs Friday 3 to 1 and won the second event 5 to 4. The scores:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	3	4	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	0

Batteries—Vaughn and Killifer; Pfeffer and M. Wheat. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	16	3
Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	8	3

Batteries—Mitchell and Krueger; Hendrix and O'Farrell. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

GIANTS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The New York Giants defeated the St. Louis Cardinals Friday 6 to 5. The locals made a fine rally in the eighth inning but fell a little short of overcoming the Giants' lead. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	13	2

Batteries—Toney and Snyder; May, Woodward, Tuero, Jacobs and Clemons, Dilhoefer. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

PHILLIES WIN GAME 6 TO 5

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Philadelphia Nationals defeated the Pittsburgh Club 6 to 5 Friday. The Phillies were a little more effective as batsmen than the locals. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	6	10	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	5	7	1

Batteries—Cantwell and Clark; Miller, Ponder, Wisner and Schmidt. Umpires—McCormick and Harrison.

MINOR BASEBALL SERIES

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — Under tentative plans announced by President T. J. Hickey of the American Association, the winner of the association baseball pennant will play the champion of the Pacific Coast League and the association team which finishes second will play the Baltimore team, which has the International League pennant won. Original plans had called for post-season series, in which the champions of the three leagues were to meet. The change in plans, Mr. Hickey said, was the result of the difference in closing dates of the league seasons.

FOOTBALL CLUB PLAYERS SIGNED

Much Interest Taken in Securing of Men for Various League Association Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—On the eve of the opening of the first association football season since the cessation of hostilities and the return of players and spectators to civil life, most of the interest displayed by followers of the game was in the personnel of the league teams. With the reestablishment of the league, first and second divisions, and of the Southern League also with its two divisions, coupled with the revival of the competition for the English cup, there is every prospect of a great revival of sport in the United Kingdom. For the majority of those who have learnt the game in the army—and they are many—and who wish to gratify their taste for it in civil life, the amateur club is the subject of most interest, but in the case of the large army of spectators who have either no inclination or no opportunity to play, the professional organization is the focus of interest.

There have been a considerable number of transfers during the close season. Woolwich Arsenal, one of the new entrants to the first division, have secured one of Brentford's star forwards, H. A. White, and hope to re-sign J. Rutherford, already well known to the football public. The club have secured the signatures of three goal keepers; Williamson, Kimpton, and Dunn, the latter an army goal keeper from India; six backs, eight halfbacks, including Voysey, from Manchester, and H. C. Littlewort, the amateur international, and nine forwards. Mr. A. L. Knighton is managing the affairs of the club, and he has the makings of a good side to start with, and is to be congratulated on securing such a goal-getter as White for the forward line.

White's former club has signed on about 20 players, and will be assisted by several amateur players. The goal keeper of the first team will be E. Price, last season's custodian, and in front of him will be F. Webster, from Tottenham Hotspurs, partnered either by E. Hawkins or A. Rosier. The halfback line will be a strong one, and the talent available includes A. H. Amos and T. McGovern of last season's team, F. Taylor of Chelsea, S. Morris of Queen's Park Rangers, and L. Piggin of Southampton and Reading. The attack will include R. Boyne, Aston Villa, A. A. Thompson of Woolwich Arsenal, R. Parr of Bury, J. Cartmell from the Scottish Club Heart of Midlothian, and B. J. Gilboy of Crystal Palace and Swansea.

Tottenham Hotspurs have secured a French international goal keeper in Chayriques, presumably the same player who kept goal for the French Army at Chelsea at the end of last season. Other goal keepers have been signed on in Jaques and W. French. The backs available for selection will be Clay, Pearson, A. Goodman from Croydon Common, and R. Brown. Well known players will be recognized in the list of half-backs, Elliot, Grimsdell, Rance, Minter, B. Smith (Huddersfield), J. Skinner (Schoolboy International), J. Archibald (Motherwell), and it is evident from the list of forwards that some are quite content to serve the Spurs for another season. Well-tried players are ready in Walden, Cantrell, Bliss, Banks, and Middlemiss and in addition a good player in J. Chipperfield of the Arsenal has been signed on, with A. Lindsay (Raith Rovers), H. Lorimer (St. Mirren Juniors), C. Wilson (Coventry), A. Redpath (Schoolboy International), and J. Dimmock (Orient).

No other clubs, other than the above have announced at the time of writing the complete list of players they have available It is known, however, that Harold Fleming, the international forward, has again signed a forum for Swindon, and other players in the Town team will be Skiller, Weston, Tout, Silto, Lockhead, Ing, Jefferson, Travers, and Rogers.

John Durnin from Plymouth Argyle, Partick Thistle, and Dumbarton has been transferred to Swansea Town.

Preston North End directors have signed on John Tatton, an outside right from Dunston-on-Tyne.

Clapton Orient have added three more players to the list: Ben Ives, Queen's Park Rangers outside left; Casey, of West Ham (forward); and S. Leggett, an army international forward.

CINCINNATI FANS AFTER APPLICATIONS

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Long lines of persons, including many girls, gathered on the stairs of Wiggins Block, or down the street from the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club offices yesterday, while as many as could get in the club offices waited their turn to receive cards on which applications for World Series seats must be written.

A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati Club, announced that no attention would be paid to any requests for tickets except on cards issued to applicants at the club's offices. The application cards read for tickets for the first three games. No single tickets will be issued. The prices are: Grandstand, reserved, $5.50; grandstand reserved (upper), $3.30; field boxes, $6.60; pavilion (unreserved), $2.20; bleachers (unreserved), $1.10.

It is intended to place the names of the applicants in a receptacle and draw cards to distribute the available seats. More than 200,000 applications for seats have been received.

ILLINOIS LOOKS FOR STRONG TEAM

At Least 20 Varsity Football Veterans Are Expected to Return to the University of Illinois This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—Keen competition for all positions on the University of Illinois football team this fall is assured by the announcement, that at least 20 veterans will return and be candidates for the eleven. In spite of this wealth of gridiron material, Coach R. C. Zuppke is not at all sure that he can produce another championship team as he did in 1918.

Illinois will be especially favored by the return of honor men, there having been more than a half dozen of the Illini who played on service teams during the fall of 1918. Prominent among the service men who will return is E. C. Sternaman '20, who has two years of Conference football to his credit and who is one of the greatest halfbacks who has ever worn the Orange and the Blue. Sternaman was elected captain of the 1918 team at Illinois, but enlisted and was sent to Camp Funston.

Another good man who is coming back is H. R. Schlauderman '20, who was an ensign in the navy when the armistice was signed. Schlauderman played center on the undefeated Chicago Municipal Pier team in the fall of 1918, and showed excellent form, as he did at Illinois the previous year.

C. R. Ems '21, will return to Illinois this fall fresh from almost two years in the army. Ems played tackle for the Illini in 1917 and enlisted shortly after the close of the season.

F. R. Larimer '21 of Oskaloosa, Iowa, has also secured his discharge from the service and should prove a valuable cog in the Zuppke machine. Larimer won his "I" in 1917 and was regarded as one of the most dependable linesmen of that year. But of all the returning honor men the real veteran will be C. R. Applegran '21, who was an Illinois hero in 1914 when he played on the championship football team. He won his letter in basketball during the same term and was regarded as one of the best all-around athletes. He withdrew from college in 1915 and has been in the service, getting his discharge only recently. Now Applegran has decided to return and finish his course here and has written to Coach Zuppke that he will be in a football suit when practice starts.

Service Men Back

L. O. Petty '21, who was an officer in the air service during the war, is also ready to make a fight for his old place at end which he held on the Illinois eleven of 1917.

Still another Illini who played on a championship service team and who is to return is R. S. Reichle '22, who played end for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in 1918. Reichle was a member of the freshman varsity in 1917 and joined the navy during the college year. He was regarded as one of the greatest service players in the country in 1918.

Lest it should seem that this imposing array of war veterans should have easy sailing in their quest for places on the 1919 eleven, it must be stated that almost the entire personnel of the 1918 team will be back, and all battling hard to retain their places. B. A. Ingwerson '20, captain in 1918, will be back for his final year of football, and it will take an unusually strong player to oust him from his place. Probably no athlete at the University of Illinois has won the honors which have fallen to Ingwerson. He won six "I"s in major branches of sport during his sophomore and junior years, and has been honored with captaincies twice, once in football and once in basketball. Ingwerson plays football, basketball, and baseball, and is always a strong, aggressive player.

William Kopp '20, captain of the 1919 eleven, is another all-around athlete, for he, too, has won letters in basketball, baseball, and football. Kopp has been fullback on the Illinois team for the past two years, and should make his place again this fall, even in the face of the strong opposition.

J. C. Depler '21, played center on the Illinois team last year, and he should give the giant Schlauderman a great battle for his old position.

Other members of the 1918 championship team who will return are M. M. Olander '22, of Rockford, Illinois; J. S. Mohr '21, of Chicago; N. M. Leitch '20, of LaFayette, Indiana; E. R. Lovejoy '20, of Chicago; C. N. Carney '22, of Evanston, Illinois; J. P. Sabo '22, of South Bend, Indiana; C. R. Schuh '20, of Cairo, Illinois, and W. F. Crangle '22, of Onarga, Illinois.

There is another promising football candidate in the person of J. I. Mee '22, who was a member of the freshman team in 1917, and who was only recently released from the service. F. C. Myers '20, of Kansas City, Missouri, also a player with the University of Illinois first year men in 1917, has returned, and will be a candidate for the eleven.

GILMAN MAINE CHAMPION

BAR HARBOR, Maine—F. A. Gilman of Augusta has won the open golf championship of Maine by completing the 72 holes of play at Kebo Valley Club in 327 strokes. Alex Chisholm of Portland was second with 329, and S. M. Liscomb and Ernest Ryall tied for third at 332. Patrick Grant led the amateurs with 339.

CRICKET WEEK AT CANTERBURY

Renewal of This Famous Event Takes on a Pre-War Aspect—Kent vs. Essex

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTERBURY, England—The last cricket week at Canterbury commenced on the eve of the day that ushered in the war for Great Britain, Aug. 3, 1914, and the first cricket festival held in Canterbury since that day, commenced Aug. 4, 1919. The town was gay with flags and bunting as in pre-war days and the sun shone down on a happy crowd of cricket enthusiasts, assembled early, in order to get the best view possible. By 11:30, when the match commenced, it was estimated that there were about 6000 spectators, and toward the afternoon the number had increased to about 12,000.

Essex, winning the toss, went in first, Russell and Reeves opening the innings. Russell batted freely and seemed to master the bowling early in his innings, making it necessary for the Kent captain, L. H. W. Troughton, to change the bowlers fairly often. Kent has no fast bowler now and this places them rather at a disadvantage on a wicket as good as that on which Essex was batting.

After Russell was caught and bowled by Fairservice, who during the match took 4 wickets for 127 runs, the runs did not come so quickly. Russell made his runs in about 3½ hours, giving no chance, and including in his hits two 6s and 19 4s. Dixon also played a fine innings and Essex concluded their innings with a total of 494, having batted altogether for 6h. 40m.

On the second day of the match, when Kent went in, the day was dull and there was some rain just before play commenced. Hardinge and G. C. Wood went in first. The former batted brilliantly and carried his bat for 172. He gave two chances, one a difficult one in the slips, and the other an easy catch at the wicket, when his score was only 30. He reached his 50 after batting for 90 minutes. J. W. H. T. Douglas was bowling in first-class form and accounted for 6 wickets for 85 runs. Woolley hit vigorously and scored 10 off one over, but was caught and bowled Douglas, after making 22. Douglas had to throw himself full length for the catch, and though he rolled right over, he saved the ball from touching the ground. Nine bowlers were tried during the innings. Kent's full score was 339, and Essex were thus 155 runs ahead of the home county. J. W. H. T. Douglas, however, did not elect to make Kent follow on, but put his side in again at 6.30, and the Essex score was 65 for 2 wickets at the close of the game, thus making it a draw in favor of that county. The summary:

ESSEX

First Innings

Russell, c and b Freeman	160
Reeves, c Hubble, b Freeman	35
Freeman, c Woolley, b Fairservice	24
Mr. P. Perrin, c Troughton, b Fairservice	11
Maj. J. W. H. T. Douglas, c Seymour, b Fairservice	26
Mr. H. M. Morris, c Seymour, b Fairservice	38
Mr. F. W. Gilligan, b Humphreys	45
Mr. J. G. Dixon, st Hubble, b Hardinge	73
The Rev. F. H. Gillingham, c Humphreys, b Hardinge	33
Mr. G. M. Louden, st Hubble, b Woolley	12
Tremlin, not out	19
Byes, 9; l b, 9	18
Total	494

Second Innings

Reeves, b Humphreys	2
Freeman, c Woolley, b Fairservice, not out	17
Mr. P. Perrin, not out	31
The Rev. F. H. Gillingham, c Hedges, b Johnstone	13
Bye, 1; w, 1	2
Total (2 wkts)	65

KENT

Hardinge, not out	172
Mr. G. E. C. Wood, c Perrin, b Douglas	4
Seymour, c Gilligan, b Louden	7
Woolley, c and b Douglas	22
Mr. L. P. Hedges, c Reeves, b Louden	25
Humphreys, c Freeman, b Tremlin	42
Hubble, b Douglas	7
Mr. C. P. Johnstone, c Russell, b Douglas	5
Mr. L. H. W. Troughton, c Dixon, b J. Douglas	48
Fairservice, b Louden	0
Freeman, b J. Douglas	0
Byes, 6; l b, 1	7
Total	339

The second match of the week, that between Kent and the Australians, ended in a draw. It was, however, a match full of interest, and the fortunes of the game favored now this side and now that often in a most unexpected way. The full score is as follows:

AUSTRALIANS

First Innings

Mr. H. L. Collins, l b w., b Fairservice	2
Mr. J. M. Gregory, c Humphreys, b Woolley	67
Mr. W. L. Trennery, b Freeman	40
Mr. J. M. Taylor, l b w., b Freeman	0
Mr. C. E. Pellew, l b w., b Freeman	13
Mr. C. B. Willis, c Hubble, b Woolley	51
Mr. E. A. Bull, b Humphreys	0
Mr. W. Stirling, b Woolley	23
Mr. C. T. Docker, c Hedges, b Woolley	0
Mr. W. A. Oldfield, l b w., b Fairservice	0
Mr. C. S. Winning, not out	2
Totals	198

Second Innings

Mr. H. L. Collins, c Humphreys, b Fairservice	3
Mr. J. M. Gregory, c Seymour, b Humphreys	56
Mr. W. L. Trennery, c Johnstone, b Humphreys	11
Mr. J. M. Taylor, c Woolley, b Humphreys	32
Mr. C. E. Pellew, c Woolley, b Freeman	91
Mr. C. B. Willis, c Hubble, b Freeman	95
Mr. E. A. Bull, c Seymour, b Woolley	23
Mr. W. Stirling, l b w, b Woolley	62
Mr. C. T. Docker, not out	25
Byes, etc.	21
Total (8 wkts)	*419

*Innings declared closed.

KENT

First Innings

Hardinge, b Gregory	3
Mr. C. P. Johnstone, st Oldfield, b Winning	42
Seymour, b Gregory	11
Woolley, c Collins, b Gregory	0
Mr. L. P. Hedges, run out	28
Humphreys, c Willis, b Gregory	58
Mr. A. F. Bickmore, b Collins	6
Lieut.-Col. L. H. W. Troughton, l b w., b Gregory	21
Hubble, not out	71
Fairservice, b Gregory	55
Freeman, b Gregory	0
Byes, 4; l b, 2	6
Total	301

Second Innings

Hardinge, c Oldfield, b Gregory	0
Mr. C. P. Johnstone, l b w., b Collins	15
Seymour, b Collins	2
Woolley, c Gregory, b Winning	76
Mr. L. P. Hedges, c Willis, b Stirling	43
Humphreys, not out	16
Hubble, not out	19
No ball	1
Total (5 wkts)	172

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE DRAWS WITH SURREY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The cricket match between Surrey and Nottinghamshire at the Oval ended Aug. 5 in a draw. The batting was opened for Surrey in the first innings by Hobbs and D. J. Knight, the former making the good score of 60. M. Howell was also in batting form, but the total for the innings was only 254, which was well surpassed by Nottinghamshire, who made 339. Hobbs and D. J. Knight opened the batting in the second innings for Surrey and knocked up runs in fine style. It looked very much as if Hobbs would complete his century; but he was unfortunately caught out after making 91. Hitch went in fifth and the score again commenced to go up by leaps and bounds, and he was still batting when the Surrey captain decided to declare. Nottinghamshire, however, were only able to make 58 runs before stumps were drawn. The summary:

SURREY

First Innings

Hobbs, l b w., b Barratt	60
Mr. D. J. Knight, b W. Flint	26
Ducat, l b w., b Richmond	28
Mr. F. C. G. Naumann, b Barratt	0
Mr. M. Howell, c Oates, b J. Gunn	68
Harrison, run out	11
Mr. C. T. A. Wilkinson, b B. Flint	28
Hitch, b B. Flint	4
Mr. E. C. Kirk, c Payton, b B. Flint	15
Strudwick, c Barratt, b J. Gunn	4
Rushby, not out	1
Byes, 1; l b, 7; n b, 1	9
Total	254

Second Innings

Hobbs, c Carr, b J. Gunn	91
Mr. D. J. Knight, c W. Flint, b B. Flint	65
Ducat, b W. Flint	27
Mr. F. C. G. Naumann, c J. Gunn, b B. Flint	19
Mr. M. Howell, not out	37
Hitch, not out	56
Byes, 1; l b, 2; n b, 2	5
Total (4 wkts)	*300

*Innings declared closed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

First Innings

G. Gunn, c Wilkinson, b Naumann	51
Lee, b Hitch	6
J. Gunn, c Knight, b Hitch	21
Mr. A. W. Carr, b Rushby	51
Hardstaff, b Rushby	13
Payton, l b w, b Harrison	75
W. Flint, c Strudwick, b Hitch	59
Oates, c Rushby, b Naumann	31
Barratt, c Ducat, b Harrison	7
B. Flint, b Naumann	2
Richmond, not out	8
Byes, 4; l b, 6; n b, 5	15
Total	339

Second Innings

Lee, c Strudwick, b Kirk	13
J. Gunn, not out	7
Hardstaff, not out	19
Oates, c Naumann, b Hitch	14
Byes, 1; l b, 1; n b, 3	5
Total (2 wkts)	58

WARWICKSHIRE HAVE AN EASY VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERBY, England — Warwickshire had an easy victory over Derbyshire in the county cricket match at Derby Aug. 5, when the former won by 10 wickets. In the first innings Warwickshire, who had gone in first, made the useful total of 359, of which Bates knocked up 119. Derbyshire were all out for 189 and so had to follow on 170 runs behind, and they only just managed to escape an innings defeat by making 171. This left Warwickshire two runs to get in order to win, and Bates who went in with Smith, hit a four. The summary:

WARWICKSHIRE

First Innings

Bates, b Bestwick	119
Smith, c Morton, b Bestwick	72
Quaife, b Bestwick	18
Mr. R. L. Holdsworth, c Wild, b Morton	8
The Rev. E. F. Waddy, b Bestwick	3
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, b Bestwick	17
Mr. G. A. Rotherham, b Bestwick	29
Commander C. F. Cowan, b Bestwick	52
Mr. G. W. Stephens, l b w, b Morton	4
Mr. W. C. Hands, b Bestwick	24
Howell, not out	4
Byes, 5; l b, 4	9
Total	359

Second Innings—Bates, not out, 4; Smith, not out, 0; total (no wicket), 4.

DERBYSHIRE

First Innings

Mr. L. Oliver, b Howell	51
Wild, b Hands	21
Cadman, b Hands	6
Beet, b Hands	0
Mr. J. Chapman, b Howell	54
Mr. G. R. Jackson, st Smith, b Quaife	23
Morton, c Stephens, b Howell	6
Mr. C. J. Corbett, c Smith, b Howell	2
Severn, c Smith, b Hands	1
Horsley, l b w, b Howell	8
Bestwick, not out	5
Byes, etc.	6
Total	189

Second Innings

Mr. L. Oliver, c Rotherham, b Hands	15
Wild, c Rotherham, b Hands	1
Cadman, c Howell, b Quaife	33
Beet, l b w, b Howell	53
Mr. J. Chapman, c Stephens, b Calthorpe	6
Mr. G. R. Jackson, c Smith, b Howell	11
Morton, b Howell	16
Mr. C. J. Corbett, c Cowan, b Hands	22
Severn, b Quaife	1
Horsley, not out	14
Bestwick, c Quaife, b Howell	1
Byes, etc.	14
Total	171

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:00
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1680

THREE GAMES IN THE AMERICAN

White Sox, Cleveland, and Washington Clubs Win Their Contests Friday in League

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	82	45	.646
Cleveland	74	52	.587
Detroit	72	55	.566
New York	67	56	.544
St. Louis	64	62	.507
Boston	62	63	.496
Washington	48	80	.375
Philadelphia	34	92	.261

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 7, Philadelphia 0
Washington 4, Detroit 0
Cleveland 4, Boston 3
New York vs. St. Louis, postponed

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston
St. Louis at New York
Chicago at Philadelphia
Detroit at Washington

WHITE SOX WIN EASILY, 7 TO 0

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Chicago White Sox had an easy victory over the Philadelphia Athletics Friday, getting a big early lead and winning 7 to 0. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	12	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

Batteries—Wilkenson and Schalk; York, Roberts, Noyes and Perkins, Styles. Empires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

WASHINGTON CLUB WINS, 4 TO 0

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Washington Americans defeated the Detroit Tigers, 4 to 0, Friday, by bunching hits and giving Erickson, their pitcher, excellent support.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	x	4	10	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Erickson and Gharrity; Boland and Ainsmith, Stanage. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS BOSTON

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Cleveland Indians were victors Friday in their contest with the Boston Red Sox, 4 to 3. Rallies in the last two innings turned the tide for the visitors. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	8	0
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0

Batteries — Coveleskie and O'Neill, Thomas; Jones, Russell and Schang. Umpires—Dineen and Nallin.

Classified Advertisements

HELP WANTED—MEN

STENOGRAPHER wanted by a large wholesale business; must be thoroughly experienced and capable; one who has initiative and who can assume responsible detail work of one of their executives; anyone meeting the above qualifications can be assured of rapid advancement; good salary to start. Address in own handwriting, giving references and experience, to P 4, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED AT ONCE—Reliable married man to care for Ayrshires and operate Hinman milkers; should be experienced in feeding and hand milking; wife may help in dairy and board one man. JONATHAN F. COMSTOCK, Cranston, Rhode Island.

WANTED—In Boston, man stenographer for private secretary work to learn fast growing business. Reply D 83, Monitor Office, stating experience and salary expected.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS FOR OPEN SHOP. BOX 804, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION WANTED by refined woman as companion in a private house; or resident hostess in club; or housemother; registrar office assistant; or dining room manager in school or college; six years as manager of high class boarding house, and several years' experience as stenographer and general office work; would like position where daughter school age could be with her; best of refs. Box F 39, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

INVENTOR of new and novel construction of wardrobe and plain trunk (patent applied for) desires to correspond with mfr.; would also consider selling patent rights (5 yrs. remaining) on detachable writing desk. A 29, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

AN AMERICAN lady familiar with travel in Europe, also this country, desires position as companion. With or without travel considered. References exchanged. Address F. M. L., Marshfield Hills, Mass. Tel. 7-4 Marshfield.

ACCOUNTANT, double-entry bookkeeper, stenographer, typist, experienced, desires permanent position (accounting or secretarial) in or near Boston, Nov. 1. American, Protestant; refs.; salary $25. Addr. D 70, Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Six years in advertising work. Can handle correspondence without dictation; familiar with office routine; punctual and regular in attendance; takes interest in work. F 11, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

POSITION wanted as managing housekeeper by energetic woman, tactful with employees; good supervisor. Would like position where daughter of school age could be kept with her. G 25 Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

AMERICAN lady desires employ. as teacher of Spanish, kindergarten assistant, or elementary grades in private school. MRS. J. E. E., 950-E So. Hobart Blvd. 74432. Los Angeles, Cal.

AN authorized expo. of Progressive Series of Piano Lessons, of which Leopold Godowski is editor-in-chief, would like pos. in col. or sch. D. B. N., 2309 So. Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.

POSITION by woman experienced general office work. Some stenography. F. P. S., 1107 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. 15831.

NEAT, exp. mender, presser and packer desires work as visiting lady's maid; colored. B. E. RAYFORD. Tel. Kenwood 3857, Chicago.

LADY desires position as companion; helper in light work, can sew, good reader. Small wages if good home. Z 64, Monitor, Boston.

GOOD, honest woman, laundress, desires work at home, or go out by the hour. MRS. WOALK, 23 Mechanic St., Roxbury, Mass.

WOMAN, Scotch, wishes position as maid to actress or singer; 8 years' experience. G. HUTTON, Jericho, Long Island.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

REAL ESTATE

ROOKLINE

Hill Corner

offered for sale but owing to the owner's plans this charming may be purchased. A field stone and house, containing living room, din- room, maide room and kitchen on first lightsome, airy chambers with small room and 2 baths on the 2nd, 2 rooms and bath, also billiard room on floor. Very large closets, finest of hot water heat, 5 fireplaces. Large and open porches; in fact, it is one well-kept, perfectly appointed real that is a pleasure for us to offer our HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

wood Avenue

-fashioned house that has been more modernized, containing 11 rooms with also stable or garage, large enough machines, and over half-acre of well graded, with many shade and fruit and a large amount of shrubbery. An rarely seldom offered to secure a home Longwood section.

RY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Estab. 1840
Beacon St., Coolidge Corner
Tel. Brookline 1508

AGNIFICENT SITE
FOR
ARGE INSTITUTION
Colony of Congenial People
OR
ELOPMENT which will appeal to buy- something out of the ordinary.
of the finest pieces of property in 25 minutes to trolley, near fer- River; gas, water and electric property; ground high with view of 25 surrounding country. There are 120 large trees. $1100 per acre. 40% give a full description of property today's issue of The Christian Science but you needn't wait for that. Write appointment any afternoon 2 to 6. W. H. Broad Ave., Leonia, New Jersey.

ffices to Let
IN
NG BUILDING
120 MILK ST.
very attractive offices; will rent or in suites; excellent light and

offin & Taber, Agts
24 MILK ST.

the residence, Francis Avenue, Woods, of Dean Gay of Harvard who Cambridge. A new house containing living room, study, dining room, and reception room, six master's maids' rooms, three bathrooms, lava- floors throughout, incinerator, Rudd all other modern conveniences. acre of land.
Ware Street, formerly occupied Canterbury, containing twelve rooms, feet of land. GEO. HOWLAND Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge,

EWTON, MASS.
house in one of the most desirable lo- Newton; suitable for either lodge rooms, 3 baths, 7 open fireplaces, gas and electric lighting fixtures, hot air furnaces; about 32,000 sq. modern garage; plenty of land to four houses; unusual opportunity; this chance. Write W 64, Monitor

LLESLEY HILLS
—7 to 12 rooms; 1 to 3 baths; 1 and
PRICES $6500 to $25,000
COLE & SMITH
Tremont Bldg., Boston

—A ranch of 1280 acres; first-class newly fenced and cross fenced; 2 reservoirs, one holds 400 bar- new barn, 4-room house; 13 miles North Platte and will be sold to the for cash Sept. 22, 1919, at Court North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebras- H. W. EKBERG, Adm., Holdrege,

ANTUCKET, MASS.
to close an estate will sell English on Nantucket Island, near Polpis, of three acres, being situated at the of Wauwinet and Polpis Roads. Terms if desired. Leigh Bancroft, Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

OMES AND FARMS
homes, summer homes and farms anywhere in New England, State, New Jersey, Maryland, and for our new catalog. Chas. G. Old South Bldg., 294 Washing- Mass.

MONICA, CALIFORNIA
FOR RENT
TERRACE APARTMENTS
HOTEL SERVICE
Front, Santa Monica, California

REAL ESTATE
to California let us help you home or business suited to your welcome you.
TURNER & BRIGHT
Phones 61766 or Bdwy. 5529

EST SOMERVILLE
buys two-family bungalow on Blvd. 6 and 3 rooms, steam, Price $7000. See Clark, Davis Sq. Phone 3620.

FLORIDA
fine land on famous Indian River, trucking. A bargain. Apply HOEY, Box 565, Columbus, Ga.

AL PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND
BRINTON C. BELL
Grocer, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

—Near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. De- estate for discriminating buyer, given upon application to Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

—Home in Boston or suburbs, near good environment. If single double not over $6500. A 9, Boston.

—Country store with house and land; also a 320-acre ranch for of the POSTMASTER, Siloam,

AND ROOMS WANTED
TED BY COUPLE
ROOM IN NEW YORK CITY, home, where there are no other home life desired, use of Husband away much of above 66th Street, West- district preferred and West Side. Monitor Office, Boston.

AND SON EMPLOYED DESIRE ROOMS, WITH BREAK- EVENING DINNER. REPLY MONITOR OFFICE.

desires clean, neat, quiet room Symphony Hall. D 51, Boston.

AN SCIENCE SERVICES
CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Boston, Mass. Sunday services at and 7:30 p. m. Subject for To- and all its branch organizations: Sunday school in The Mother Testimonial meeting every evening at 7:30.

ROOMS FOR RENT

Huntington Ave. 164

SUITE 2, BOSTON

Light, attractive rooms, single and double, reasonable, permanent or transient. B. B. 1487-W.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

ALLSTON, MASS.—1202 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 1, two well fur. adjoining front rms., on first floor, also 1 large, light, nicely fur. back rm., homelike surround., near good restaurants and stores. Tel. Brookline 4052-M. References.

FURNISHED ROOM with privilege of co-operative board at cost can be secured in private home by man who appreciates home comforts and home privileges. Call mornings, 18 Batavia St., Boston. Phone Back Bay 3625.

TWO FURN. rooms near Coolidge Corner, Brookline, for business women or students. Protestant. Modern conveniences. Tel. Brookline 4560, or write X 34, Monitor Office, Boston.

WELL FURNISHED ROOM, mod. impts., near Franklin Park, 2 mins. to Egleston Elevated. Kitchen priv. Refs. exch. Tel. 1214 M Jamaica, 1901 Columbus Ave., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

THE "WESTGATE," 541 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Large, sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, for professional or bus. men. Apply at prem., apart. 4, any day but Sunday. Refs. given and required.

BOARD and room in private home, suburb of Boston; home cooking; lady or gentleman who would appreciate home surroundings preferred. C. A. Y., 142 Hemenway St., Suite 2, Boston.

ALLSTON, MASS.—2 attractive unfurn. rms., excel. closets; mod. convs.; kitchen priv. Addr. C 203, Monitor, Boston. Tel. Brighton 2313-W.

ROOMS and boarding, transient or permanent. Open all year. THE BOWNETTE, 602 Bangs Ave., Asbury Park. Tel. 1488-M.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 180, Suite 3, Boston—Large attractive room for one or two. Elec. lights, running water. Tel. B. B. 4025 M.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 142—THE LYFORD Pleasant, homelike rooms to rent by day or wk. Modern conveniences. Tel. B. B. 5190 6.

SUNNY, bright, well furnished rooms, 32 Westland Ave., Suite 8, Tel. Back Bay 2089 M, Boston.

FURNISHED front room for lady in small apartment. 2 Westland Avenue, Suite 22, Boston.

WANTED

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Oliver A. Olson Company
Broadway at 79th St., New York
Will interview women desiring employment in the following departments:
DRESSES
UNDERWEAR
HOSIERY
ART EMBROIDERIES
INTERIOR DECORATING
FURNITURE
Experience preferred but not essential
Short summer hours
Store personnel relations of the best

STENOGRAPHER wanted by a large wholesale business; must be thoroughly experienced and capable; one who has initiative and who can assume responsible detail work of one of their executives; anyone meeting the above qualifications can be assured of rapid advancement; good salary to start. Address in own handwriting, giving references and experience, to P 4, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER

We have a permanent position where the work is about one-third stenography and typewriting and two-thirds clerical. Apply to C. W. Davidson, LONG, Jeweler, 41 Summer St., Boston.

WANTED—Saleslady

Permanent position; experience in selling jewelry preferred, but not absolutely necessary; experience in selling goods essential. Apply to C. W. DAVIDSON, LONG, Jewelry, 41 Summer St., Boston.

FAMILY OF TWO; small house on Hudson River, 40 miles from New York, desires competent, refined woman to do light portion of housework, no cleaning or washing. Fair wages and good home. No objections to one child. Address Advertiser, Room 315, 320 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Cook and second maid. Protestants, sisters, or mother and daughter preferred. Sept. 22nd, at Andover, Mass. Please write giving references to MRS. A. V. KIDDER, 43 Abbot St., Andover.

WORKING housekeeper wanted by business woman with 2 school children, in steam-heated apartment. Must have woman who prefers home to high wages. Tel. Cambridge, Mass., 5799-J.

LADIES wanted to sew and make alterations on high-class Gowns and Waists; a slight knowledge of dressmaking desirable. Apply JEROME, 661 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEWORKER or mother's helper, competent; small family; good, harmonious home. Goldstein, 600 W. 183 St., N. Y. City. 2270 St. Nicholas, Apt. 55.

WANTED—Exp. Prot. office asst.; permanent position and good salary; shorthand not neces. Daggett Chocolate Co., 35 Lewis Whf., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, light work, pleas. office, cannot pay large salary. Apply Tues. Rm. 526, 120 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Ft. Hill 3577.

WANTED—Exp. stenographer for perm. pos. open Sept. 29. $100 monthly. State age. Addr. H 58, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—Double entry, in corset parlor. 80 Boylston St., Room 311, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION WANTED

I have been president and managing director of a large manufacturing business for many years and am familiar with all the details of cost, advertising, and selling of goods. For legitimate reasons I am retiring, and would like a position as sales manager for Canada for some large concern desirous of exploiting the Canadian market. Apply C 43, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Position with reliable, progressive dealers or manufacturers of electrical apparatus; sales work preferred; past 9 years with one of the largest central station cos. in world, two years of which were spent in electrical operating; remainder in contract work; also experience in steam engineering; education, 2 yrs. college work covering elec., and mechn. engrng., and chemistry; West or middle western territory pref. P 36, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

A THOROUGH, practical mechanical man has desire to connect with large machine shop or manufacturing of any mechanical products, as an assistant to superintendent; practical knowledge of 10 years machine shops, two years drawing room, 6 years instructor machine and electrical shop. F. BLUM, 1235 Webster Ave., Bronx, New York City.

TEXTILE CHEMIST AND COLORIST wishes to connect with a textile manufacturer. Best of references, fifteen years' practical experience. Address D 52, Monitor Office, Boston.

ADVANCED music student desires pos. in priv. fam., teaching one or more children piano playing. Addr. Mr. Elliott, care Sinfonia, N. E. Conservatory of Music, Huntington Ave., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, desires position with private family, intending to go South for winter. Four years with present employer. H 51, Monitor Office, Boston.

REFINED, light colored Bermudian wishes chauffeur's position; courteous, obliging, 7 yrs. careful driving; excel. refs. Archie Minors, 1053 Tremont St., Boston.

EUROPEAN CONTINENT — Traveling representative, linguist, experienced. X 79, Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk St., London, W. C. 2, Eng.

CHAUFFEUR, one and one-half years overseas, desires position; 10 years' experience, Boston or vicinity. W 61, Monitor Office, Boston.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TOPEKA, KANSAS

Puckett and Patterson's Exclusive Millinery Store

Reasons for sale upon application to 819 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Patent Interest in "Cover Me" Robe and "Near-Tent"

Will sell interest to person who will place on market this unique combination of robe and tiny tent. Very convenient, promises to be popular. Correspondence invited. B. B. MYERS, 2318 West 31st St., Los Angeles, California.

SEE THIS GREAT BUY

$4500—Terms. 6-room beautiful house, 2 sleeping porches enclosed; a corner lot; best of exposures; sun all day; near all cars and U. C.
JAS. McCROSSON CO.,
1990 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, California
Tel. Berkeley 100

67 ACRES high land on Oklawaha River, Marion County, Florida; beautiful site for a camp or home. Variety of large trees. Price low. W 65, Monitor Office, Boston.

FOR SALE—Overland roadster, model 83, in good running order, new tires. FRED DARBY, Kirkwood, Mo.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent 8-room house, convenient location on Long Island.
BRINTON C. BELL,
Phone 5673 Greeley; 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

3 ADULTS desire reasonable priced furnished or unfurn. bungalow or flat, West or So. West. F. H. P., 1107 Story Bldg. 15831, Los Angeles.

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE—For rent, furnished 9-room apartment, 2 baths, newly renovated. Seen by appointment. Address P 8, Monitor Office, Boston.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

BOSTON, MASS., apartment of 4 rooms, kitchenette and bath, heat, light, and maid's service free of charge, 274 Newbury St.

BOSTON, MASS.

LEWANDOS
284 Boylston Street
17 Temple Place
248 Huntington Avenue
79 Summer Street
29 State Street
Telephone Back Bay 3900
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

F. KNIGHT & SON
Corporation
40 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON

¶ Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. ¶ Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. ¶ Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. ¶ Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. ¶ We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. ¶ Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894
Telephone Beach 162

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
Roofers and Metal Workers
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
Office, 20 East St., Boston, Mass.

The Earl Hats
ST. JAMES HAT SHOP
237 HUNTINGTON AVE.

FALL SAMPLES NOW READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION
OLAF MATSON
Tailor
First-Class Work
46 CORNHILL, ROOM 311, BOSTON

Est. **Caplan** FLORIST 1897.
144 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Tel. Back Bay 1668. BOSTON, MASS.

FLORIST. Moderate Prices
COMLEY, 6 PARK STREET
Tels. Haymarket 64 and 96. Lexington 598-J.

FLOWERS for all occasions
MRS. MERRILL
1314 Beacon Street, BROOKLINE

CARPET CLEANING
Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning
ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO.
130 Kemble Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Tel. Rox. 1071

WILLIAM R. HAND
44 LAGRANGE STREET, BOSTON
Straw and Panama hats bleached and retrimmed. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Bands and bindings put on while you wait

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS
$5 down, balance $5 monthly; all makes, $15 up; rented 3 months, $5 up. OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 191 Devonshire St., Boston.

ASPINWALL GARAGE
40 Aspinwall Ave., BROOKLINE
Tel. Brookline 358—4870
HENRY C. BELL, proprietor, solicits the care of your cars, also your routing for touring or shopping. Best of cars and experienced drivers.

WM. A. THOMPSON CO.
Pay high prices for diamonds, pearls, old gold; estates appraised and bought. Established 1883. 125 Tremont St., opposite Park Street Church, Boston, Mass.

FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.
Designers, Retouchers, Photo and Wood Engravers
11 Harcourt St., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Back Bay 2200 Estab. 1890

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
Corset Maker
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waists, Kayser silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, kimonos, purses and ivy corsets.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.

Victrolas
Kodaks
Bicycles
Dunlap Sporting Goods Co.

Seids —BRANCH— LONG BEACH, L. I.
WOMEN'S APPAREL
Central Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Tel. F. R. 306

BROWER
THE JEWELER
Merchandise and Repairs That are Right
Opposite Columbia Theatre. Tel. Far Rock. 2930

A. ROSENSTEIN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
278 CENTRAL AVE. TEL. F. R. 171.

JOHN P. POLEY
DECORATING AND PAINTING
Central Avenue Telephone 584 Far Rockaway

S. ALSBERG
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS FOR MEN AND BOYS
Central Avenue Tel. Far Rock. 106-W

MICHAEL SCHOENIG
Custom Tailor
PRESSING AND DRY CLEANING
Broadway and Clark Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 773

THOMAS P. ROGAN
DECORATING AND PAINTING
870 Central Avenue Tel. 1268 Far Rock.

The Geo. Adams Lumber Co.
MILL WORK AND BUILDING MATERIAL
Remsen Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 274

MAX BORCHARDT
Carpenter and Builder
John Street Tel. Far Rockaway 925

WATKIN W. JONES, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance Agency
1919 Mott Avenue. Tel. Far Rock. 17

ICE
JAMES L. ABRAMS
333 Central Ave. Tel. 291-J Far Rockaway

BANK of LONG ISLAND
Resources $15,000,000
Accounts Solicited

JUNGMAN SIGNS
1328 MOTT AVENUE Tel. 2090 Far Rock

FAR ROCKAWAY JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING

GOOD CLEAN **COAL**
C. & H. T. WHITSON, Inc.
237 Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 28

Each day we strive to make our store more worthy of your patronage.
QUALITY, PRICE AND SERVICE DEMONSTRATE OUR SINCERITY
Mulry Hardware Company
300 Central Ave., Far Rockaway

THE STORE THAT GIVES TRUE VALUES
NEBENZAHL'S
DRY GOODS
FAR ROCKAWAY AGENT FOR QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

BLOUSES and UNDERGARMENTS
THE COLUMBIA NOVELTY SHOP
262 Central Avenue

'PHONES
178 and 177 Far Rockaway
PAUL SUSSMAN
GROCER and DELICATESSENER
305 Central Ave., FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.

Beermann's Market, Inc.
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Provisions
Central Ave. Phone Far Rockaway 328.

MARX'S FISH MARKET
Est. 27 years
PHONE: FAR ROCK. 3193. WHITE ST.

VOEHL BROS.
CHOICE MEATS, POULTRY AND GAME
282 Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 573 and 574

THE NEWTON GARAGE
CHEVROLET CHEVROLET CARS
Entire Automotive Service
CEDARHURST, L. I.

D. NACHT
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR
Central Ave. Phone: Far Rockaway 3054

FRANK C. WEBSTER
FINE STATIONERY KODAK FILMS
269 Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 918
FOR FRESH FLOWERS
BERGMAN
Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 643.

A. H. BROWER
THE SHOE STORE OF THE ROCKAWAYS
254 Central Ave. Tel. 845 Far Rock.

NEW YORK CITY

SODA—LUNCHEON—CANDY

GEM SODA LUNCHEON
STORES

No. 30 Broad Street	*Cor. Beaver & New St.
No. 71 Nassau Street	*No. 80 Wall St.
No. 52 Vanderbilt Ave.	*No. 33 Maiden Lane
No. 21 E. 40th Street	No. 25 John St.
*No. 138 Liberty Street	No. 53 Chambers St.
	(Will soon be open)

A full line of Gem Candies for sale at Stores marked with a star. A Box of Gem Assorted Chocolates or Bon Bons—$1 and $1.25 a pound. Also Gem Doughnuts filled with delicious Jelly. For sale at our stores, 50c a dozen.

THE MARY FANT
26 West 43rd Street
Luncheon 70c - Dinner $1.00
Special Fried Chicken and Waffle Dinner Wednesday Nights
Sunday Night Dinner $1.25



Pig and Whistle Inn.
In Ye Olde Greenwich Village
175 West 4th St.
New York City
Luncheon 12 to 2.....55c
Dinner 6 to 8.....75c
Closed on Sundays

THE LAKESIDE, 28 WEST 46TH, N. Y. C.
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Just home cookery and everything the very best
Cafeteria Service 11 to 3

BUSINESS girl desires room with married couple where kindly interest would be shown. G 12, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

TWO BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS, private bath. References. 33 W. 71st Street, New York City.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOOKS, Old and New
Subscriptions Taken to All
Leading Foreign Periodicals
We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence solicited.
SMITH & McCANCE
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS
2 Park Street, Boston
Phone your orders. Haymarket 413.

BIBLES
Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for Catalogue S.
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield St., Boston
Mail Address 12 Bosworth St.

BOOKBINDING
WM. S. LOCKE
26 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

DUDLEY & HODGE
BOOK BINDERS
Edition and Miscellaneous
290 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 2907

G. H. WORCESTER & CO.
Established 1865
RETAILERS IN
BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS
Janitors' Supplies. Sponges. Chamois Skins
64 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

WILLIAM E. TAYLOR
Jewelry and Silverware Repaired
Emblem Jewelry—Appraising
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

J. EDWIN BLAISDELL
DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD
Engagement and Wedding Rings in Platinum and Gold, special or your own design made to order. Let me give you an estimate. With G. E. Smith Co.,
101 Tremont St., Room 402. Tel. Main 4263

MISS E. NURENBERG
DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
Cash Paid for Old Gold and Precious Stones
Repairing—Remounting
125 Tremont St., opp. Park St. Church, Boston

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Save Coal with Heated Air

Combusto allows enough oxygen in the fire box to burn the carbon completely, thereby obtaining the maximum of heat from the fuel.
Let us illustrate its merits
COMBUSTO SALES CO.,
BUFFALO OFFICE, 733 Ellicott Sq.
Phone Seneca 4448

KUPPENHEIMER
ROGERS-PEET
HICKEY-FREEMAN
Three high grade makes of Men's Clothing of which we carry splendidly complete lines.
Everything Boys Wear—Third Floor
Hudson's
410, 12 & 14 Main St.

Catherine Holch Shop
622 Main, near Chippewa Street
Corsets, Blouses, Underwear, Petticoats, Negligees, etc.

H. B. Moore & Sons, Inc
Men's Furnishings and Hats
A guarantee of
Standard, Style and Quality is given for all merchandise we sell.

BRAENDER,
AND
CENTURY PLAINFIELD
TIRES
Buffalo Auto Supply Co.
E. W. ROGERS, Agent
48 Niagara St. and 459 Elmwood Ave.

Celestine Haffa Schiebel
Exclusive Designs in
WOMEN'S GOWNS SUITS AND WRAPS
680 Main Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.

B. M. BRINKMAN
Dry Goods and Notions
239 East Delavan Street

SYMONS HAT SHOP
Open Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sat. evenings
437 West Ferry St.
BIDWELL 758-W.

John P. Grampp Press
QUALITY Printing SERVICE
64 S. DIVISION STREET, Cor. Ellicott

A. H. BLUESTEIN
FURRIER AND LADIES' TAILOR
202 Franklin

BROOKLINE, MASS.

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
1310 Beacon Street
Telephone Brookline 5030
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

RIEGLER
ICE CREAM COMPANY
800 East Houston St.,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
PURE ICE CREAM
Phones Cr. 178 or 179

Blum's
The Exclusive Specialty House ... For Feminine Apparel

Saul Wolfson
Dry Goods Company
San Antonio
—Since 1868

J. W. DONNELL
Clothier and Furnisher
507 E. Houston SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

THE VOGUE
WOMEN'S WEAR
225 E. Houston Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Mission Wood & Coal Co.
S. N. BURDIN, MGR.
COAL—Ring 419—WOOD

Furnishings for the Home
KING FURNITURE CO.
205-207 WEST COMMERCE STREET

James Kapp A. J. Walser H. E. Lockhart
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CO.
Cor. W. Commerce & St. Mary Sts., San Antonio Tex.; Old Phone Crockett 5772
COME AND TRADE WITH US

ROKAHR REPAIRING SHOE SYSTEM
218 LOSOYA STREET SAN ANTONIO

MADAME D'ANTON
DANCING
STUDIO 2nd FLOOR CAMPUS CAFE
Travis 1507

If it is plumbing—CALL
TRAVIS 1748
REIWALD-ORMOND COMPANY
719 RIVER AVENUE

THE CHICAGO DYE WORKS
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
207-209 AVENUE D Crockett 1033

ARSENAL AUTO PARTS CO.
Used Auto Parts and Accessories
802 S. Flores St. Crockett 8634

FT. WORTH, TEX.

We Are Now Showing Exclusive Summer Styles in
Women's Ready-to-Wear
Millinery and Accessories
THE FAIR, FORT WORTH

SANGER BROS.
MAIN AND HOUSTON AT SECOND STREET
FT. WORTH, TEXAS
THE HOUSE OF
QUANTITY, QUALITY AND PRICE
We solicit a liberal share of your patronage.

JACKSON'S
Women's Wear Exclusively
All orders will receive the usual attention characteristic of Jackson's service

NORVELL
Millinery, Corsets, Underwear, French Novelties
Six Fifteen Houston Street

Sam H. Taylor Company
PRINTING
1209-11 Throckmorton Ft. Worth, Texas

SANDEGARD GROCERY CO.
A store in almost every neighborhood
We Save You 20%

HOUSTON STREET MEAT MARKET
now consolidated with
CENTRAL GROCERY COMPANY
Fresh and Cured Meats, Fancy Groceries
1304 Houston Street Phone Lamar 2201

TEXAS TOP WORKS, J. G. Meserole, Prop. Automobile tops, lights and curtains, dust hoods, fan belts, or anything in our line. 304 Commerce Street. Tel. Lamar 262.

LADD FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.
Respectfully Solicits Your Patronage
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Stoves
Quality Good. Prices Right

S. E. JEWELL
HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
701 Commerce Lamar 855

WALK-OVER SHOES EXCLUSIVELY
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
811 HOUSTON STREET

EL PASO, TEX.

WATSON'S GROCERIES
Are "Famous for Quality"
JOHN B. WATSON, 210 Texas St.

WOMEN'S TOGGERY
218 Mesa Avenue
The Shop of Individual Styles in Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Blouses and Millinery.

J. Y. ROBERTSON
Commission Furniture Salesman
Mail Address: P. O. Box 1008
109-11 S. Stanton St., EL PASO, TEXAS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

C. H. HANSON & SON
5959 CHICAGO AVENUE TEL. AUS. 476
Sells REAL ESTATE, makes and sells FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, places INSURANCE, does RENTING and NOTARY PUBLIC work. TRY US.

Cleaning and Dyeing
DAVID WEBER
THE MAN WHO KNOWS
Phone Douglas 524

4033 Drexel Boul. 1st Apt. B. Nice large bedroom, large closet, every convenience; no other roomers. Lady emp. Tel. Oak. 5342.

WANTED—Completely furnished 6 room apt. north or northwest; on or before Oct. 1st; best refs. D 30 Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

FOR RENT—Oct. 1st, well furnished 6-room apartment, near lake; sun porches; 2 baths; elevator; Prot., Tel. Wellington 1292.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FOR SALE—A site for your home on beautiful Mount Curve Avenue, generally considered the finest residence street in Minneapolis. This avenue runs along the crest of Lowry Hill and overlooks the Parade—a large public park. Charmingly irregular in shape, these lots possess splendid possibilities for an ideal home. Dimensions, 160'x281'x227'. All street improvements in and paid for. The price which you will find upon investigation to be reasonable is $13,000. FRED T. WILLIAMS, Owner, 929 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

HOUSTON, TEX.

THE WRIGHTS
CLEANERS AND DYERS OF HIGH CLASS MATERIALS
The shop of service for ladies and gentlemen
A phone call brings our car to your door
Address 520 Clay Avenue
Telephone Preston 3344

South End Cleaners
1007 McGOWAN 812 TUAM
Phone Hadley 488 Phone Hadley 1021
Cleaners and Dyers

EVERITT-BUELOW CO.
WOMAN'S CLOTHIERS
Specialized Service
SEE OUR
Exclusive Milliner
NELLIE KNOBLOCK
715 Main Street

LEVY BROS.
DRY GOODS CO.
We believe this to be the Largest Exclusive Woman's Store in the South
HOUSTON, TEX.

MRS. C. SHEPHERD
AT HOME
Ladies' Ready to Wear
1602 FANNIN ST. Phone Hadley 2716
MILLINERY

Sakowitz Bros
Outfitters for Men and Boys
HOUSTON, TEXAS

LEOPOLD & PRICE
Kuppenheimer Clothing
Opposite Rice Hotel
OUTFITTERS TO MEN
Houston, Texas

Buy the Best of Everything
For Everybody at
W. C. Munn Co.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

James Furniture Co.
Price, Quality and Service
Capital at Milam
HOUSTON, TEX.

Ed. C. Smith Furniture Co.
Cash or easy terms
RUG SPECIALISTS
1009 Texas Avenue

IF IT IS WORTH HAVING, YOU WILL FIND IT AT
STOWERS FURNITURE COMPANY

Hammersmiths HOUSTON
SHOES & HOSIERY

J. J. Sweeney Jewelry Co.
Established 1875
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Fine China, Watches, Novelties, Leather Goods.
419 Main St., Cor. Prairie Ave.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

THE WARREN CO.
Plumbing and Heating
609 San Jacinto Street
Phone: Preston 163

Keown Hardware Co.
Preston, bet. Main and Travis Sts.
PHONE PRESTON 241

Dealy-Adey-Elgin Co.
Manufacturing Stationers
PRINTERS BOOKBINDERS

Quality Paint
MASURY
James Bute Company
TEXAS AVE. and FANNIN STS.

QUALITY SERVICE
The Q and S FLORISTS
Corner Travis and McKinney
Across street from Carnegie Library
Phone Preston 5194

Automobile Owners Insurance Association
RECIPROCAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
W. L. DENNIS, General Manager
Union National Bank Bldg.

OLIVER & CO.
Successors to Binz, Settegast & Oliver
FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Binz Building

WACO, TEXAS

GRAHAM JARRELL CO.
The Woman's Department Store
Ready-to-Wear Garments, Millinery, Piece Goods

BANK AND STORE FURNITURE
The Mailander Company
WACO, TEXAS

THE DAVIS-SMITH BOOTERIE
The Shoe Store of Personal Attention
700 AUSTIN STREET, WACO

LEOPOLD & HOOKS
THE STYLE SHOP
MEN'S CLOTHIERS
HATTERS AND FURNISHERS
414 Austin St.

AVENUE MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Fruits & Vegetables
FREE DELIVERY
PHONE 695 725 AUSTIN ST.

ENGEL MILLINERY COMPANY
723 Austin Ave., Waco, Tex. Tel. 5643

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING CHARGE

20 cents an agate line
In estimating space, figure seven words to the line.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

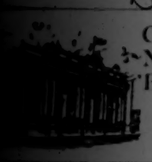
DALLAS, TEX.

Neiman-Marcus Company

The Store Of Individual Shops

—at Main and Ervy

"Where Exclusive Feminine Fashions Assemble."



CITY NATIONAL BANK

Commercial Banking since 1873

Dallas, Texas

Wilkins Trunk Mfg. Co.



Makers of "Sandow" Trunks and Traveling Goods

Retail Store, Elm and Murphy

DALLAS, TEXAS

Leche - Goettinger Co.

...e of the Shopping Centers of Dallas

Quality Goods Perfected Service

Leon Kahn Shoe Co.

1204-1206 ELM ST.

...e of Good Shoes and Hosiery Since 1875

A. Harris & Co.

INCORPORATED

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

...thing for Women and Children

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods ... Quality Shoes, Millinery, etc.

We appreciate your business

ANGER BROTHERS

...Retail Dry Goods House in the South

...ing for personal wear of man, woman, ... Home furnishings, furniture, rugs, ... Prices that tell on goods that sell.

W. A. GREEN CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE

...preciate the patronage of The Christian ...Monitor readers.

GOLDSMITHS

Elm and Ervay

Smart Styles in Suits ... Coats, Dresses and Blouses ... patronage will be appreciated

CLEANING AND DYEING

...uality, Service, Responsibility

McGUIRE CLEANING CO.

REMEMBER

...Queen Cleaning Co., Inc. ...GUARANTEES QUALITY AND SERVICE ...Automobiles Cover the Entire City Every ...Phone—We give Brown Trading Stamps

Oriental Laundry Company

Try Our Finished Family Work ... Main 527—Phones—Auto M-2301

SOL-FRE-CO.

CLEANERS AND DYERS ... Harwood Streets. Phones M 5288.

...th Bros. Trunk Company

...TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES

Guaranteed Baggage

1606 MAIN ST.

...gers-Meyers Furniture Co

...Quality Home Furnishings

...Floor Coverings and Draperies of Every Variety

PRICES MOST MODERATE

...OMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.

..."Quality and Service"

...Candies, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks ... Luncheon and Pastries

...St., 1005 Main St., 1508 Elm St.

...G FLORAL & NURSERY CO.

...of the South's Largest and Finest ...Floral Shops—Both Phones M-2488

..."Walk Up-Stairs and Save $5.00"

VICTORY & WILSON

SECOND FLOOR CLOTHIERS

...Thompson's Cafe—1520 Main Street

...ER CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS

DREYFUSS & SON

...SUMMER TOGS—for men, boys and ...of our usual quality and individuality.

KURBY BROS. CO.

...DAVID—Fancy Groceries and Meats. ...S. W. Main 596-597 and 4958; Auto

POMONA, CAL.

...T BEAUTIFUL NEW WOOL FABRICS ...SUITS, COATS, DRESSES AND ...ATS ARE HERE NOW—AND PRICED ...OF SEASONABLY

Orange Belt Emporium

SIEVERS' MILLINERY

...Now and Up-to-the-minute Models

135 E. 2nd St.

SHOES AND HOSIERY

THE TRIANGLE SHOE STORE

181 West Second

...JOHN DEERE FARM IMPLEMENTS

...Gas Engines for Ranch, Automobile and Pumping ...Plants—Machine Shop and Supplies

...RES CO. 240 W. 3rd St.

A. B. AVIS

...WARE, PLUMBING AND TOOLS

125 West Second Street

...THE TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.

...HOLD GOODS AND PIANOS MOVED, ...SHIPPED AND STORED—Phone 898

ELIZABETH'S

...WOMEN'S SPECIALTY SHOP

...383 So. Thomas St., Pomona

REDLANDS, CAL.

Bennett's Bootery

...State, off Fifth, Redlands, Calif.

...SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA real estate, ...insurance and rentals see GEO. J. POWL, ...West State St., Redlands, California.

...MISSION GROCERY AND MEAT MAR... ...high grade groceries and meats. 528 ...St., Redlands, Cal.

EL CENTRO, CAL.

HOTEL CASA-REY

...Cold Running Water—Rates $1.00 and ...$1.50—Fifth and State Streets

...PEELEN, Prop. Tel. 116-W.

GLENDALE, CAL.

Wait On Yourself and Get Paid For It

The Help Yourself Plan Is Dependable

Try the

GLENDALE GROCERTERIA

338 SOUTH BRAND BOULEVARD

CROFTON THE SHOE MAN

341 Brand Boulevard

KEWPIE TWIN SHOES for Children
GROVER SHOES for Women
CROSSETT SHOES for Men

GLENDALE DYE WORKS

Expert Cleaning and Pressing

135-A S. Brand Boulevard Glen 207

H. S. WEBB & COMPANY
FINE DRY GOODS
403 South Brand Boulevard

SANTA ANA, CAL.

CARL G. STROCK

112 East Fourth Street

Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry

Edison Phonographs—Pianos

J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO.

Jewelers

WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING

106 East Fourth Street

First National Bank of Santa Ana

Corner of Fourth and Main Streets

HORTON-SPURGEON FURNITURE COMPANY

Corner Fourth and Spurgeon

LET US FURNISH YOUR HOME

CHARLES SPICER & COMPANY

DRY GOODS and READY TO WEAR

115 EAST FOURTH ST.

THE FARMERS & MERCHANTS SAVINGS BANK OF SANTA ANA

is, we believe, the Largest Savings Bank in Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"

W. A. HUFF COMPANY

The Home of HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

HILL & CARDEN

Men's and Boys' Furnishings

RUTHERFORD

Practical Up-to-Date Millinery

412 N. Main St. Phone 1224-W

MRS. BEN E. TURNER

INSURANCE

113 West Fourth Street Sunset 284

M. F. McCLAY

Auto Electrician

409 North Birch Street

RABE PHOTOGRAPHER

335 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.

COPE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Wiring Fixtures and Appliances

Next to Post Office

A. G. FLAGG

Printer and Bookbinder

REGISTER BUILDING

Turner Shoe Company

SHOES FOR ALL

109 EAST FOURTH STREET

CRESCENT HARDWARE COMPANY

Reliable Gas Ranges

208 East Fourth Street

C. H. CHAPMAN—LUMBER DEALER

120 Bush Street

PHONE 128

LONG BEACH, CAL.

THE MERCANTILE CO.

Fine at Broadway, LONG BEACH, CAL.

The maximum of Quality; the utmost in Service; and top Values always.

Horace W. Green & Sons Hardware Company

113-121 E. BROADWAY. PHONE 832



THE GOLDEN POPPY

Home-cooked Meals, daintily served

Luncheon 12 to 1:30
Dinner 5:30 to 7

217 E. OCEAN AVENUE

GEM MARKET

1st and Atlantic. MEATS AND GROCERIES

Walk-Over Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BURKE'S WALK-OVER STORE

239 PINE AVENUE

QUALITY BOOT SHOP

133 PINE AVENUE

Long Beach Agents for the "GROUND GRIPPER" SHOE

MISS M. I. HUNTER

Woman's Hatter

206 W. Ocean Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

CUT RATE MILLINERY

437 Pine Avenue

ALBERT E. WALLACE

MEYER MILLINERY

312 Pine Avenue

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring

Clothes of Quality at Reasonable Prices

S. S. 'phone 1512. 33 Pine Avenue.

CLEANWELL DRY CLEANERS

117 E. 7th Street Home Phone 254

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO. — Works: Anaheim and Daisy Ave.; Branch office, 37 Pine Ave. Phones H-733. S. S. Main 472.

LONG BEACH FURNITURE CO.

335-341 Pine Avenue

Complete House Furnishers

New Process Gas Ranges

Home 112 S. S. 699

THE ARK

GUARANTEED FURNITURE

AMERICAN AVENUE AT BROADWAY

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

124 PINE AVENUE

COVER-OLMSTEAD SHOE CO.

Sell Shoe Satisfaction

219 Pine Avenue

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE

Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies

117 PINE AVENUE

W. E. ALLEN

Designer and Builder

15 Locust Ave. H.682 S. S. 305 W.

PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE

Best Work of All Kinds. Engraving.

GALER'S: 246 Pacific Ave.

HERMAN C. THOMPSON

Diamonds, Jewelry, Fine Repairing

Home 14462 11 Pine Avenue

SANTA BARBARA

Ironwith's

SANTA BARBARA

DRY GOODS AND WOMEN'S APPAREL

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

Commercial and Savings Departments

Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOLLYWOOD

HOLLYWOOD SAVINGS BANK

HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD AT HIGHLAND

57016

Descriptive Booklet, "Hollywood the Beautiful."

THE HOLLYWOOD NATIONAL BANK

Cahuenga Ave. and Hollywood Blvd.

E. O. Palmer, Pres. Ralph C. Long, Cashier
B.S.Phelps,Vice-Pres. F.K.Galloway,Asst.Cash'r
G.G.Greenwood, " G. R. Dodge, "

Among the Best in the West

HOLLYWOOD CITY DYE WORKS

6420 Hollywood Boulevard

M. R. AUSTIN, Owner

Hollywood Laundry, Inc.

Sunset and Cahuenga Avenues

Telephones: Home 579316. Holly 2141.

COSMO CLEANING COMPANY

Dry Cleaners and Dyers

Holly 298 Home 57547

HOLLYWOOD PRESSING CLUB

Perfect French Dry Cleaners

1508 Cahuenga St.—57434—Holly 2086

Baker-HertzlerCo

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW DRY GOODS STORE

Across from the Postoffice

Mrs. Freeman's Millinery Section in connection

6370 Hollywood Blvd. Phone 57206

CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.

Distinctive Merchandise in All Lines

The store that appreciates your patronage

6673-77 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD

Phones 579052—H 1231

Hollywood Boot Shop

6687 Hollywood Blvd. 577101

Fine Footwear—Hosiery

Modern Shoe Repairing—Our boy will call.

HOLLYWOOD FIREPROOF STORAGE CO.

1666 North Highland Ave. Holly 3078

GENERAL STORAGE—MOVING

Packing and Shipping to all Points

HEYWOOD'S

6410 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD

Furnishings—Dry Goods—Holly 1085

H. P. REHBEIN

Hollywood Boulevard at Sycamore

GASOLINE — OILS — ACCESSORIES

Hollywood Book Store

6804 Hollywood Blvd. 57439

Books—Commercial and Social Stationery

T. & M. PRINTING CO.

6721 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.

HUDSON—FAIN HAT SHOP

Opp. Hotel Hollywood

6812 Hollywood Blvd—Holly 3587

ACKERSON & GOFF

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

5502 Hollywood Blvd. Holly. 560—59019

HOLLYWOOD FURNITURE COMPANY

6418 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.—57198

CAHUENGA SERVICE STATION

Dodge & Postell

Corner Cahuenga and Selma Aves.

GASOLINES OILS ACCESSORIES

Shaefer's Battery and Ignition Shop

6606 Hollywood Blvd. Holly 3636.

HOLLYWOOD HARDWARE CO.

REFRIGERATORS — FIRELESS COOKERS

FREEZERS

6414 Hollywood Blvd. Holly 191

CHARLES G. PERRY

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

CHARLES A. BEST

Plumbing and Gas Fitting

5502 Hollywood Blvd. Hollywood 560—59019

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MARCELL FLOWER SHOP

Reginald Overstreet

315 WEST EIGHTH STREET

Telephone 62122

EAU CLAIRE APARTMENTS

2222 West 15th Street

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED

Single and Double—Prices Reasonable

MRS. J. H. SIMPSON, Mgr. Tel. 557019

Walk-Over Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN

612 SOUTH BROADWAY AND

359 SOUTH SPRING COR. 4TH ST.

GEORGE H. SCHULTZ

Modern Shoe Repairing

439 South Hill Street Main 1452

R. W. HEFFELFINGER

Music Dealer

Publisher Importer

446-448 Broadway, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GILMORE'S MILLINERY

2125 WEST PICO

Bet. Alvarado and Hoover Sts.

Phone West 81

Ladies' Gowns and Fancy Coats

MME. WOOLLEY

Brack Shops, Promenade 8 F-2410

CUT RATE MILLINERY

434 South Hill Street

ALBERT E. WALLACE

MRS. CORA ROSE

Smart Millinery

707 SOUTH HILL STREET Tel. F. 4861

TRUITT MILLINERY

New Colonial Building

629 South Hill Street Telephone 63606

HARRY M. SCHAEFFER

Public Accountant and Auditor

TEL. 63145 514 HAAS BLDG.

OLIVER D. MILSOM

TAILOR

802 Cit. Nat. Bank Bldg., 5th and Spring Sts.

TAILOR—Edwin Hartley

Right Clothes at Right Prices

204-5 Lissner Building 524 S. Spring St.

HENRY A. BECK

GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

508-9 O. T. Johnson Building, 4th & Broadway

LAWRENCE G. CLARK

FINE TAILORING

203 West Eighth Street

GENERAL AUCTIONEER

COL. C. F. CALHOUN

1911 So. Burlington Ave.—21946

PACIFICK SIGN SERVICE

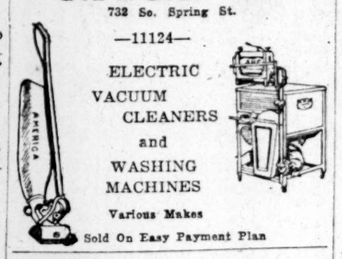
Signs of every kind. 634 West Pico Street

CRIS HEISNER Phone 25324

THE F. A. Clarke CO.

732 So. Spring St.

—11124—



ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS and WASHING MACHINES

Various Makes

Sold On Easy Payment Plan

OHIO TUEC ELECTRIC CLEANER

and other leading make electric vacuum cleaners

Free Demonstration in Your Home anywhere in L. A.

Barker Bros. ESTABLISHED 1880

Phone "Vacuum Cleaner Headquarters" Pico 1840

724 South Broadway, Los Angeles

ELECTRIC SIGNS

"Individuality"

Estimates and sketches gladly submitted.

Greenwood Advertising Co.

(WESTERN)

1942 So. Main Street—South 3695

Thomas Dye Works

DRY CLEANSERS and DYERS

Expert Dye Work a Specialty

2207-9 Maple Ave. 702 W. 6th St.

Telephone South 470

Telephone us or write for information

O. W. THOMAS COMPANY

PARIS DRY CLEANERS DYE WORKS

Paris Dye Works

French Dry Cleaners

10673 South 6241

PEERLESS LAUNDRY COMPANY

All that the name implies as to

FAMILY WASHING FAMILY STYLE

Home 27961 South 6518

Main St. at Slauson Ave.

CROWN LAUNDRY AND CLEANING CO.

Best in Quality and Service

Fine Finished and Rough Dry Laundry

Dry Cleaning and Pressing

Telephones: South 945—23068

Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co.

Curtains Called for and Delivered

1577 West Washington Street

Home 23136 West 1375

TABBERT DYE WORKS

Cleaners and Pressers

G. E. CHATFIELD, Prop.

West 536 1223-25 W. Washington St. Home 24036

Hollywood Laundry, Inc.

Sunset and Cahuenga Avenue

Telephones. Home 579316. Holly 2141

Insurance

William Stephens

330 Security Building

Los Angeles

TELEPHONE 65543 California

C. EVERETTE SMITH

COLLECTOR AND CONNOISSEUR

FINE BOOKS AND BINDINGS

ELEVENTH FLOOR STORY BUILDING

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

The Bolton Printing Co.

PRINTING · EMBOSSING · ENGRAVING

204-206 East Fourth Street

Los Angeles, Cal.

PRACTICAL PRINTING

Sunday-school, church and secretary's supplies, office stationery, job printing.

BAUER PETERMAN CO.

421 Wall Street. Send for catalogue.

McBRIDE PRINTING CO.

KATE A. McBRIDE, PRES.

316 West 2nd Street

Phone A 5295 Established 1883

Green HATS

926 SO. FIGUEROA ST.

MYER SIEGEL & CO.

445 South Broadway

Women's and Children's Garments at Moderate Prices

Investment Bldg. Barber Shop

229-30 Investment Bldg., 8th and Broadway.

WM. S. GROBSTEIN, Proprietor

During the CLEAN-UP and PAINT-UP SEASON

Visit 928 South Main Street

THE PAINT STORE OF

The PATTON PAINT COMPANY

GOODYEAR SHOE SHOP

417 West 8th Street. 19478

EXPERT REPAIRING QUICKLY DONE

Walters Stenographic Co.

819 HAAS BUILDING LOS ANGELES

MULTIGRAPHING—NOTARY Main 2617

Contracting Painter—Decorator

E. W. HESSE

1626 South Bonnie Brae Street. 24443

Decorating—Painting—Papering

ERVIN M. STREET 52796

LOS ANGELES AND SUBURBAN HOMES

HENRY E. MILLER CO.

316 Security Bldg. Phone 62885

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER

Jewelry remodeled; fine stock on display; also exchanges. MORRIS HODES, 420 E. 7th. M-3364.

BOARD and rooms are offered to 3 or 4 business men in beautiful private home. Everything strictly first class. 1243 So. Bonnie Brae St. 51879.

ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD LABOR SAVING NECESSITIES

F. E. NEWBERY ELECTRIC COMPANY

724 So. Olive Street

Phone Brdwy 5113—14265

MILWAUKEE BUILDING COMPANY

Design Your House

Build Your House

OUR SINGLE CONTRACT SYSTEM

Unites the work of Architect and Builder in a logical manner.
Produces economic efficiency.
Harmonizes the interests that ordinarily conflict.

TEN YEARS OLD

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Electrical Contractors

GANS BROS.

Retail Stores, 812 So. Spring St., 211 N. Main St. A-3742. Main 1933.

ELLET P. PARCHER

Designer and Builder

6723 Hollywood Blvd. 579547

ARBOR CAFETERIA

309-311 W. Fourth Street A 4016

C. O. MANSPEAKER, Prop.

BOOS BROS.

CAFETERIAS

436-42 So Hill St 321 West Fifth St

648 So Broadway 328 So Broadway

BACKUS MARKET

STALLS A 5—A 6

Star Delicatessen

STALL C 6

GRAND CENTRAL PUBLIC MARKET

321 South Broadway F 5145

Ralphs Grocery Company

"SELLS FOR LESS"

Four Stores, 635 and 317 So. Spring St.

Cor. 35th Pl. and Vermont, Pico and Normandie

NORRIS' CASH GROCERY

QUALITY AND SERVICE

2501-3-5-7 So. Hoover St. West 18 Home 24191

Y. M. C. A. CAFETERIA

715 South Hope Street

Continuous Service Day and Night

Ewing Manufacturing Co.

Builders of

AUTOMOBILE TOPS

PAINTING and WOODWORK

1125 South Los Angeles Street

M 1542 LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCKS

ALL SIZES

Also, Good Rebuilt Trucks

A. C. BUSHNELL, Mgr. Truck Dept.

WM. L. HUGHSON CO., 1001 S. Olive. Tel. 10457

ELEVENTH STREET GARAGE

DODGE & MITCHELL SERVICE STATION

AUTO REPAIRING AND REBUILDING

820 West Eleventh St. 558475

Whitney-Marshall Tire Co.

TIRES, TUBES, ACCESSORIES

VULCANIZING AND RETREADING

707 So. Hope St. 61776

J. E. VESTAL TIRE COMPANY

1101 SOUTH HILL STREET—11935

New Tires and Renewed Tires—Vulcanizing

Phone 53571 2426 West 7th St.

VULCANIZING and NEW TIRES

Angelus Bike Shop Repairing Specialist. New and second-hand bicycles. 317 S. Main Street. Pico 385.

R. K. NECESSARY and B. C. RAYMOND

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Draperies, Wall Paper and Furnishings

2114 W. 7TH ST. Phone

Opposite Westlake Park 556507

FIRE INSURANCE

FRED M. WELLS

705 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

A-5737. Main 1175

HEIMANN & COMPANY

INSURANCE

420 Van Nuys Building F 6354. Main 3568

LOANS—APPRAISALS—LEASES

C. L. CHAMBERLAIN

671 I. W. HELLMAN BLDG.

REAL ESTATE BWDY. 3613

Real Estate—Loans—Insurance

T. G. HAZENBUSH

431-2 Investment Building. 15128

MISS N. A. HENDEE, formerly of Beeman & Hendee, has taken over the Lambert Drapery Shop, 10th and Hill Sts., continuing to make up plain draperies free of charge, also adding children's lines and doing special order work. F 6539.

Hemstitching 10c. Yd. BUTTONS PLEATING

ADDIE A. SMITH, 515½ W. 7th ST. Phone 16665

DUNCAN VAIL COMPANY

Artists' Material. Engraving.

Stationery. Picture Framing.

732 So. Hill Street

KODAKS

And Everything That Goes With Them

EARL V. LEWIS

226 West Fourth 308 West Seventh

SPECIAL PATROL SERVICE

LEE W. HAHN Telephone 72951

WATCH REPAIRING

High-Class Work at Reasonable Prices.

C. H. BRIGDEN

315 W. Third Street. F-1117.

JEWELERS—H. B. CROUCH CO.

Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry

Special Order Work a Specialty

758 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F-1779

MRS. M. J. CLARK

Plain Sewing

Phone 77182 1614 West 36th St.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Home of Nat'l Adv. Goods

—"Perrin's" gloves —"Kayser" silk gloves —"Utopia" yarns
—"Modart" corsets —"Kayser" underwear —"Wirthmor" waists
—"Nemo" corset —"Pictorial" patterns —"Welworth" waists
Every-week shampoo —"Merode" underwear —"Bestol" dental cream

Holzwasser Inc

Broadway at Sixth San Diego

THE BOSTON STORE

J. M. Bingham Fifth at C

A Store for Women

known in San Diego for the dependably good quality of its merchandise, the excellence of its value and service.

—WOMEN'S SUITS —COATS
—DRESSES
—UNDERWEAR —CORSETS
—HOSIERY —GLOVES —NOTIONS
—DRESS AND WASH GOODS
—SILKS —LINENS —LACES

Heller's

11 Cash Money-Saving FOOD-STUFF STORES

HAMILTON'S Grocers — Sixth and C

Morgan's Cafeteria

1049—SIXTH ST.

Ingersoll Candy Co.

FINE CANDIES

1015 Fifth Street

LENOX CAFETERIA

1058 Fifth Street

LORY

PARISIAN CLEANING AND DYEING CO.

3841 Seventh

Hillcrest 2880-167 Home 4426

E. BURGER (Estab. 1913)

CLEANER & DYER

Tel. Hillcrest 1063-J. 1630 W. Lewis St.

Frank E. Orr

Pictures, Frames, Gift Cards

Artists' Supplies, Kodak Finishing

1157 Fourth Street

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

MISS A. M. RAINFORD

1115 Fourth Street

EL OCHO APARTMENTS

Neat and Attractive Apartments

5th & Pennsylvania Tel. Hillcrest 2256

AMERICAN BARBER SHOP

FOR MEN AND CHILDREN

H. W. GROSS 318 C STREET

THEARLE MUSIC CO.

640-644 Broadway

SO. CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.

630 C Street

EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

APARTMENTS—Newly furn. and homelike; 3 blocks from Broadway; reasonable. MRS. M. E. LILLICRAP, 1340 First St. Main 4236.

LA JOLLA, CAL.

Green Dragon Dining Room

Balcony overlooking the ocean; home made cake and pie to order; service 8 to 7; closed Sunday.

BLEDSOE COMPANY

HOME FURNISHERS and DECORATORS

THE SAN DIEGO SAVINGS BANK

ESTABLISHED 1889

Total Resources over $6,000,000.00

3% interest on Check-ing Accounts. 4% interest on Sav-ings Accounts.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

S. W. Cor. 5th and Broadway

Capital $100,000. Surplus and Profits all earned $600,000. Largest Surplus of any Bank in San Diego.

The Modes CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE

Broadway at Sixth

Jarrell's MILLINERY

AN ORIGINAL AND UNUSUAL HAT STORE

1040 6TH STREET

Carpenter's

Books, Stationery and Office Supplies

1036 SIXTH STREET

Barker's Breadery

926 Fifth St.

RUSSELL-NELSON ART SHOP

1130 FIFTH St.,

Artist Materials, Picture Framing

Kodak Finishing

Ray Caul MILLINER

1025 SIXTH ST.

NATIONAL SIGN CO.

842 Third Street, Bet. E and F

Boldrick Shoe Co.

946 FIFTH STREET

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

1059 FIFTH STREET, SAN DIEGO

Lewis Shoe Co.

S. W. Corner 5th and C Streets

PRINTING

FRYE & SMITH

850 3rd Street

GORMAN & GORMAN

TIRE REPAIR SHOP

Phone Main 753 211 C Street

HOTEL LANIER

3rd & Ash Rates 1.00 and up

E. L. PEARSON, Mgr.

Jones-Moore Paint House

S. E. Corner 5th and A Street

GOWNS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

MISS HELD

302 B STREET

PASADENA, CAL.

T. W. Mather Co. Inc. PASADENA, CAL.

DRY GOODS

Women's and Children's Apparel.

Featuring style and quality combined with individual style.

Your ultimate shopping place in Pasadena.

An accommodating store.

BRENNER & WOOD

155 East Colorado Street

RESPONSIBLE FOR

ALL BRENWOODWEAR FOR MEN

Howarter

292 East Colorado Street

Unusual Hats for Women

IRENE HAMILTON

Milliner

Importer and Originator

Special Attention to Matron Hats

266 East Colorado St. Phone Colorado 1114

Pasadena Hardware Company

66-76 WEST COLORADO STREET

One of the Finest Hardware Stores in the West

PASADENA MUSIC HOUSE

87 East Colorado Street—Tel. Fair Oaks 260

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

PIANOS — VICTROLAS — RECORDS

Expert tuning and repairing

Eldred's Flower Shop

260 East Colorado Street—F. O. 227

FLORISTS TELEGRAPH DELIVERY

The Banking Institutions for you to be in touch with in PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, are the

Union National

and the

Union Trust and Savings

DEPOSITS $7,000,000
RESOURCES $9,000,000

PICTURE FRAMING

THE BROWN SHOP

STATIONERY AND BOOKS

190 East Colorado Street

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.

47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1086

Wedding Invitations and Announcements

Engraved or Printed

Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

LEONARD CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS AT

Pasadena FURNITURE CO.

Walk-Over Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BASSETT'S WALK-OVER STORE

26 EAST COLORADO STREET

SHOES

For Every Member of the Family

MORSE-HECKMAN SHOE CO.

169 E. Colorado Street

PLUMBING, JOBBING REPAIRING, GAS FITTING

J. W. ARNI, 295 So. Hudson

Phone F. O. 2866

PLUMBING, HEATING, REPAIRING, GAS-FITTING

BENEDICT & GINGRICH

766 Manzanita St. Colorado 1854

C. W. OWEN—Groceries

229 EAST COLORADO STREET

F. O. 127 Colo. 737

NOLD FURNITURE CO., INC.

Telephone Fair Oaks 1181

65 TO 71 NORTH FAIR OAKS AVENUE

DAVIS & SHELDON

Retreading and Capping

134 West Colorado St. Phone Colo. 1857.

Classified Advertising Charge

20 cents an agate line

In estimating space, figure seven words to the line.

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

THE POPULARITY OF THE PIANOFORTE

I

special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ONDON, England—The piano is of musical instruments the most gen- ly cultivated and the most popu- . It is therefore not a matter of prise that pianoforte recitals have attraction for lovers of music. immense technical improvements the construction of the modern made it equal to the most ex- demands of both composer and former. Another reason for the spread popularity of the piano in the fact that such a rich litera- of music is dedicated to its use. first rate compositions for the cello are few in number; those the violin, even, are more or less ted; but for the piano the choice mense and widely ranging. In respect no other solo instrument the same field.

ence comes the exceptional popu- of the pianoforte recital. In and, since 1914, we have had few from beyond the seas save immediately concerned in the cution of the war. The number nists of foremost rank who have ted us has been woefully small. rewski, Busoni, Rosenthal, Go- ky, Siloti, Rachmaninoff have not our shores, where they were thrice welcome; some of them, may never come again, for rewski is now the President of a lic, and Siloti, the great Russian t, has been deeply involved in -day Russian politics. We have, ver, had periodic visits from the de Pachmann, and, since the return of Cortot, the French , and of Frederic Lamond, the sh one. The absence for over years of these famous pianists certainly opened the way for talent, and good use has been of the opportunity. It must be ted, however, that no English mers of quite the first rank revealed themselves.

often hears the older genera- of musicians declare that, not- tanding all the advance in piano ique, there are no performers Liszt and Rubinstein. This is likely because Liszt and Rubin- were giants. Liszt not only the modern technique of pi- laying, as Paganini founded that in playing, but he was also a ting force in the world of Rubinstein, also, was a tre- personality: an intellectual ll as a physical giant, who, his technique was not uni- good, infused something of his ceptional power into everything yed. The writer will never for- a boy, having heard Rubinstein Liszt's arrangement of the "Wed- March" and literally lifting 3000 out of their seats with the ex- of it. Such thunderous ap- was only heard in those days litical meeting when Gladstone the audience rose as one at the ion of the march and hundreds stood upon their seats and pocket handkerchiefs in the fashion.

Paderewski's Success

a number of years thereafter derewski was the most deserv- popular executant artist before blic. Many musicians held that over-rated, not because he did y well, but because there were different in style, who played well but who could not at- much attention. Mr. Pade- had undertaken to come to the season before last, but boat menace led him to cancel gagements, to the disappoint- of his English admirers. The lish President numbers experts mbers of his own particular mongst his followers, as well mere amateur who is apt to be the fashion. None will deny cination of his playing, or the tic charm of his interpretation works of a particular school. rks of Bach he does not appear ; nor does he get from the en sonatas as much as many sters of inferior musical gifts. , too, may excel him in grada- d quality of tone-production, poetic quality and romance and subtlest dancing rhythm he unequaled and sovereign gift. Paderewski's eclipse in 1894 hmann has undoubtedly taken place in the affections of the . With increasing appearances e platform, his eccentricities also increased, and we cannot tell whether the public are at- most by his music or by his the two in conjunction seem irresistible. One thing is cer- however: his skill is no whit shed; he has the old charm and touch, light as a feather but of drawing forth the roundest, t, and most caressing tones. of interpretation he is no- and one hardly looks upon him serious musician at all. His are strictly limited; but , Schumann, and Chopin repre- that is best in the world to d in this particular field he alone. One cannot imagine e nearly perfect Chopin play- In his last three recitals at- by the writer, he intermittently ed the audience on each occa- lked round the piano, examin- though it were an unfamiliar and once, before beginning a piece of Mozart's, he said to within earshot: "I will now play sounds easy, but it is very I will do my best." He did, best was uniquely good.

ly Expressed Art

and Lamond, in their differ- represent what may be the intellectual style of play- they neither of them attempt to in the romantic way of Paderewski and de Pachmann or to dazzle in the technical way of Rosenthal and Godowsky. Busoni gives an impression of personality in a far greater degree than any other contemporary pianist, and, without being chiefly concerned in the problems of technique, he has execution enough to reveal great gifts of interpretation and of individuality. Perhaps he is heard at his best in his own astonishingly ingenious preludes on themes from Bach's chorales. Without being a romantic, he can play Chopin's great polonaises with unsurpassed effect, but it is in the deeply serious and poetic concertos of Beethoven and Brahms on the one hand, and in the fantastic transcriptions of Liszt on the other, that he excels.

Mr. Lamond has been called the greatest pianist of British extraction, and he certainly exhibits much more virility than Mr. Borvich, who has of late somewhat dropped out of public view. Lamond's recent recital has confirmed the judgment that his gift lies rather in plastic force and imaginative grasp than in beauty of tone or delicacy of phrasing. In the later sonatas of Beethoven he finds full scope for his intellectual gifts of interpretation, and in this field probably his only rival is Busoni.

Godowsky, who came to us from America, was a revelation of what the human fingers could do. By general consent of musical critics and professional pianists alike, he is admitted to be the most absolute expert in tone-production of any performer before the public. In him the specializing quality, which more and more differentiates artists of the same genre, finds its outstanding and preeminent exemplar. It is in flawless perfection of passage work that he excels and in an almost magical skill in overcoming difficulties. Technical difficulties simply do not exist for him, and the exquisite quality of his tone shows that technique means much more for him, as it should for all artists, than mere skill in execution.

Other players of a kindred type only less distinguished for their purely pianistic skill are Rosenthal and Harold Bauer, neither of whom has been heard in recent years on this side the Channel. The performance by Rosenthal of the tremendous "Don Juan" fantasia of Liszt and that of the Schumann concerto by Bauer are things that linger in the memory. Both are pianists of the first rank.

Russian Celebrities

Rachmaninoff makes his appeal in a threefold capacity. He is the composer of the most popular of recent pianoforte pieces in the preludes, as well as of a fine concerto and of the probably finest symphony of the last dozen years. He is also a conductor and a solo pianist of the highest class. Rachmaninoff is a pupil of that other delightful Russian pianist, Siloti, and the two together represent all that is best in the new Russian school of music with its imaginative depths and sense of mystery.

If Rachmaninoff lâcks some of the restraint and sobriety which so distinguished the piano playing of Siloti, he possesses other gifts of temperament and originality, above all of normality, that few Russian pianist-composers can lay claim to. He is an executant of extraordinary skill, but there is nothing of the acrobat about his playing any more than there is about his teacher's, who is famous among artists for his freedom from extravagance and his quiet mastery of all the resources of his instrument. Rachmaninoff is destined to play an important part in the future of Slavonic music, for he has an originality and power both as virtuoso and composer that promise great things. More normal than Tschaikowsky, he does not rush into the extremes of melancholy depression, alternating with frenzied excitement, and he has a natural gift of orchestral writing that reminds one of the great symphonist.

Mark Hambourg is another Russian player of uncommon personality, who has been in England during the war. Hambourg is remarkable for power leaning toward the sensational, but has undeniable gifts of interpretation. A player of greater refinement who has added immensely to his reputation of late is Moiseiwitsch. His recent performance of Rachmaninoff's great concerto was accounted even finer than that of the composer himself. Moiseiwitsch is certainly one of the most accomplished masters of the keyboard who have arisen in recent years and is always most interesting to hear. He has not only a fine technique, but plays with sympathy and unfailing power.

NEW ORCHESTRA TO PLAY GERMAN WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Works which were the stock of orchestral concerts before the war will prevail on the programs of the New Symphony Orchestra, according to what Artur Bodanzky, the conductor, has given out by way of announcing his season.

The music of Richard Strauss will be reinstated and things will be largely back on the basis where they stood until the war made all German music, except that of the old masters, unwelcome in American concert halls. In the lists of soloists are the names of Bauer, Rachmaninoff, Novaes, Godowsky and Kreisler.

The New Symphony Orchestra was organized last spring, under the auspices of a board of guarantors with Edgar Varese as conductor, the original plan being that works of lesser-known, non-German composers would be given liberal representation. After the first concert, the musicians are understood to have taken affairs into their own hands, dispensing with Mr. Varese's services, calling in Mr. Bodanzky and adopting a reactionary and conventional policy in respect to programs.

A WORKERS' SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Rand School has attained much prominence, as a center of what some call advanced thought. It has become an important factor in New York, and what it teaches has been echoed far and wide. Although officially a school of social science, in its activities it embraces many fields, notably, of late, that of music.

The outer world knows little of the work which the Rand School has achieved in its music department. Within six months it has formed the muscles of an orchestra, which will soon, no doubt, do credit to itself, as the Workmen's Symphony. It has also laid the foundations of a chorus. At present there are over 50 musicians, male and female, in the orchestra. But it is hoped that in another year or so, perhaps sooner, the number will be raised to a hundred.

Carl Ruggles, who directs the Workmen's Symphony, is an enthusiast. A man of convictions, which he airs quite freely; a man of character, by birth and by descent he is a New Englander. Before taking up his work at the Rand School, he had won distinction as director of a western symphony orchestra. His tendencies, though broad, are ultra-modern. He bows to Bach, to Brahms, to Beethoven; but he admires Debussy, and swears by Schönberg. As a conductor, he is said to have authority, with the ability to inspire and to hold his followers.

No charge of any kind is made for musical instruction at the Rand School. Next year, perhaps, some fees will be required as a condition of membership in the orchestra. There seems no reason why the musicians should not pay for their tuition, like the other students. The Workmen's Symphony, as its name indicates, is composed exclusively of wage earners. Among these are mechanics, shopmen, clerks, stenographers, and garment workers. Some are quite young—mere youths and girls; some are adults; others, a small minority, are growing gray. Each member is of course a red hot radical, but, as they leave the street and walk into their concert room, the players think of music—only music. Their dreams, their doctrines, their social schemes are hung up as they enter, with their hats. Their rights and wrongs, as they conceive them, are forgotten when they tune their instruments.

Twice weekly, as a rule, and always on Sundays, in the early forenoon, the orchestra assembles for three-hour rehearsals. The wives and mothers of the musicians often come with them, bringing their babies in their arms. From time to time some well-known artist may drop in, to observe and listen. The conductor's duties, while by no means easy, are greatly lightened by the eagerness he reads in his musicians. It is quite plain that to those workingmen and women the music of the masters spells romance.

A Thorough Training School

"All who come to our rehearsals," says Mr. Ruggles, "come from sheer love of music, and nothing but great music will they get here while I'm in charge of the orchestra. You have no notion what our work means to these people. It has lent unsuspected gladness to their lives."

The instruction which the Rand School music students get is as thorough as in the best training schools extant. Nothing is neglected. Each dot and stress, each slur and emphasis is marked by the conductor and his assistants, just as it would be at rehearsals of the Philharmonic and Damrosch orchestras. At the beginning of his task, a labor of love to him, after recruiting and then grouping his musicians, Mr. Ruggles set them going with the G minor symphony of Mozart. From this he led them gently on to Beethoven, choosing as a first example of that master the "Coriolanus" overture. Massenet and other exponents of the more graceful and less heavy schools of music were not neglected. Eventually, it is the intention of the conductor to teach the immortal nine, and the symphonies of Brahms, Schubert, and Schumann.

The orchestra as it is now made up includes 13 first violins, 11 second violins, nine 'cellos, and about 25 players on wood and brass wind instruments. Some of the strings are of unusually good quality. So far there are no regular bassoons or harps, nor is there an organ; two hired bassoons take part in the rehearsals. The concert hall is handsome in its way, and large enough to seat at least 500 persons. According to Mr. Ruggles (of whom more anon) perfect discipline is maintained in the Workmen's Symphony. Many members hope some day to become professionals. A few of them, indeed, have already qualified in the Volpe Symphony and other orchestras. Only a short time ago, the music department of the Rand School was merely a name; now, after a few months of strenuous work, it is taking shape. Already it has come to be a promise of an efficient and artistic organization with a real will, a guiding purpose, and a future.

New Composition Veiled in Mystery

And this result is due, of course, to the conductor, who may ere long be better known as a composer. Though till quite lately he had published very little, Carl Ruggles has for some years past been writing what is labled the most daring and ambitious work yet attempted in this country in the direction of music-drama. His musical theories are, in their way, so radical that by the few distinguished critics of authority who have read his score his now virtually completed lyric tragedy, as he prefers to call his work, has been labeled futuristic. One eminent musician thinks it a new departure in dramatic music. Up to the present, it has not been shown to any opera managers.

A veil of mystery has been woven round the work, nor is it likely that this veil will be removed until the opera is published, as it may be very soon. The composer has, however, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in the opinion of a widely known conductor who has seen his score in manuscript, it is the formulation of a new musical idiom. On being asked to say what there was new in it, the composer rather reluctantly replied as follows:

"The whole trend of modern art in general, as I see it, and the whole trend of what I have tried to do in this lyric tragedy, is toward what I may call—for want of clearer words—short cuts and excursions across fields. I have broken with the clichés of the past. The subject I have treated is full of varied and quick-shifting moods. And, of course, I have tried to express these changing and shifting moods in my music.

Admirer of Wagner

"Although I am a passionate admirer of the Wagnerian form of music-drama, I feel, as many feel, that the master to whom we are indebted for that wonderful work, 'Tristan and Isolde,' held up and delayed his drama very often to make room for symphonic development. His own theory of art, in short, was sacrificed at many points. And why? Because, though his own librettist and professedly an exponent of drama, he was, before all else, a great musician. Debussy saw the flaws in Wagner's practice of art, and the result we had in 'Pelléas et Mélisande.' The merits of that work are no less evident than its defects, which are all summed up, as I believe, in the word 'monotony.' Schönberg, in his short piano compositions and in his 'Five Orchestral Pieces,' has paved the way for a more modern method.

"My efforts in the work I have now finished have been directed toward the absolute and perfect wedding of tones and words—words which, in the libretto I have chosen, are the poetical and eloquent expression of moods and dreams, thoughts, passions, joy, and anguish. While my score has, by the few to whom I have shown it, been termed futuristic, this does not imply that I have despised or discarded melody. It is my conviction that in music—and more especially in what we call music-drama—the melodic line should never be sacrificed. The monotonous repetition of words sung to a melodic area of minor thirds, with the melodic phrase given to the orchestra, may serve its purpose for the space of a few bars; but, as a medium or fixed mode of procedure, it defeats its ends, because it ignores the great, full, human possibilities of vocal expression."

From this one might infer, if not assume, that his lyric tragedy, as Mr. Ruggles sees it, is neither so redundant as "The Ring" nor so deliberately vague and pale as "Pelléas." What else the promised work may or may not be will all depend upon the nature of the libretto.

As to his theme, the composer-conductor was extremely reticent. He made it plain, though, that he was more than contented with his libretto, which, "with the possible exception of the 'Pelléas' book," he thought the finest in the world for lyric purposes.

A Poetic Theme

"The tragedy," said Mr. Ruggles, "which a well-known critic has made into a libretto, is one of the most beautiful and impressive of our time. It has the poignancy and poetry a composer hopes to find in music-drama. It has fantasy and charm, and grace and passion, with a deep, constant, tragic undercurrent. The lines (which are in varying forms of verse) simply sing themselves. They will supply those who delight in scorning English and who predict it is not musical with an unanswerable object lesson.

"The man who invented the English lines has had the intelligence to write not for the eye, as some of our most talked-of librettists do with distressing consequences, but for the ear and heart of those who hear his words. This was less difficult for him than for some writers; as, besides being musical, he has been a playwright.

"In the libretto you will find no formal arias, no duos nor ensembles of the old operatic brand. As in the case of 'Pelléas,' one person only speaks at any moment, and another answers. The opening act is fantastic to a fault. The next is pathetic and poetic. The third is all of these, but far more powerful. But I have said too much already for discretion. I must say no more."

Before leaving Mr. Ruggles, the interviewer was told that the work which he has composed had won fame not only in the United States, but also in France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and England. It has been printed in all of the countries named, in verse and prose forms. Here, in the English version, which is the foundation of the libretto, it has been acted many times by well-known stars.

ITALIAN OPERA IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Enrico Caruso, tenor, and Gabriela Besanzoni, contralto, are to be the leading singers of the Italian company that is to give opera in the Teatro Esperanza Iris, on the last Monday in September and the five Thursdays in October. Other members of the company will be Francesca Peralta, Junita Caracciolo, Edith Mason, Nina Morgana, Adda Navarrete, Augusto Ordonez, Leon Rothier, Adamo Didur. The directors are to be Messrs. Polacco, Armani, Moranzoni, and Pappi. The repertory will be selected from the following titles: "Aïda," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "La Forza del Destino," "Carmen," "Samson et Dalila," "Martha," "Elisir d'Amore," "Manon" (Puccini), "Payasos," "Gioconda," "Pecador de Perlas," "Werther," "Mignon."

THE QUESTION OF VOICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Is there any excuse for a tenor voice being shrill and piercing, or what is known as white?

There is neither excuse nor necessity for it, according to William Thorner, the vocal teacher. "A tenor who produces his tone properly," said Mr. Thorner, talking one day at his studio with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "ought to be able to make his singing agreeable to hear. If he has a good quality of voice to start with, and if he is trained to correct ways of tone production, he should succeed in satisfying those who listen to him, as far as richness and pleasantness of sound go. At the same time, his voice, if subjected to poor training in tone production, will speedily become blanched, or otherwise spoilt, no matter what the quality may have been at the outset.

"White-voiced tenors are, indeed, an infliction upon audiences; and we find many such taking part in concert and opera performances. Not to speak too dogmatically, I should say most of them might, under correct conditions of teaching, replace that which is white in their tone with color. I should not want to try to rehabilitate too many of them myself, for I am not so much interested in setting wrong voices right as in establishing voices right in the first place. I prefer building from the foundation. And even so, I want to be sure that a voice has promise before I take it in charge. I do not care how hard I have to work to school a young man or a young woman to sing well, but I do like to feel sure that talent is there before I begin.

Those Who Sing

"Think a moment of proportions. Here in the United States live 110,000,000 people, only a small part of whom will ever study singing. The persons in a community like New York having the gifts that are desirable for singing number, I fancy, about one in 2000. Those who are actually endowed with voices for singing would number many more than that. But voice, let me assure you, is not the whole thing. Good appearance is a requisite. More than that, a man or a woman to be a singer must have intelligence and taste. The last person I want to teach is one lacking the discernment and the discrimination which go to make up taste. Those who come to me deficient in taste I always advise to take up something else besides vocal study. I tell them right out they will get nowhere as singers.

"Then there are qualifications which count enormously but which are not observable at once. A person's character has a way of disclosing itself in his singing. Not the first moment you hear him, but after a while. Some voices are stingy of their tone. Others are generous. And as is the voice, so, usually, is the singer. A person of parsimonious disposition holds on to his voice and keeps some of the tone back. One who is generously inclined lets his voice go out to his listeners; not in a yell, of course, but in largeness and fullness of sound. And with his voice goes his heart."

To illustrate the point, Mr. Thorner mentioned the name of a man who has won high renown upon the opera stage and concert platform, and asked: "Is he not a person of broad mind and liberal outlook? Unmistakably he is. You know it by the complete way in which he gives himself out when he sings.

The Future in America

"Speaking of vocal enthusiasm in the United States, I am reminded of how the national equation affects matters. We have heard it said by men of the highest authentication as prophets, that music must presently have a luxuriant period of flowering in this country. I quite agree; and I assent to the view, so often expressed, that remarkable vocal material exists here, ready to be made something of. But I will not go into those questions, nor will I speculate upon the comparative susceptibility of the American and the European temperament to music. But I would like to make a passing remark on the ardent zeal of the American woman for singing, in contrast with the cold curiosity of the American man. The American woman, if she has a voice, likes to develop it for the voice's sake. The art rather than the profession of singing calls her. The American man, on the contrary, is inclined to regard his voice, if he has one, as a field for investment. 'How soon,' he is almost sure to ask, 'can I begin to make money with it?' He is generally desirous before all else to make it pay. So you are likely to find him going about looking for a job to sing before he is ready to be heard. And inevitably, when he does that way, he finds his poorly grounded success soon beginning to shake, then to topple."

Necessity for Practice

"Understand me, I am not denying that there are American men who can sing. You can easily call to mind a number of native tenors and baritones of the first rank. They have been willing to go through the hardships of real vocal study. The whole prospect would be better, as has so many times been said, if more opportunity were to be had in the United States for beginners to make public appearances, especially in opera. But we must do the best we can against that disadvantage. We must teach voice as well as they do in Europe, even if we have not the chance for practice which they have there.

"The encouraging thing about it all is that so much good vocal teaching is being done, particularly in New York and Chicago, to name two cities which I happen to know something about. I know that when all the vocal teaching of the country is taken together, a great deal of it is bad; the reason being that somebody gets up a theory and tries it on his pupils, and somebody else gets up a countertheory and tries it on his. But truly, the only kind of teaching you can call right is the kind that turns out acceptable singers. Let judgment of us rest in our pupils' voices.

"One thing I would like to see done in the interest of good vocal teaching. I would like to have it made obligatory for all young persons who desire to take up serious study to pass an examination, to show that they are fit for the work. I could outline to you a scheme for the testing of those who aspire to a career as singers. But that would be matter for a separate talk. Only let me say that I believe the qualifications of cadidates could more or less easily be found out. The question turns largely on how much capacity for growth a pupil has. Sometimes we have pupils who are deficient at first and who, under training, greatly improve. Again, we have those who do a little that is good and who never go beyond that little. They may try and try and yet get nowhere. What they need is a certain spark. This, I suppose, must be inborn. Explain it as you will, we recognize it quickly enough when it is present."

PARIS ENCOURAGES AMERICAN STUDENTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

From Paris, France, has been sent broadcast a letter describing an educational project whereby American students of music may attend summer classes and receive training similar to that furnished by the Paris Conservatory. The institution, according to plans now formulated, will bear the name French High School of Musical Studies, and will open in July, 1920, under the direction of Alfred Bruneau and Francis Casadesus. It is to be housed at Fontainebleau, near Paris, in a building provided by the French Ministry of Fine Arts, with the assistance of the municipality of Fontainebleau and private benefactors. About 200 students, men and women, will be accommodated.

The project is but partially developed, and the letter asks for advice and encouragement from whatever quarter it may come. Mention is made of an offer of scholarships by Americans who have become interested. To state the scheme more in detail: A session of three months will be offered each summer, reserved for American students, especially to students of American conservatories and music schools, who desire to carry on their work under the guidance of professors from the National Conservatory of Paris.

AUSTRALIAN OPERA ON A NEW FOOTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Rigo Opera Company had a sadly short run. The restrictions of the alleged epidemic were a serious blow but the production of an insufficiently rehearsed opera was equally deleterious. This was done on more than one occasion in Melbourne.

It is all very well to think that, with a certain amount of advertising, a scratch orchestra and a stage manager with a life-long experience, one can make good with opera even of the old-fashioned type. Amateur artists, however well they can sing, are not made into professionals by a signed contract for $40 a week. A chorus will probably remain a body of singing marionettes just as long as no one shows them the difference. And no intelligent audience in the whole world can be expected to rise to a love scene in which the ardent Italian outbursts are answered timidly and naïvely in English or Australian as the case may be. If we are polite we will restrain our merriment. That is all one may expect.

But now we are told that things will be different. In the first place the theatrical managers, the J. C. Williamson Company, have plucked from the burning what was left of the whole operatic furniture. In this rather flabby garment they will put the whale-bone of business acumen; an added warp of autocracy will transform the stage and its immediate environs into something more nearly approaching a barrack square. Already with a view to eliminating some of the tri-lingual monstrosities, they have imported five male singers from the United States. These artists are naturally advertised as coming here with international reputations.

The most interesting engagement from one point of view is that of Miss Amy Castles, an Australian dramatic soprano who, prior to the war, was permanently connected with the Royal Opera House at Vienna. She did there much important understudy work to Miss Selma Kurz, the idol of Vienna. Miss Castles will sing Butterfly and Mimi rôles, which she has studied minutely.

The Williamson Company have also engaged Miss Minnie Everett, one of their chief musical comedy chorus mistresses, to coach chorus and principals in some of the necessary knowledge of posture, movement, and stagecraft. It is to be hoped none the less that the company will not acquire any of that exaggerated sense of detail which leads much of our musical comedy straight to the precipice of burlesque. The season opens in Sydney on Aug. 9 and in Melbourne some six weeks later.

SIBYL SAMMIS MacDERMID

SOPRANO

CONCERT-ARTIST

610 Fine Arts Bldg., CHICAGO

Telephone Wabash 582

ELIZABETH STOKES

Soprano—Concert Artist

Suite 633, Fine Arts Building, CHICAGO

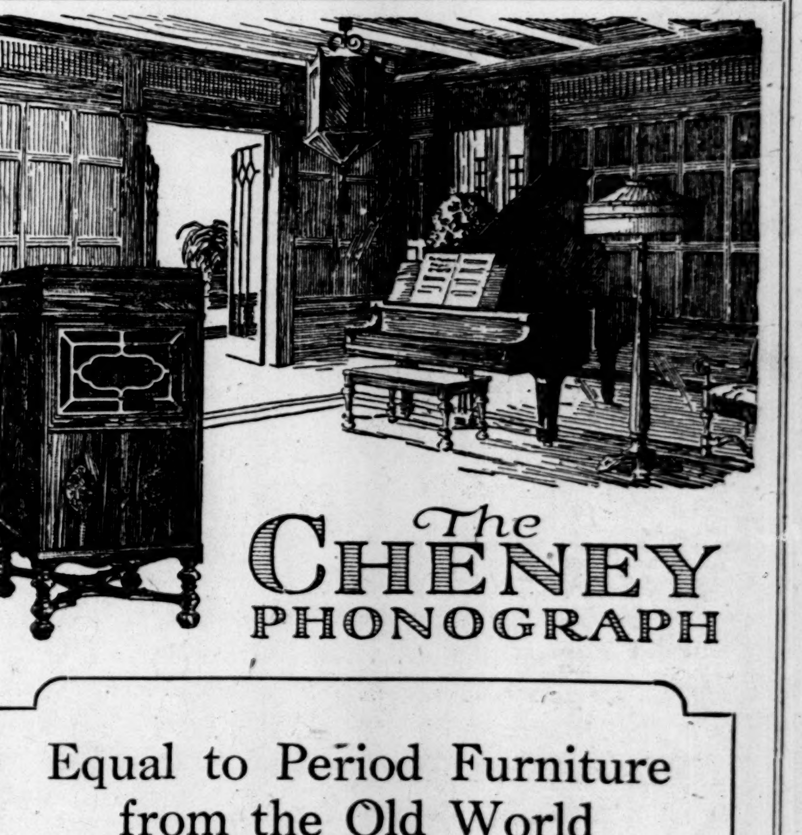
Tel. Hyde Park 1402

ELIZABETH FOURNIER

LYRIC SOPRANO

CONCERT ENGAGEMENTS

Hotel Commercial. YAKIMA, WASHINGTON



Equal to Period Furniture from the Old World

EACH Cheney Phonograph is a refined and dignified interpretation of one of the famous periods of English furniture.

Two of the cabinets reflect the subtle charm of those old masters of design, Hepplewhite and Sheraton, others portray the handicraft of the Georgian, William and Mary, and Queen Anne eras.

So modest and unobtrusive are these exquisite cabinets that they harmonize perfectly in almost any environment. In workmanship and finish they are masterpieces.

You will learn to love the Cheney—outwardly so refined, inwardly capable of producing tones as sweet and pure as nature's own. The longer you play it the sweeter it grows. Its price is no higher than others.

CHENEY TALKING MACHINE COMPANY

CHICAGO, U.S.A.

An interesting catalog and name of nearest Cheney dealer sent on request

THE HOME FORUM

John Greaves' Visit to the Levant

[Being from the preface to his Miscellaneous Works, printed by J. Hughs, near Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1737.]

Mr. John Greaves, . . . in 1624 being of Maſters ſtanding, became a candidate for a fellowſhip of Merton College, and on account of his uncommon skill in philoſophy and polite literature, was the firſt of the five who were elected, June 25th 1628 he took the degree of Maſter of Arts. . . . It was probably at this time (Sept 1641) that he went to Italy; for it appears from an original letter of his to Mr. Edward Pocock, dated at Grefham College, Dec. 23rd, 1636, in the poſſeſſon of the reverend and learned Mr Leonard Twells that he had been in that Country before his voyage into the Eaſt; and this is confirmed by a paſſage in a Latin letter written from Italy by Sir. George Middleton to Mr. Thomas Greaves brother of our author dated Jan. 18, 1635, and now in the hands of the very learned Sir Richard Ellys Bart. But his grand deſign was to viſit the eaſtern countries, which by means of the Archbiſhop he was enabled to do.

Mr. Wood obſerves "That his Grace ſent him to travel into the eaſtern parts of the World, to obtain books of the languages for him." And Dr. Smith informs us "that Mr. Greaves furniſhed himſelf with quadrants and other inſtruments neceſſary for taking the altitudes and diſtances of the ſtars, and the latitudes of cities, for meaſuring the Pyramids, and making obſervations of the cliſes, at his own expence having in vain applied for the patronage and aſſiſtance of the magiſtrates of the City of London, whoſe honour and advantage he deſign'd to promote in this voyage, but that he was very probably aſſiſted by the Archbiſhop who gave him letters of recommendation to Sir Peter Wyche, Ambaſſador from King Charles I to the Port, and a full power to purchaſe at whatever price he thought proper, any manuſcripts of value, eſpecially in the Arabic language. . . ."

He embark'd in the river of Thames in 1637 for Leghorn from whence he proceeded to Rome, where he accurately view'd the venerable remains of antiquity there; and it appears from his note book, that he not only wrote down the inſcriptions, but likewiſe meaſured the pillars and other monuments there, and took a draught of them, particularly Ceſtius's Pyramid and the Pantheon. He viewed likewiſe the catacombs and examined all the principal cabinets and Muſeums in that City. Here he became acquainted with Lucas Holſtenius, keeper of the Vatican library, Athanaſius Kircher famous for his learned writings and Caſpar Bertius, a celebrated aſtronomer, who informed him that he had found by repeated obſervations with a large inſtrument of Clavius's that the altitude of the Pole at Rome was 41 degrees and 46 minutes. From Rome he went to Padua where he was introduced to the acquaintance of Francis Urſati, John Rhodius, and Andrew Moretti, profeſſors there. Hence he went to Florence, where he ſtaid a few weeks, and afterwards to Leghorn, whence he embarked for Conſtantinople. He arrived there about April 1638, and was very kindly received by Sir Peter Wyche the Engliſh ambaſſador. In this City he became acquainted with Cyrill Lucaris, patriarch of Conſtantinople, who aſſiſted him in procuring of Greek manuſcripts. . . .

Mr. Greaves during his ſtay at Conſtantinople, was aſſured by ſome of the Greeks that the library which belong'd formerly to the Chriſtian Emperors, was ſtill preſerved in the Sultan's Palace, But as no Chriſtian is allowed access thither, he could not examine into the truth of that account; and Dr. Smith obſerves "that there never has been any opportunity ſince that time of doing it; and that very little regard is to be paid to the Greeks, who out of vanity or a deſire of pleaſing exaggerate things extremely and invent stories without the leaſt colour of truth. However it appears from Mr. Greaves's letter from Conſtantinople dated August 2nd, 1638, that he believed there waſ a treaſure of Greek and Latin Authors in the Seraglio, for having obſerved that amongſt other manuſcripts he haſ procured Ptolemy's Almageſt the faireſt book he had ever seen, ſtolen by a Spahy from thence he writes thuſ: "Whereby you ſee there is a poſſability of having alſo thoſe Greek and Latin authors which I mentioned in my former letters to be buried in the Seraglio, if the —— (The word here is quite effac'd in the original Letter) were handſomely followed by an Ambaſſador."

At laſt he arrived at Alexandria, where he ſtay'd four or five months, and made a great number of uſeful obſervations. Hence he went twice to Grand Cairo. . . . Having made a curious collection of Greek, Arabic, and Perſic manuſcripts (a catalogue of which he afterwards ſent to M. Hardy and James Golius at their requeſt), with a great number of gems, coins and other antiquities, he returned to Leghorn about midſummer 1639. In a letter to Mr. Edward Pocock dated there June 14—24 he obſerves that he had been near two month ſailing thither from Egypt. From Leghorn he proceeded to Florence, where he was received with great civility by Ferdinand II Grand Duke of Tuſcany, to whom he inſcribed a Latin poem written by him at Alexandria in 1638 in which he exhorted that Prince to clear thoſe ſeas from Pirates who extremely infeſted them. At Florence he contracted an intimacy with Robert Dudley, who was generally ſtiled in Italy Duke of Northumberland. . . .

From Florence our Author went to Rome, in order to repeat the obſervations which he had made there before, and to make new ones, and deſigned to have ſtaid there ſeveral months, but the deſire of returning to his own country induc'd him to ſhorten hiſ ſtay there; upon which he went to Leghorn, where he took ship for England, and arrived there in the ſummer of the year 1640.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Subscription Price to Every Country in the World

One Year....$9.00 Six Months...$4.50
Three Months $2.25 One Month.... 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

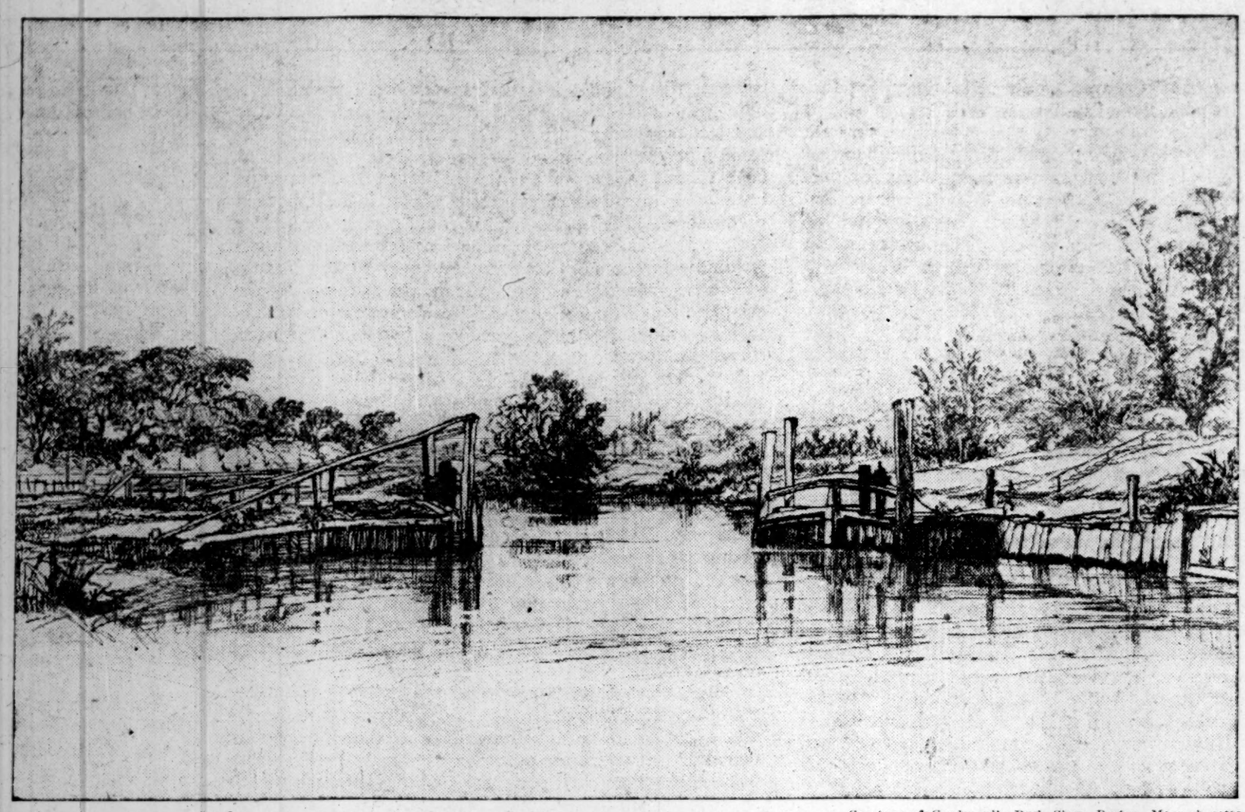
NEWS OFFICES

European: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
Washington: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
Southern: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
Western: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Pacific Coast: 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
Canadian: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
Australasian: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature, including
The Christian Science Journal,
Christian Science Sentinel,
Der Herold der Christian Science,
Le Héraut de Christian Science.



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

"Egham Lock," from the etching by Seymour Haden

Horace Walpole Writes to Mr. Gray

Arlington Street, Feb. 18, 1768.

You have sent me a long and very obliging letter, and yet I am extremely out of humor with you. I saw Poems by Mr. Gray advertised; I called directly at Dodsley's to know if this was to be more than a new edition? He was not at home himself, but his foreman told me he thought there were some new pieces, and notes to the whole. It was very unkind, not only to go out of town without mentioning them to me, without showing them to me, but not to say a word of them in this letter. Do you think I am indifferent or not curious about what you write? I have ceased to ask you, because you have so long refused to show me anything. You could not suppose I thought that you never write. No; but I concluded you did not intend, at least yet, to publish what you had written. As you did intend it, I might have expected a month's preference.

You will do me the justice to own that I had always rather have seen your writings than have shown you mine; which you know are the most hasty trifles in the world, and which, though I may be fond of the subject when fresh, I constantly forget in a very short time after they are published. This would sound like affectation to others, but will not to you. It would be affected, even to you, to say I am indifferent to fame. I certainly am not, but I am indifferent to almost anything I have done to acquire it. The greater part are mere compilations; and no wonder they are, as you say, incorrect, when they are commonly written with people in the room, as "Richard" ["Historic Doubts on Richard III"] and the "Noble Authors" were. But I doubt there is a more intrinsic fault in them; which is, that I cannot correct them. If I write tolerably, it must be at once; I can neither mend nor add. The articles of Lord Capel and Lord Peterborough, in the second edition of the "Noble Authors," cost me more trouble than all the rest together; and you may perceive that the worst part of "Richard," in point of ease and style, is what relates to the papers you gave me on Jane Shore, because it was tacked on so long afterwards, and when my impetus was chilled. If some time or other you will take the trouble of pointing out the inaccuracies of it, I shall be much obliged to you: at present I shall meddle no more with it. It has taken its fate; nor did I mean to complain. I found it was condemned indeed beforehand, which was what I alluded to. Since publication (as has happened to me before) the success has gone beyond my expectation. . . .

As you have written much too little, I have written a great deal too much, and think only of finishing the two or three other things I have begun, and of those nothing but the last volume of Painters is designed for the present public. . . .

Pray read the new "Account of Corsica." What relates to Paoli will amuse you much. There is a deal about the island and its divisions that one does not care a straw for. The author, Boswell, is a strange being, and, like Cambridge, has a rage of knowing anybody that ever was talked of. He forced himself upon me at Paris in spite of my teeth and my doors, and I see has given a foolish account of all he could pick up from me about King Theodore. He then took an antipathy to me on Rousseau's account, abused me in the newspapers, and exhorted Rousseau to do so too; but as he came to see me no more, I forgave all the rest. I see he now is a little sick of Rousseau himself; but I hope it will not cure him of his anger to me. However, his book will, I am sure, entertain you.

I will add but a word or two more. I am criticized for the expression "tinker up" in the preface. Is this one of those that you object to? I own I think such a low expression, placed to ridicule an absurd instance of wise folly, very forcible. Replace it with an elevated word or phrase, and to my conception, it becomes as flat as possible.—From "Select Letters of Horace Walpole."

A Mississippi Island Home

The invitations which were sent out, naming a single date only, with the flattering implication that the visit so urgently desired might never come to an end—one of the easy fashions of the old régime—promptly brought a dozen men, with as many women, to the "big house" beyond the swamp.

This southern home, which was broadly typical of its class, simple enough in its architecture in that its available space, barring the watch-tower in the center of the roof, was all upon a single floor, and its material the indigenous woods of the forest, yet suffered no diminution in being called the big house—a name which has been made to serve many a lesser structure for purposes of distinction. Set high upon brick pillars—there are no cellars possible in the Mississippi Valley country—its low, spreading form graced the eminence upon which it stood, dominating its wide demesne with a quiet dignity superior to that of many a statelier home.

In design it was a Greek cross. Surrounded on all sides by deep balconies, ornate with cornice and Corinthian columns, its four arms afforded as many entrances, of which the southern portal was formal front, from which an avenue of arbor-vitæs led down to the canopied landing at the bayou's bank at the foot of the decline. The house had been designed and built by Harold's father. . . . He it was who had planted the early roses and wistaria vines, whose gnarled trunks, now woody and strong as trees, topped the balconies, throwing profusion of bloom down their pillars and along their balustrades. Here Lamarque, Solfaterre, Cloth-of-Gold, Musk-Cluster, Lady-Bank, Multiflora—all the cherished climbing roses of the period—mingled in harmony with honeysuckle, woodbine, and clematis.

The most youthful of them all, the single-centered Cherokee rose of the soil—good enough in itself for any place, but ostracized through caste exclusion from distinction of position around the home—lay in heavy tangles in the tall, impenetrable hedges which bounded the garden. . . .

Within its inclosure a resident colony of choice flowers—exotics mainly, but domiciled and grown hardy in this protection—had waxed riotous in the license of years of neglect, and throwing off traditions, as many another aristocrat has done in like circumstances, appeared now in novel forms developed in the open race with the children of the soil. Here in season were great trees of Camellia, white and red, with each a thousand waxen blooms, stalwart, woody growths of lemon verbena, topping sweet olives and answering the challenge of the stately oleanders, which, in turn, measured heads against the magnolias' shoulders.

Appropriating any available support, great scarlet geraniums ten feet high, knowing no winters, laid hands upon the trellises and matched themselves with the locust blooms, red petal against white, affiliating, weak-spined as they were, with scrub trees which counted genuine trees in their Louisiana pedigrees. Cape jasmine borders had risen into hedges, fencing in certain beds, while the violets, which originally guarded fantastic forms in outline, had gregariously spread into perennial patches of green and purple. And everywhere there were orange trees—not a grove here, but always one or more within the range of vision. Their breath was over the garden, and even the bees in the locust trees, with all their fuss and scattering of honey-sweets, could not dispel their all-pervading romance. —Ruth McEnery Stuart, in "The River's Children."

He Learned What It Was to Work

"A case like Mr. Haden's is so exceptional that the reader may have difficulty in believing that he worked without intending to publish," writes Philip Gilbert Hamerton in a sketch of Seymour Haden. "How the skill came to him is still, after all explanations, a mystery. No one ever before was able to do work of equal quality after so little manual practice."

"This etcher had had much against him: the constant application of energy to other objects, the direction of attention to studies of a different order; but one thing in his hard professional life has been favorable—he has learned what it is to observe and what it is to work. The miserable failure of the mass of amateurs is due not so much to their having other work, as to their having no work, to their lamentable ignorance of the nature of work generally."

"Of his place and rank among etchers it may be necessary now to speak. He is frankly a pupil of Rembrandt, but so thoroughly modern that tradition never stands between him and nature. Haden has nothing whatever in common with the English school of etching, and is only mentioned in this place because he happens to be an Englishman, not as a member of the school. His manner is so entirely in harmony with the nature of the art, that no man's work, except Rembrandt's, is a safer example in this respect. There is never, in an etching by Haden, that uncomfortable fatigue which wearies us so frequently in modern work; he never even wishes to trangress the limits of the art, but works happily within them, as a sea captain commands his own ship. Consequently, he never imitates engraving, or betrays a hankering after other methods, or wants etching to do more than it naturally can do. As every quality has its corresponding fault, it may be added, however, that Mr. Haden is so rapid and decided in manner, that he misses, by his own decision, the charm of a certain rare and precious and exquisite indecision which one or two first-rate men have had, and which is the last result of art. His temper is rather active and rapidly intuitive, than quietly contemplative; and though his etchings prove that he is capable of reverie and rest, he is so only at rare moments, his general habit being emphatic and decisive. Of his imaginative power, there is only evidence of this kind, that he turns what he sees into something interesting and good; but what he could do without nature or sketches I am unable to say. It is certain that he is not a literalist, not a prosaic workman; and though the imaginative faculty in this case may not be strong enough to be relied upon without reference to nature, it is certainly strong enough to transform and interpret nature.

"Of the kind of material made use of by this artist, it may be observed, first, that he is a master of foliage, that he has drawn some trees magnificently, both as to wood and leaves; there is no better stem or branch drawing than his in all contemporary art. He draws boats and buildings well, and water in the common varieties of calm and ripple, but he does not seem to have attempted the sea waves. He draws land with great truth, especially pieces of river bank, but apparently does not possess any especial knowledge of mountain structure or mountain effects. So his cloud studies are confined to what may be seen in the lowlands."

Fall Colors

The ash her purple drops forgivingly
And sadly, breaking not the general hush;
The maple swamps glow like a sunset sea,
Each leaf a ripple with its separate flush. —Lowell.

Unity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world really has hardly the faintest conception of what constitutes unity. Ask the man in the street, and he will tell you that it is manifested in a number of people working together for a common end. But is it? Take the example of the late war, and what will an examination of the conditions then obtaining reveal? Just this, that though any one of the nations engaged was intent on gaining the victory, and united in this desire, yet in every case there was the utmost difference of opinion as to the best means to that end, and an even wider divergence of opinion on a hundred and one other questions. Unity of desire or purpose obviously is quite apart from true unity, that is, on a human basis. An entire nation may be united in the desire to get rich, and yet, in the process, the hand of every man may be turned against his neighbor in the effort to get the better of him. Is it any wonder, then, that Mrs. Eddy, to whom human nature was an open book, wrote, on page 138 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "I once thought that in unity was human strength; but have grown to know that human strength is weakness,—that unity is divine might, giving to human power, peace."

Divine might makes a majority of one, and when any person has really begun to grasp the fact that "One on God's side is a majority," the restlessness of human planning, of perpetually taking counsel with another, and of joining with others in assurances of success, gives place to the peace of God, the certainty of the power of Principle, which passeth all understanding. The only real unity, of course, which any two people can enjoy is a common understanding of Principle. This understanding being a reflection of Principle, an expression or divine Mind, it makes them, to the extent of its degree, inevitably of one Mind. There is no need to be continually meeting to take counsel, or to assure each other that everything is going well. When they meet they find that they are perfectly agreed, and that they would have acted in the same way whether they had met or not. This is the unity which is strength, not because it has been reached by human arrangement, but precisely because it has not; because it is the inevitable resulting action of one, infinite Mind. Surely it was for this reason that Mrs. Eddy wrote, on the page of "Miscellaneous Writings" just quoted from, "For students to work together is not always to cooperate, but sometimes to coelbow! Each student should seek alone the guidance of our common Father—even the divine Principle which he claims to demonstrate,—and especially should he prove his faith by works, ethically, physically, and spiritually."

If people always did this there would not be so much running to other people, who are supposed to know more, for advice as to how to think and how to act. There would be less mental interference, and much more metaphysical reliance upon Principle than human reliance upon people. Running to other people to know what to think or do almost invariably ends in gossip and criticism. If the persons run to had sufficient metaphysical understanding to reject the effort to put them in the place of Principle, and to enforce upon students the necessity Mrs. Eddy points out, of seeking alone the guidance of Principle, the student might learn a real lesson. But unfortunately the vanity of human nature, an emotional ideal of love, or a mistaken desire to assist, only too frequently leads the person applied to to attempt something only God, Principle, can do.

Real unity, then, as Mrs. Eddy points out, in the passage already quoted from, is demonstrated not in words but in works. There is always a danger and a temptation to persons constantly giving advice to go far beyond their own demonstration: there is no danger at all of their demonstration ever getting beyond their knowledge. With words people can deceive themselves and any number of others as to their ability to steady a prodigality of arks, whereas by facing deliberately the limitations of their own demonstrations, they would be entirely safeguarded against any such dangers. And this would constitute a true and an abiding unity with their fellow men, for it would reflect that intelligence of the divine Mind which is the heritage of every divine idea.

Teaching, when teaching is legitimate, such as the teaching given to a pupil or a patient, is one thing, but the continued effort to make their demonstrations for these, is altogether another thing. It destroys the unity which is derived from a common reflection of the one Mind, and is forever in danger of slipping back into the old and besetting sin of priestcraft, the necessity of a class apart to come between the world and Principle, because of some supposed superiority of knowledge or sanctity in that class. Such an idea is the very destruction of true unity, as set forth by Christ Jesus in his insistence on the universal fatherhood of God. "I and the Father are one," not "my Father," as the revised edition makes so clear. The change, however, though significant, is not really material. Any member of a family may speak of my father without denying the sonship of the other members, and thus, even supposing that Jesus had said "my Father," he none the less received the whole world into the holy family, as when he taught his disciples to pray to "Our Father which art in heaven," when he spoke of "my Father, and your Father," and on numerous other occasions.

In those two statements from the Fourth Gospel the entire metaphysical meaning of unity is revealed. Unity does not consist in the getting together of any number of people for self-congratulation or for the criticism of those who do not agree with them: that is animal magnetism. Unity is the agreement of people, who may never have seen or spoken to one another, in a common understanding of the Christ, which makes them all, to an equal extent able to speak of Principle as "my Father, and your Father." Such unity is irrefragable, for it is not of men, but of God.

A Faun in Wall Street

What shape so furtive steals along the dim
Bleak street, barren of throngs, this day, of June;
This day of rest, when all the roses swoon
In Attic vales where dryads wait for him?
What sylvan this, and what the stranger whim
That lured him here this golden afternoon;
Ways where the dusk has fallen oversoon
In the deep cañon, torrentless and grim?
Great Pan is far, O mad estray, and these
Bare walls that leap to heaven and hide the skies
Are fanes men rear to other deities;
Far to the east the haunted woodland lies,
And cloudless still, from cyclad-dotted seas,
Hymettus and the hills of Hellas rise. —John Myers O'Hara.

The Swallow

Watch the swallows as they gather together and talk with their low, pretty twitter. Their parliament has begun; and surely no one who watches their proceedings can venture to scoff. . . . Those swift, pretty darlings will soon be flying through the pitchy gloom of the night, and they will dart over three or four thousand miles with unerring aim till they reach the far-off spot where they cheated our winter last year. . . . Think of it. Men must find their way by the stars and the sun. Day by day he must use elaborate instruments to find where his vessel is placed; and his instruments do not always save him from miles of error. But the little bird plunges through the high gulfs of air and flies like an arrow to the selfsame spot where it lived before it last went off on the wild quest over shadowy continents and booming seas.—James Runciman.

The Old Mill

The wind sweeps over the sunny hill,
The grass bends with the breeze.
The old mill whirls its arms about
With a staid but royal wheeze.

They built it stout and grayly squat
Like an old-time Java brig.
You'd know it was a sailor's work
From its lines so trim and trig.

Its gray holds back the moorland's brown
From the grayer roofs below.
It stands a burnished sentinel,
In the sunset's crimson glow.

—Carolyn and Gordon Hillman.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth $3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper..... 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Worm That Turned

THERE is a proverb which goes back to Rome and Greece, and which has also Shakespearean authority, to the effect that even a worm will turn. And the moment when the common worm, popularly known as the general public, has reached the turning point appears to be to-day. The upper grindstone of the profiteer and the nether grindstone of the labor union have been doing their work all too well of late, with the result that the worm, general public, appears to have made up its mind to call the bluff of the jolly millers, engaged in singing a new version of the Deeside ballad, We care for nobody, no not we. The sudden assertion by the worm of its rights seems almost to have staggered the millers in its audacity, for the worm, be it said, is a very big worm, much bigger and much tougher, as a matter of fact, than the millers and their grindstones, albeit distinctly lazy and a trifle plethoric. There is, indeed, every indication that the worm may one day turn into a cassowary, as, once upon a time, the grin turned into the Cheshire cat, and then the millers may become missionaries, with the awful fate foretold for them by a certain, most eminent, Bishop of Winchester, when he wrote,

"If I were a Cassowary,
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
I would eat a missionary,
Coat and bands and hymn-book too."

Now the evidence that the worm is turning is not to be disregarded. It is, first of all, in the air, an indefinite phrase, with a very definite meaning. It is to be heard in the proposal for a middle class union; in the tendency of the professions to form themselves into unions as well as the trades; and in a hundred other ways, not the least of which is a total refusal to be terrorized by the threat of strikes or the menace of "direct action." The success of King Lenine has been a little too lurid in its completeness. If, under the curious paternalism of bolshevism, communism, or call it what you will, the dissenter is to be starved, maltreated, and finally murdered, he decides that, like the merest animal brought to bay, he may as well make a fight for it. Put to it, indeed, he may even persuade the Communist missionaries that his appetite is equal to theirs, and his digestion superior to that of the cassowary. Besides any situation may be saved by a sense of humor. And the picture of stern revolutionaries scrambling for the imperial bedrooms in the Winter Palace, and the wives of ascetic Communists squabbling over the grand ducal apartments in the Kremlin, is not without value as illustrating the ancient story of King Log and King Stork.

Straws, it is said, show how the wind is blowing, and a straw of very considerable proportions has just been blown out of the Trades Union Congress in Glasgow. Clydebank is the home of bolshevism of the somewhat belated British brand. The revolutionary, therefore, had set his feet on his native heath, so to speak, in the great city on the Clyde. He was there to seize the trades union leader, and to hoist the flag of direct action. When it came to the point, however, there was manifest in the meeting a disinclination to having British trades unionism attached to the tail of the kite of Lenine, the Dictator. Mr. Shaw, the representative of the textile workers, as well as member of Parliament for Preston, explained to the Congress that Vladimir Ilyitch Ulianoff, known to-day as Nicolai Lenine, an advocate of socialism, had been passed through the lines of military and autocratic Germany, during the war for freedom, to start a revolution in Petrograd. Today, Mr. Shaw continued, Russia is ruled by a new military autocracy, working in the name of the proletariat. To call Russia a republic, in such circumstances, was, Mr. Shaw added, simply an abuse of terms. To him democracy was definable as the people's right to decide their political fate. That is unquestionably so, and, in a free country this should be done through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, and not the machine gun. Mr. Hodges attempted to argue for the sacred right of force, transferred, of course, from the king to the proletariat. Force apparently in the hands of an autocracy is tyranny; but in the hands of a proletariat, the cooing of the turtle dove. Anyway the Congress wisely determined that, in spite of the hotheads, the better part of valor was discretion. Further discussion was incontinently cut off by the moving of that humble instrument of politicians in a quandary, the previous question, which was carried by a huge majority.

Everywhere, indeed, a similar spirit of moderation is manifesting itself. The effort to force a general strike in Boston in support of the police strike failed on Thursday night. The Labor organizations refused to be stampeded into action, and determined to take a little longer to think. They probably recognized the fact that the police strike was decidedly unpopular with the worm, and strikes which find the worm solidly opposed to them have a way of collapsing. Now the worm has decided that police strikes are an outrage on society, and it has offered its opinion quite freely in London as well as Boston. The alternative is a general strike with machine guns in the streets, and soldiers for policemen, the worm is making it be known that, in its opinion, today is as good any other time; and the worm has a wonderful spine, when it elects to turn. At the same time there should be no question of the police being forced into a strike by inadequate pay. The duties of the police are at once onerous and dangerous, and there should be no question of their being properly paid.

The real solution of the whole question lies, it need scarcely be said, in a clear understanding of justice. When a controversy is entered upon the human mind is intensely unfair that it refuses, almost unconsciously, to consider both sides of the question. It utters its ultimatum, To your tents, O Israel! quite oblivious of the fact that there are commonly two Israels, each equally certain that it is "the chosen people." A determination, on each side, to be fair to the other might not bring about an agreement, but it would at least prepare the ground for one. The mistake of the two jovial millers, after the proverbial manner of millers, has been that they have ignored the rights of all men but themselves. The profiteer has summed up his creed in the maxim, "All the Public will stand"; the unions in the phrase, "Let the Public pay." The public apparently is always anybody but yourself. However, as Lord Clifford told King Henry, "The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on." And Lord Clifford gave utterance to a great human truism.

The Industrial Conference

MUCH interest must naturally be taken in the subject of exactly what President Wilson meant, in his announcement of the forthcoming national industrial conference in the United States, by the phrase "putting the whole question of wages upon another footing." The original announcement, which contained these words concerning the meeting later arranged to begin on Oct. 6, in Washington, gave no inkling as to precisely what sort of change in the wage system the President was contemplating. The fact, however, that in the brief statement made at that time he spoke of a discussion of "fundamental means of bettering the whole relationship of Capital and Labor" would indicate that his purpose was to go to the root of the matter and undertake to accomplish results of more than a temporary character.

Whether or not Mr. Wilson has in mind definite details which he intends to advance when he opens the conference of representatives of Labor, Capital, agriculture, the government, and the public, it is evident from what he has already said on the subject that he hopes and expects that something important will be accomplished toward the establishment of unity in place of the diversity and division of effort which have too long characterized industry. It is to be noted that in his letter to organizations to be represented at the gathering he speaks, not only of "some common ground of agreement and action," but of "close cooperation," in referring to methods that have already been tried, and of "a genuine spirit of cooperation, a practicable method of association based upon a real community of interest." This, it appears plain enough, is what the parties at interest must come to, and the time of reaching such a basis for essential activities cannot wisely be longer put off. It would seem, indeed, as if, after all that has been experienced and observed in the United States and in other countries during recent years, a sufficient proportion of the elements most directly concerned might realize that there is a unity of interests which should control in industrial affairs, and that it should be permitted to control without the necessity of going through, in the United States, any such ordeal as has been precipitated in some other lands.

It is fitting that the initial session of the conference should be held in the White House, and that the head of the government should preside on that occasion. Such a meeting, set in motion in such a manner, will no doubt do much to strengthen confidence throughout the country in the determination and ability of the Administration to bring about a permanent as well as an early improvement in industrial and economic conditions. It would seem that the proposed representation, of five persons to be selected by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, five by the National Industrial Conference Board, fifteen by the American Federation of Labor, three by the farming organizations, two by the investment bankers, and fifteen to be selected from the general public by the President, should afford a working body of proportions and qualifications calculated to bring results of much value. The question has, not unnaturally, arisen as to women being represented. It is said, and seems quite probable, that, aside from the American Federation of Labor, the organizations invited to take part will send men alone as delegates. The hope is, therefore, expressed that the President will include women among the fifteen persons whom he is to appoint to represent the general public. The recognition to be given to women in this conference and in the international Labor conference, also called by the President, under a provision of the peace treaty, to meet in Washington on Oct. 29, is reasonably looked upon as indicating the permanency of the industrial advancement made by women during the war. At the latter convention, however, women will probably be in the delegations from several nations. Certainly, in order to be properly constituted, at this stage of progress, the national industrial conference also should include women workers.

The Opportunity in High Prices

A PECULIAR opportunity is offered whenever the prices of standard articles regularly demanded by the public persist at a high level. It is the opportunity for somebody to try his fortune at meeting the popular demand with an article not so valuable as the standard, which will serve to some extent as substitute and can be sold profitably at a "cut price." Men have made themselves wealthy in such undertakings; various kinds of cheap service, once experimental and unusual, have come to be accepted as general; and certain low-priced articles of use or apparel, originally laughed at for their cheapness, have proved themselves a downright benefit to mankind while becoming the source of great riches for their manufacturers.

That the present era is one in which the prices for standard articles and services are high enough to invite the undertaking of cut-price business is not likely to be doubted. Suits that cost $15 in 1914 cannot be duplicated for less than $25 now; overcoats that were $10 then are more likely to cost $18 at the present time. Nine-dollar shoes of that year are in the neighborhood of $15 now. Increases for all sorts of things that people use all the time are in the same proportion. To specify some of the commonest charges which everybody has to meet, the price of the popular daily newspaper has doubled, likewise the bootblack's charge for shining shoes, while the standard street-car fare of five cents has generally become eight or ten cents. Moreover, these higher prices have passed through the tentative stages, and for some time have given the appearance of having established themselves. If cut-price articles could ever make a place for themselves, one might fairly expect them to creep gradually into public favor under cover of the margin of increase already credited to standard prices. Yet the cut-price goods do not appear. For some reason, nobody seems to think they can be profitably handled. All sorts of stories are rife in different lines of trade tending to substantiate the impression that people have plenty of money, that they are not interested in buying cut-price goods, that they are ready enough to buy at high prices often merely because the prices are high. Shoe dealers, for example, tell of stocks at ordinary prices that are passed by and left on their hands, while lines of more fashionable cut but at top prices sell readily. In the same way, clothing dealers are said to have found their customers more willing to buy suits that have been marked up from a lower level of prices than to look at any that might be marked down from a higher level. Similar conditions all along the line are held to indicate that purses are well filled and that people want the best of everything.

Still, there is no telling what might happen if a few manufacturers and dealers should really set out in earnest to cut prices on something or other that is in regular demand. It was when automobiles were all selling at a price high enough to put them out of the reach of the average man that one ingenious maker turned all his powers to the production of a car that was cheap. It was in a period when daily newspapers were selling almost everywhere at four cents or six cents the copy that one man opened the great modern era of journalism by getting out a small daily at a price of one cent. Even in this present period of high prices, the doubling of street-car fares on all routes has emboldened certain adventurous automobile promoters to operate cut-rate "jitneys" on routes that give assurance of heavy traffic over a limited distance. And if the margin of profit thought necessary by manufacturers and business men of all classes since the war is as wide as people have been led to believe, it is certainly wide enough to allow opportunity for "cut-price" methods if the people show any readiness to lower their living costs by accepting cut-price goods. Whether they are ready to take advantage of any such relief, if offered, is the question. And whoever may be hardy enough to discount the answer will do well to remember that the cheap automobile was a success, exactly like the cheap newspaper, because it gave to the popular masses an article that had previously been kept chiefly in the hands of the well-to-do, whereas at the present time it is the popular masses themselves who, in the main, are unquestioningly paying the high prices.

Back to School

IT DOES seem, after all, that it came much sooner than anyone really expected. In the latter days of June, looking forward, the span to early September seemed like an almost interminable holiday, to be filled with manifold activities. But it is no wonder the days and weeks seemed to pass quickly. They always do when one is busy, either at work or at play, and in these days there is no time for idleness. Those who have romped in streets and city parks certainly have had no time to waste, for there were games to be played and concerts to be listened to from morning until night and from week end to week end. In the woods, camps, and at lake or sea shore, the long "hikes," the swimming, the boating, and the automobile rides could not, of course, be neglected. And those students and teachers who went from the schoolroom to the store, to the factory, to the office, or to the farm, where recreation was found in concentration of an unaccustomed sort, are, perhaps, inclined to wonder where summer has gone.

Now small feet reluctantly permit themselves to be reshod, browned arms submit to unaccustomed coverings, and, with the livery of a somewhat more circumspect civilization donned, forgotten tasks are resumed. Today the familiar schoolroom seems uninviting, perhaps, because it means a measure of restraint and enforced application. But these very things, in themselves regarded as necessary accompaniments of a process which, all admit, must be worked out in preparation for useful undertakings in the days that are to come, are, in fact, but a means to the end which is sought. Studious and constant application is the price of success, in any walk of life, and hard work is the key. The acquisition of the ability so to work is, after all, as great an achievement on the part of the student as the mastery of rules, formulas, declinations, and precepts.

It would be vain indeed to seek to recall the vacation days that have passed. The calendar, with its measure of days and months, and even years, means little to the individual, and less in considering the work of the world. Even selfishly viewed, there are greater pleasures ahead than in the past. The real inspiration is in the tomorrows, not in the yesterdays, upon which the inclination too often is to look with longing. The joys of life come with the realization of accomplishment, with the knowledge of service honestly and well performed, and this, in many cases, is not realized by the more youthful, whose perspective is not always clear. It is a false and an unjust assumption, and one far too often impressed, that nearly all the happiness to be enjoyed must be crowded into the few years of childhood. Those who have gained a better understanding are witnesses to the fact that the philosophy which they have learned has leveled, as it were, obstacles the counterpart of which would, in youth, have appeared to be blank walls inclosing the valley of despair.

Those who undertake to do the world's work, and all should have some part in it, take no vacations, if vacations imply idleness. Constructive forces are forever active, and the thinkers are their directors or their servants. It is not drudgery, it is not servitude to be active if the vision gained brings inspiration, and if efficiency makes possible a measure of successful achievement. The school bell of the world calls the workers to duty every day.

Notes and Comments

MR. MCCURDY, English Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, sees a couleur de rose future for the agriculturist. In fact, he thinks that the time, foreshadowed by Prince Kropotkin, may not be far distant when the crowded industrial centers will be no more. He bases his optimism on the improvement of transport through modern inventions. With the facilities of transmitting electric power over long distances, and the making of light railways, the farmer will find himself no longer cut off from his market. Instead of the towns being the centers of profit, there will be centers established all over the country.

THE YOUNG MOON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Cirrus clouds of feathered rose
Trailing their veils on high,
Are floating in a pale green sky.
While under them in silver light unsheathed
The young moon curves its slender blade
Above the evening star.

ST. MICHAEL, Alaska, when the time comes, will presumably "do itself proud" in entertaining the Eskimo forces which were a part of the United States Army in France. The entertainment will be somewhat condensed, for the Eskimo forces are said to have consisted of one soldier, Private George Saggak. Other Eskimos were in the American Army, but Private Saggak alone, it is said, reached the trenches. "I certainly like to see Germans lost the game," he wrote home from France, "and we are all good American boys, very anxious to go over the top." Evidently Private Saggak had the "will to victory" which Marshal Foch has said is the first qualification of the effective soldier.

SO BRILLIANTLY has military and political France been represented, during these years, that it might seem as though the rôle of the President of the Republic had been somewhat eclipsed in the public eye. Those, however, who have observed the actions and speeches of Mr. Poincaré have put it to the credit of the head of the State that in the most brilliant as in the darkest hour during the war he has always done the right thing, and struck the note most helpful to his country by his dignity and courage. Those who would verify this for themselves can now turn to the volume of his letters and public utterances. They will see with what sound reasoning and graceful erudition this lawyer and man of letters has exercised his influence and authority as Chief of State.

CONTRASTING the national game with the national literature, an American book reviewer remarks that "It is something of a blot on all forms of art in America that in no profession except baseball is the search for new talent diligent and careful enough to cover every village and hamlet." One wonders if the reviewer has in mind any country in the world where the search for literary talent is thus diligent and careful. Systematized baseball in America has probably perfected as complete a system for finding promising ball players as has been worked out for any purpose covering a wide territory; but one may believe also that such a system works better for ball players than it would for artists and writers. "Mute inglorious Miltons" are difficult to "size up."

TO THE many things that have lately been written about the happy relations between Lafayette and America Morris Edmond Speare, of the Department of History and English in the United States Naval Academy, has added the little known fact that Lafayette was actually a citizen of the United States. Before the United States came into existence, Maryland passed an act to "naturalize Major-General the Marquiss de la Fayette and his Heirs Male Forever," and when that State came into the Union it brought all its citizens with it. The act was passed by the Maryland Legislature on December 28, 1784; and although the Constitution of the United States later assumed, in its first article, the exclusive right of establishing uniform rules of naturalization throughout the Nation, all who were citizens of the respective states when they ratified the Constitution became citizens of the Nation. One hardly doubts, however, that Congress, had it been necessary, would have ratified the citizenship that Maryland had given to Lafayette.

IT MIGHT have been thought that the watching of expert chess playing would prove caviare to the general. It has not proved so at Hastings, where the Victory Chess Congress has been taking place. Vast crowds have watched the tournaments, and with the deepest interest. The Cuban Capablanca and the Serbian Kostich are both players of extraordinary brilliance, the former being probably the finest chess-player in the world. Capablanca appears to play more serenely than most of his opponents, and he has a habit of getting up after he has made his move and taking a walk between the ropes which divide him from the spectators until it is time for him to play again. Kostich, who is afraid of meeting no one but Capablanca, declares with awe of the Cuban prodigy: "Every move that 'Capa' makes is a problem!"

THERE is a little spot in France, to the north of Verdun and on the road to Metz, which calls itself America. Where once was the village of Fresnes have sprung up American Red Cross huts with stores of clothing, provisions, and agricultural implements for distribution to the countryside. Adding to the quaintness of this little America in the Meuse country, the soldiers on guard, in reply to the inquiry of the puzzled passer-by, say, with a smile of contentment on their faces, that they are "Amerikanski." The men are Russian soldiers befriended by the American Red Cross, and provided by that organization with old uniforms.